extend to the case of a witness who has been examined and certified by the Clerk or Magistrate to have been material

13. In applying the foregoing rules to public servants to whom the Civil Service Regulations are applicable the following additional rules shall be observed :—

(1) When a public servant appears in any case under rule 1 to give evidence in his official capacity, that is, evidence of facts within his knowledge as an official, no payment shall be made to him, but the court will give him a certificate setting forth that he appeared to give evidence of what had come to his knowledge, or of matters with which he had to deal, in his official capacity, the dates on which he appeared and the period for which he was detained, so as to enable him to draw travelling allowance and batta under article 1143 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(2) When a public servant appears in his official capacity as a witness in a case which does not come under rule 1 (*e.g.*, in a case in which section 244 (3) or 257, Code of Criminal Procedure, is applied), or when a public servant appears to give evidence in any case as a private person, travelling allowance and batta may be paid to him in the ordinary manner, but the court shall send an advice of all such payments made to him to the head of the office in which he is employed. In this advice the amount paid as batta and the period during which the attendance of the witness in court was necessary shall be stated.

(3) When an official of the Court of Wards appears in his official capacity as a witness in a case connected with an estate under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, the Judge or Magistrate before whom the trial takes place will furnish such official with a certificate showing the days on which he attended to give evidence and the amount of batta and travelling allowance paid to him on that account.

14. Medical subordinates in Local Fund or Municipal employ (including Government servants lent to, and paid by, Local bodies) when attending court to give evidence in their public capacity shall be paid the same rates of travelling allowance and batta as would be admissible to Government servants of similar grades under the Civil Service Regulations.

15. Subjects of the French Government who are in the official employ of that Government in the French Dependencies in India, appearing as witnesses before criminal courts in Madras City may, if such claim be made, be paid their expenses at the rates to which they are entitled under the Regulations of their own Government in like case. Magistrates are required to refer any claim under this rule for scrutiny to the Collector of South Arcot who is the Special Political Agent for the French Dependencies in India.

16. Officials of the Government of Ceylon appearing as witnesses before courts in Madras City may, if such claim be made, be paid their expenses at the rates to which they are entitled under the Regulations of their own Government in like case. The claim should be submitted through the head of the department to which the official belongs

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No. 115 —

Rules for the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses attending mufassal criminal courts in the Madras Presidency.

Under section 544 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to make the following revised rules for regulating the payment, on the part of Government, of the expenses of witnesses (including complainants) attending criminal courts in the Madras Presidency other than those of the City of Madras :—

1. The criminal courts are authorised to pay, at the rates specified in rule 4, the expenses of complainants and witnesses in cases in which the prosecution is instituted or carried on by, or under the orders, or with the sanction of the Government, or of any Judge, Magistrate, or other public officer, or when it shall appear to the Judge or Magistrate presiding over such court to be directly in furtherance of the interests of public justice; also in cases entered in column 5 of schedule II appended to the Code of Criminal Procedure, as not bailable; and in all cases in which the witnesses are compelled to attend by a Magistrate under the provisions of chapter XLVI of the Code

2. (1) For the purpose of these rules, witnesses are divided in two classes, namely, of officials and non-officials. Official witnesses, that is to say public servants to whom the Civil Service Regulations are applicable, summoned to give evidence as officials, are entitled to receive for their journeys to and from the court and for the days spent by them in attendance at the court to give evidence in cases coming under rule 1 travelling allowances, at the rates prescribed by the Civil Service Regulations for the time being in force. The court shall not however make any payment to official witnesses in such cases but shall grant them certificates setting forth that they appeared to give evidence of what had come to their knowledge, or of matters with which they had to deal, in their official capacity, the date on which they appeared and the period of which they were detained, so as to enable them to draw travelling allowance and batta under article 1143 of the Civil Service Regulations.

(2) When a public servant appears in his official capacity as a witness in other cases (*e.g.*, in cases in which section 244 (3) or 257, Code of Criminal Procedure, is applied); or when a public servant appears to give evidence in any case as a private person, travelling allowance and batta may be paid to him in the ordinary manner, but the court shall send an advice of all such

payments made to him to the head of the office in which he is employed. In this advice the amount paid as batta and the period during which the attendance of the witness in court was necessary shall be stated.

(3) When an official of the Court of Wards appears in his official capacity as a witness in a case connected with an estate under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, the Judge or Magistrate before whom the trial takes place will furnish such official with a certificate showing the days on which he attended to give evidence and the amount of batta and travelling allowance paid to him on that account.

3. Medical subordinates in Local Fund or Municipal employ (including Government servants lent to, and paid by, Local bodies) when attending court to give evidence in their public capacity shall be paid the same rates of travelling allowance and batta as would be admissible to Government servants of similar grades under the Civil Service Regulations.

4. Non-official witnesses are entitled to travelling allowances under two different scales as shown below according as they are (1) Europeans or East Indians, or (2) Natives. Persons falling under either of these descriptions are, for the purposes of these rules, divided into three classes; and the Judge or Magistrate before whom they are required to appear either as complainants or as witnesses shall be careful to fix the class with due regard to the station in life which they occupy:—

	Europeans and East Indians.			Natives.		
	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
Travelling allowance—						
By rail	First-class fare.	Second-class fare.	Third-class fare.	First-class fare	Second-class fare	Third-class fare.
By road	As. 6 per mile.	As. 4 per mile	As. 2 per mile.	As. 6 per mile.	As. 2 per mile.	3 pies per mile.
By sea or canal ..	Actual expense of passage.			Actual expense of passage		
Batta not to exceed ..	Re. 2 *per diem.*	Re. 1. *per diem.*	As. 8 *per diem*	Re. 1. *per diem.*	As. 8. *per diem.*	As. 4 *per diem.*

5. In cases within rule 1 the Commissioner of Police may make reasonable advances to witnesses resident in the City of Madras who are summoned by a criminal court in the mufassal and who require the advances to enable them to reach the court. The court issuing the summons, on being advised by the Commissioner of Police of the advances made, will refund the amount to him.

6. The distance for which mileage and the number of days for which batta should be allowed for the journey to and from the station at which the court is and held for attendance at court shall be determined by the Judge or Magistrate ordering the payment in each case.

7. All bills for travelling allowance and batta to complainants and witnesses attending before the courts of Magistrates of the second and third class shall be scrutinized by the Magistrate of the division in which such courts are situated before the charges included in them are finally passed.

8. Whenever a Magistrate dismisses a case as frivolous or vexatious under section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, no travelling allowance or batta shall be granted to the complainant in such case.

9. The criminal courts are authorized to pay the necessary and actual expenses of carriage to a witness travelling by road, in the case of persons whose sickness, age, position or habits of life render it impossible for them to walk, provided the expense incurred under this rule shall in no case exceed As. 8 a mile.

10. To natives and Europeans graded in the first class of non-officials, there may also be allowed the actual cost of carriage-hire to and from court on the days of attendance at court.

11. Subjects of the French Government who are in the official employ of that Government in the French Dependencies in India appearing as witnesses before criminal courts in the Madras Presidency may, if such claim be made, be paid their expenses at the rates to which they are entitled under the Regulations of their own Government in like case. Magistrates are required to refer any doubtful claim for scrutiny to the Collector of South Arcot who is the Special Political Agent for the French Dependencies in India.

12. Officials of the Government of Ceylon appearing as witnesses before criminal courts in the Madras Presidency may, if such claim be made, be paid their expenses at the rates to which they are entitled under the Regulations of their own Government in like case. The claim should be submitted through the head of the department to which the official belongs.

Fort St. George, February 25, 1910.

No. 116.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Malabar Compensation for Tenants' Improvements Act, 1899, the Governor in Council has framed the following tables for the purpose of determining the amount of compensation to be awarded under the said Act:—

I

Prices of cocoanuts, arecanuts, pepper and paddy.

Area.	Cocoanuts	Arecanuts	Pepper		Paddy, second sort	
	Per thousand.	Per thousand	Per pound.	Number of Imperial seers of 80 tolas per rupee.	Equivalent in local measure.	
					Name of measure.	Number of measures.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Chirakkal taluk—						
Taliparamba Deputy Tahsildar's division.	33 11 0	1 6 0	0 3 0	18 44	Dangali ..	12·79
Remainder of the taluk	34 4 0	2 4 0	0 3 3	16·66	Meleod's seer ..	12·24
Kottayam taluk—						
Kuttiparamba Deputy Tahsildar's division	30 7 9	1 9 0	0 6 0	13 39	Dangali ..	10·32
Remainder of the taluk	30 3 0	1 11 0	0 5 0	15 39	Meleod's seer ..	11 34
Wynaad taluk—						
Vayittiri Deputy Tahsildar's division	48 15 0	3 1 0	0 7 3			
Remainder of the taluk	41 4 3	3 2 0	0 5 0	32·00	Seer ..	39·99
Kurumbranâd taluk—						
Gudalur Deputy Tahsildar's division.	25 7 0	2 0 0	0 3 3	21 46	Do.	28·12
Remainder of the taluk ..	25 2 0	1 13 0	0 5 0	24 39	Meleod's seer ..	16 89
Calicut taluk	27 14 0	2 7 3	0 3 3	27 89	Half Meleod's seer	39·31
Ernad taluk—						
Tirûrangâdi Deputy Tahsildar's division.	31 12 3	41 15 3	0 5 0	24 01	Seer	19·45
Remainder of the taluk	35 3 3	1 14 0	0 3 0	13 36	Do	23 19
Ponnâni taluk—						
Vettattiriyangâdi Deputy Tahsildar's division	31 3 0	3 3 0	0 7 0	23·79	Do.	85·37
Chávakkâd Deputy Tahsildar's division.	37 3 0	2 10 0	0 3 0	24 22	Do	17·67
Remainder of the taluk	28 2 0	2 10 0	0 5 0	22 56	Half Meleod's seer.	37·01
Walluvanad taluk—						
Ottappalam Deputy Tahsildar's division	35 2 0	2 10 0	0 4 0	20 52	Meleod's seer ..	12 59
Remainder of the taluk	31 7 0	1 14 3		25 25	Do. ..	20·72
Palghat taluk—						
Alattur Deputy Tahsildar's division.	37 3 0	3 4 0	0 7 0	22 40		
Remainder of the taluk	34 12 0	3 6 0	0 3 0	23 50	Meleod's seer	19 49
Cochin taluk	37 3 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	19·85	Nâli	80·62

II

Cost of cultivating and harvesting a crop of paddy.

(*a*) In the Wynaad taluk—Rs. 4 an acre.

(*b*) In other taluks.

(i) Wet lands.

Taram.	Cost per acre. Rs. A. P.
1	12 8 0
2	12 0 0
3	11 0 0
4	10 0 0
5	8 8 0
6	7 0 0
7	5 8 0
8	4 8 0

(ii) *Modan* (dry land paddy) lands.

1	6 8 0
2	5 12 0
3	5 8 0
4	5 0 0
5	4 0 0
6	3 0 0

III

Cost of planting, protecting and maintaining a cocoanut tree, an arecanut tree, a jack-tree and a pepper vine until the tree or vine is in bearing.

Name of tree or plant.	Area	Cost
Cocoanut ..	The whole district except the Wynaad taluk.	.. Rs. 2-12-0
Arecanut ..	Do.	.. { Irrigated tree, 12 annas. Unirrigated tree, 2 annas and 6 pies.
Jack tree ..	The whole district	.. .. Re 2-2-0.
Pepper vine ..	{ Chimkkni, Kóttayam and Wynaad taluks.	.. 6 annas.
	{ Other taluks ..	.. 3 annas and 6 pies.

IV

Cost of protecting and maintaining a cocoanut tree, an arecanut tree, a jack tree and a pepper vine for one year when in bearing.

Name of tree or plant.	Area	Cost.
Cocoanut ..	The whole district	.. 2 annas and 6 pies.
Arecanut ..	Do.	.. { Irrigated tree, 1 anna and 3 pies. Unirrigated tree, 2 pies.
Jack tree ..	Do.	.. 2 annas.
Pepper vine ..	{ Chirakkal, Kóttayam and Wynaad taluks.	1 anna and 6 pies.
	{ Other taluks ..	.. 6 pies.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1910.

No. 6.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—PAPER CURRENCY.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1910.

No. 880-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 18 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (II of 1910), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No 2152, dated the 6th August 1881, the Governor General in Council is pleased to establish the following Circles of Issue in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, respectively :—

In the Madras Presidency.

The Madras Circle of Issue to consist of all the districts in the said Presidency.

In the Bombay Presidency.

The Bombay Circle of Issue to consist of all the districts of the Bombay Presidency Proper, the Central Provinces and Berar.

The Karachi Circle to consist of the Province of Sind.

And to appoint the town of Madras to be the place of issue in the Madras Circle ; the town of Bombay to be the place of issue in the Bombay Circle ; and the town of Karachi to be the place of issue in the Karachi Circle.

And to establish an office of issue in each of the said towns of Madras, Bombay and Karachi.

And to direct that all currency notes issued from Calicut shall for the purposes of sections 15 and 16 of the Act be deemed to have been issued from Madras.

This notification shall come into effect on the 18th day of February 1910.

No. 881-*A*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23, sub-section 2, clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (II of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

(1) These rules shall come into force on the 18th day of February 1910.

(2) Currency notes shall be issued by the Department of Paper Currency for the following values, namely :—

Five Government Rupees
Ten Government Rupees
Fifty Government Rupees
One hundred Government Rupees.
Five hundred Government Rupees.
One thousand Government Rupees.
Ten thousand Government Rupees.

(3) Currency notes of the values above noted shall be issued at all Offices of Issue established under the said Act.

(4) Notification No. 4035, dated the 31st December 1873, is hereby rescinded.

No. 882-*A*.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Governor General in Council has been pleased to revoke the Notification in this Department, No. 1813, dated the 24th March 1872, which is reproduced below :—

"With reference to section 15 of Act III of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information that the provisions of Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 4284, dated 22nd October 1869, are still in force.

"2. The Notification is published below :—

"The Governor General in Council directs that it be notified for general information that the payment of any sum of money which any one has to make to Government or any Department can be made in Government notes of any issue, irrespective of Presidency or Circle, and that all officers of Revenue, Customs, Tax Office, Railway, etc., are hereby authorised to receive payment in notes of any issue irrespective of Presidency or Circle."

No. 883-*A*.—In pursuance of section 6, sub-section (2), of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910 (II of 1910), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, namely :—

The Accountant General of the United Provinces for the time being to be the Commissioner of Paper Currency in charge of the Cawnpore Circle of Issue ;

The Accountant General of the Punjab for the time being to be the Commissioner of Paper Currency in charge of the Lahore Circle of Issue ; and

The Accountant General of Bombay for the time being to be the Commissioner of Paper Currency in charge of the Karachi Circle of Issue.

W. S MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

RETIREMENT.

Fort St. George, February 26, 1910.

No. 29.—The Venerable Henry Barry Hyde, M.A., Archdeacon on the Madras Establishment, has been permitted to retire from the service at the expiry of his furlough in March 1910.

W. S MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 25, 1910.

No. 14.—Under section 95, clause (9), of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (II of 1905), the Port Trust Board, Madras, have, with the approval of the Governor in Council, made the following by-law :—

The master or agent of any merchant vessel arriving at the port, whether loaded or in ballast, shall on requisition by the Port Trust Board furnish the Traffic Manager with a copy of the manifest, within 24 hours of such requisition.

The agent of any merchant vessel departing from the port, whether loaded or in ballast, shall within 5 days of her departure furnish the Traffic Manager with a copy of her export manifest.

Should a vessel departing from the Port have no Madras agent, the master shall send a copy of her export manifest by post on arrival at his next port of call.

Any person failing to comply with this by-law shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 100 for each offence.

2. This by-law shall come into effect from the 15th March 1910.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Fort St. George, January 20, 1910

No. 11.—The Council of the Governor of Fort St George, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet at the Banqueting Hall, Government House, Madras, at 12 noon on Saturday the 12th day of March 1910

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE

Fort St. George, February 26, 1910.

No. 99.—Under articles 280, 283 and 368 (5) of the Civil Service Regulations, the Government sanction the grant of combined leave to the following Forest-officers for the periods noted against each :—

(i) Mr. C. E. Brasnar, Conservator of Forests, Central Circle—2 years from or after the 12th April 1910.

(ii) Mr J. S. Bates, District Forest Officer, North Arcot—15 months from or after the 10th April 1910.

(iii) Mr. A. E. Jackson, District Forest Officer, Guntur—18 months from or after the 22nd March 1910.

PROMOTIONS.

Fort St. George, February 21, 1910

I (a)—From 25th to 30th June 1909.

No. 100.—(1) Mr. William Frederick Bateman, Deputy Director, Fifth Class, and Acting Deputy Director, Fourth Class, to act as Deputy Director, Third Class, *vice* M.R.Ry. P. R. Narayana Aiyar Avargal, Acting Deputy Director, Third Class, on privilege leave for 3 months from 25th June 1909

(2) Mr. Francis Spurling, Assistant Director, Fifth Class, and Acting Assistant Director, Fourth Class, to act as Assistant Director, Third Class.

(3) Mr. Richard Henry Alan Johnston, Assistant Director, Fifth Class, to act as Assistant Director, Fourth Class

I (b)—From 1st July 1909 to 23rd September 1909.

(1) Mr William Frederick Bateman, Deputy Director, Fourth Class, and Acting Deputy Director, Third Class (*vice* M R Ry P R Narayana Aiyar Avargal), to continue as Deputy Director, Third Class, *vice* Mr R H L Lushington acting in a higher grade.

(2) Mr Richard Henry Alan Johnston, Assistant Director, Fifth Class, and Acting Assistant Director, Fourth Class, to continue as Assistant Director, Fourth Class

(3) Mr Francis Spurling, Assistant Director, Fourth Class, and Acting Assistant Director, Third Class, to continue as Assistant Director, Third Class

(4) M.R Ry. Madura Narayana Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal, Assistant Director, Fifth Class, to act as Assistant Director, Fourth Class.

(5) Mr Joseph Peter Alley, Assistant Director, Fifth Class, and Acting Assistant Director, Fourth Class, to act as Assistant Director, Third Class.

II—With effect from 25th September 1909 during the absence of Messrs Mullins and Gomperts.

(1) Mr William Frederick Bateman, Deputy Director, Fourth Class, and Acting Deputy Director, Third Class, to continue as Deputy Director, Third Class, *vice* Mr. R. H. L. Lushington acting in a higher grade.

(2) Mr Francis Spurling, Assistant Director, Fourth Class, and Acting Assistant Director, Third Class, to continue as Assistant Director, Third Class, *vice* Mr. F. V. P Gomperts.

(3) Mr Joseph Peter Alley, Assistant Director, Fifth Class, and Acting Assistant Director Third Class, to act as Assistant Director, Fourth Class, *vice* Mr. W. F. Bateman.

(4) Mr Richard Henry Alan Johnston, Assistant Director, Fifth Class, and Acting Assistant Director, Fourth Class, to continue as Assistant Director, Fourth Class, *vice* Mr F Spurling

(5) M R Ry Tiruvai Annavier Sundaram Aiyar Avargal, Acting Assistant Director, Fifth Class, to continue as such *vice* Mr, R H. A Johnston

III.—From 4th November 1909 during the absence of Mr. R. H. L. Lushington on combined leave for one year.

(1) M.R Ry Paramagudi Rameswami Narayana Aiyar Avargal, Deputy Director, Third Class, to act as Deputy Director, Second Class, *vice* Mr. H. S. Mullins.

(2) Mr. Joseph Peter Alley, Assistant Director, Fifth Class and Acting Assistant Director, Fourth Class, to act as Assistant Director, Third Class, from 4th to 17th November 1909, and to revert as Acting Assistant Director, Fourth Class, from 18th November 1909.

(3) M.R Ry Madura Narayana Ramaswami Aiyar Avargal, Assistant Director, Fifth Class, to act as Assistant Director, Fourth Class, from 4th to 17th November 1909.

IV.—From 18th November 1909 consequent on Mr Gomperts' return from leave

(1) Mr. Frank Vincent Priestly Gomperts, Deputy Director, Fourth Class, to act as Deputy Director, Third Class, *vice* M R Ry. P R. Narayana Aiyar Avargal acting in a higher grade.

(2) Mr. Francis Spurling, Assistant Director, Fourth Class, and Acting Assistant Director, Third Class, to continue as Assistant Director, Third Class. *vice* Mr. F. V. P. Gomperts

(3) Mr. Richard Henry Alan Johnston, Assistant Director. Fifth Class, and Acting Assistant Director, Fourth Class, to continue as Assistant Director, Fourth Class. *vice* Mr F. Spurling.

(4) M.R Ry. Tiruvai Annavier Sundaram Aiyar Avargal, Acting Assistant Director, Fifth Class, to continue as such.

POSTING OF A DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

Fort St. George, February 26, 1910.

No 101.—Mr. Edward Henry Mitchell Bower, from Special duty, Coimbatore, to General duty, Kistna—to join expeditiously.

SERVICES DISPENSED WITH.

MADRAS SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, February 8, 1910

No 76.—It is hereby notified that the services of Subramania Aiyar Venkatarama Aiyar, temporary Deputy Surveyor, No. V Party, Chingleput Revision Survey, have been dispensed with and that he is ineligible for re-employment in any department under Government.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, February 24, 1910.

Erratum to notification No. 48, dated 13th January 1910, published on pages 91 to 103 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th January 1910, Part I.

Name of port.	Number of wharf.	Name of the owner	Limits of the wharf	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with	The manner of dealing with them
1	2	3	4	5	6
			For		
Cochin ..	12, 13 & 14	Messrs. Volkart Brothers (lessees from Government).	Jetties on the water frontage of Messrs Volkart Brothers' premises.	Combustibles ..	Landing.
			Read		
Cochin ..	12, 13 & 14.	Messrs Volkart Brothers (lessees from Government)	Jetties on the water frontage of Messrs Volkart Brothers' premises.	Free goods .. Combustibles.	Landing and shipping. Landing.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 28, 1910.

No. 102.—Under section 11 (*c*) and (*d*) of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, and in modification of notification No. 48, printed as pages 94 to 103 of Part I of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 25th January 1910, in so far as it relates to the port of Calicut, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the place specified below as wharf No. 1 of the port of Calicut.

Name of port.	Number of wharf	Name of the owner	Limits of the wharf	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with	The manner of dealing with them.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Calicut cum Beypore.	1	Government..	The foreshore from a point 100 yards south of the northern boundary pillar to a point 600 yards south of the road leading from the Varahkal temple to the beach, and 50 yards south of the road running across the Mandow south of the Railway Station	Rice and paddy, kerosene oil, whether dutiable or not, and cocoanuts, copra, cocoanut oil and poonac from coast ports Fish manure	Landing and shipping

No. 103.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 3 (5) and 216 of the Madras Estates Land Act, I of 1908, the Governor in Council proposes to make the following draft rules They are now published for general information and notice is hereby given that they will be taken into consideration on the expiry of two months from the date of this notification. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft rules before the aforesaid date will receive consideration.

DRAFT RULES

1. Where an estate or the part thereof in question is subject to a lease or usufructuary mortgage—

(*a*) If the lessee or mortgagee is in possession or if the lease or mortgage is not disputed by the owner, the lessee or mortgagee as the case may be shall be recognised as the landholder.

(*b*) If the lessee or mortgagee is not in possession and the lease or mortgage is disputed by the owner, the Collector shall hold summary enquiry and if he finds the lease or mortgage to be *prima facie* true and valid, he shall recognise the lessee or mortgagee as the case may be as the landholder.

2 In cases of dispute between rival claimants to the estate of a deceased landholder the Collector shall make a summary enquiry into their respective claims and recognise as landholder the claimant who in his opinion is *prima facie* entitled to the estate

3. Where there are two or more landholders entitled to an estate or the part thereof in question—

(*a*) If the landholders are all of them members of a joint Hindu family, the managing member of the family shall be recognised as the landholder

(*b*) If any one of the landholders has by all the rest been appointed in writing or admitted before the Collector to be the managing landholder, the Collector shall recognise such person as the landholder.

(*c*) In other cases (i) the landholder who is entitled to the largest share of the income shall be recognised by the Collector, (ii) but if there is none among them who is entitled to a larger share than every one of the rest the Collector shall recognise the landholder who, in his opinion, is the fittest to manage the estate.

4. In all cases of dispute under section 3, clause (5), of the Act the Collector shall hear the parties or their authorised agents or afford them an opportunity of being heard

Fort St. George, February 24, 1910

No. 104.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that intimation has been received from the Consul for the Netherlands at Madras that, owing to the prevalence of rinderpest at Madras and Negapatam, the importation of cattle from these ports into Sumatra is prohibited.

Fort St. George, February 25, 1910.

No. 105.—Under section 11, clauses (*c*) and (*d*), of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby appoints the places specified in the annexed schedule to be a wharf for the landing and shipping of goods at the port of Cochin to the extent shown in columns 4 and 5 thereof:—

SCHEDULE.

Number of wharf.	Name of the owner.	Limits of the wharf.	Particulars of classes of goods to be dealt with	The manner of dealing with them.
1	2	3	4	5
21	Messrs. W. Goodacre & Sons, Limited (Consent from Government).	The jetty on Government land to the west of Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.'s jetty and adjoining it, and opposite to the Cochin Municipal Office	Free goods	Landing and shipping after special permission to be obtained in each instance.

Fort St. George, January 27, 1910.

No. 90.—In virtue of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Madras Abkári Act (I of 1886), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all the provisions of the said Act relating to liquor shall come into force in the Gunupur Agency of the Vizagapatam district, excluding the Kondh and Savara Hills but including the Gumma and Konda mattas of the Kurupam zamindari and Mondemkailu and Konda mattas of the Merango zamindari, from and after the date on which the provisions of section 60 of the Act, as to the publication of this notification, shall have been complied with.

Fort St. George, February 10, 1910.

No. 166.—His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is hereby pleased to declare, under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, that the area specified below, which in Notification No. 175, Revenue, dated 22nd April 1898, and published on page 331 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th April 1898, was declared to be reserved forest under section 16 of the Act (V of 1882) shall cease to be reserved forest with effect from the 1st April 1910.—

Specification of land disforested.

Name of reserve or portion of reserve disforested.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Area in acres.
Melamaiyár Block No. 77	Chingleput ..	Chingleput ..	Melamaiyár .	43·89

BOUNDARIES.—*North.*—Starting from the south-west corner of survey No. 293-2 eastwards along its south limit up to its junction with the Chingleput-Tirukani cart track.

East.—From the last-mentioned point southwards along the said Chingleput-Tirukani cart-track, which passes along the west sides of survey Nos. 294 and 282 and the north side of survey No. 242; thence the north and west sides of that field to the north-east corner of survey No. 274; thence the north and west the above cart-track about a chain east of the north-west corner of the said survey No. 242; thence the north and west sides of survey No. 274 to a cairn about half a chain east-south-east of the easternmost corner of survey No. 214.

South.—From the last-mentioned point along the south and west sides of survey No. 274 to a cairn about half a chain east-south-east of the easternmost corner of survey No. 304; thence the south sides of survey Nos. 305, 304, and 303 and the west side of survey No. 303 to its western-most corner, all of Melamaiyár village.

West.—From the last-mentioned point north-wards along the east side of survey No. 314 of Melamaiyár village to its north-east corner; thence along the boundary between Melamaiyár and Kilamaiyár villages to the boundary stone at the south-west corner of survey No. 295; thence along the south sides of survey Nos. 296 and 297; thence along the east sides of survey Nos. 297 and 293, all of Melamaiyár village, to the starting point.

REMARKS.—The Melamaiyár reserve forest consists of a block of forest land carrying a good growth of teppam and other trees. It is traversed by a cart track and a metalled high road.

REASONS FOR DISAFFORESTATION.—It is a small block of no value supposing on the State an unprofitable expense for maintenance and protection. The reserved forest may therefore be given up and handed over to the Revenue Department for disposal.

Fort St. George, February 25, 1910.

No. 107.—*Delete* the figure "20" in Rule 46 (*a*) of the Distillery and Warehouse Rules, published in Notification No. 454, dated 29th October 1909, pages 1148 to 1165 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th November 1909, Part I. This amendment will come into force from 1st April 1910.

ACQUISITION OF LAND

Fort St George, February 28, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·33 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Forest Subordinates' lines; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Melur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Melur and may be inspected during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Madura district, Melur taluk, Kacumpatti village.			ACRE.
S. No. 154 A-2 ...	Pattadar No. 853, Chinnan	North, S No 154 A-1; east, S. No. 164 C; south, S. No 164 B-2; west S. No 154 B-1	·12
S. No. 154 B-1 ...	Pattadar No. 46, Thandal Pichan.	North, S. No. 163 B-2; east, S. No 154 A-2; south and west, S No. 154 B-2	·21
		Total	·33

A. G. CARDEW,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE

Fort St. George, February 25, 1910

The privilege leave for three months granted to M.R.Ry. Pagalpatty Venkataswami Manickam Nayakar Avargal, A.M., Executive Engineer, in the notification published in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th November 1909, is reduced to six weeks.

F. J. WILSON,
Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·04 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Post office at Naduvattam; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Coonoor, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
The Nilgiri district, Government taluk, Naduvattam village.			ACRE.
Village-site, part of S. No. 226.	Deva Mantri ...	North, Gudalur bridle-path; east, Naduvattam Bazaar road; south, A. R. H. Pakeer Mahomed Sait's house; west, S No 226.	·04

P. HAWKINS,
Under Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·44 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Ponnalur project; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kandukur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Nellore district, Kandukur taluk, Ponnalur village.		
			acl.
Dry, S. No. 49-1 ..	Geddi Raghama	North, S. Nos. 15 to 33, 35 and 41; east, S. No. 49; south, S. Nos. 49-2 and 48; west, S. Nos. 15 to 33, 35 and 41.	·35
Do. No. 129-1 ..	Pachava Kadanda	North, S. No. 129-3, east, S. No. 129-2, south S. No. 112 D-2; west, S. Nos. 15 to 33, 35 and 41.	·09
Do. No. 129-4 ..	Do.	North, S. No. 129-3; east, S. Nos. 128 and 129-5; south, S. Nos. 129-5 and 112 D-2, west, S. No. 129-3.	·43
Do. No. 112 A ..	Do.	North, S. No. 112 C; east, S. No. 112 B., south, S. Nos. 110 and 111; west, S. Nos. 15 to 33, 35 and 41.	·14
Do. No. 112 D-3.	Do.	North S. Nos. 129-1-4 and 112 D-3; east, S. No. 112 D-1; south, S. Nos. 112 C and 112 D-1; west S. Nos. 15 to 33, 35 and 41.	·60
* Portion of paramboke S. No. 620 B	Kantre Ramaswamy	North, S. No. 647, east, S. No. 620 B., south, S. Nos. 633 and 620 B; west, S. Nos. 15 to 33, 35 and 41.	1·05
		Total .	2·44

* This has been classed as paramboke during resurvey, but no compensation has yet been paid.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·13 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a diversion of a channel in Potlapudi village; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Nellore is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of that officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Nellore district, Nellore taluk, Potlapudi village.		
			cnt.
Ryotwari, dry, No. 188 B (a portion of S. No. 188).	Kanumuru Subba Reddi ..	North, No. 186; east, No. 188 C; south, No. 192; west, No. 188 A.	·13

Fort St. George, February 23, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the lands mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9·46 acres, be the same a little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of the Main channel, Nandivalla project, Vizagapatam district; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Nagavalli Project, Vizagapatam district, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the lands is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Nagavalli Project, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the said lands under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, main or poramboke, with survey or puttah number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs
Vanapalem hamlet, Palakoda taluk, Gudavada village.			
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 10 A	Majji Sudri Nayudu	North, remaining portion; east, S. No. 10 H; south, remaining portion; west, S. No. 8.	04
Do. No. 10 H.	Kota Appala Nayudu	North, remaining portion, east, S. No. 13; south, remaining portion and S. No. 11; west, S. No. 10 A.	·27
Do. No. 11 E.	Majji Jaggayya, registered holder; Kota Chinnan Nayudu, enjoyer	North and east, S. No. 11 F; south, remaining portion, west, S. No. 13	·19
Do. No. 11 F.	Kota Chinnan Nayudu ..	North, remaining portion and S. No. 11 G; east, S. No. 11 G, south, remaining portion and S. No. 11 E; west, S. No. 10	·98
Do. No. 11 G	Kota Appala Nayudu and Mayida Appala Naraidu, enjoyers and Kota Chinnan Nayudu, usufructuary mortgagee of Mayida Appala Nayudu's share	North, remaining portion, east, S. No. 13; south, remaining portion and S. No. 11 F; west, S. No. 11 F.	·82
Do. No. 14 C.	Bairvada Vadavachelam	North, remaining portion; east, S. No. 22; south, remaining portion and S. Nos. 9 and 24; west, S. No. 13	1 21
Do. No. 22 A.	Do.	North, remaining portion, east, S. No. 19; south, remaining portion; west S. No. 14.	66
Ryotwari, wet, S. No. 23	Kavuto Appatoo being minor, his maternal uncle and guardian Buri Dalenna	North S. No. 10, east, Vema village boundary; south, remaining portion; west, S. No. 10	27
Vema village.			
Enfranchised personal inam, wet, S. No. 6.	Kota Chinnan Nayudu	North, Gudivada boundary; east, remaining portion; south, S. No. 20; west, remaining portion.	82
Ryotwari, wet, S. No. 20	Dompaka Chittandhoru, Thumbandhoru and Patnayakuni Seetaiah, registered holders; Dompaka Chittandhoru, Thumbandhoru and Kappannagari Suryanarayana, enjoyers, Gedala Rittayya, simple mortgagee of the share of Chittendhoru and Thumbandhoru.	North, S. Nos. 5, east remaining portion and S. No. 19; south, S. No. 21; west, remaining portion.	1 51
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 21	Do. do.	North, S. Nos. 19 and 20; east and south, S. No. 23, west, remaining portion.	·21
Ryotwari, wet, S. No. 19	Mogeti Seetamma	North, S. No. 20; east, remaining portion; south and west S. No. 20.	·01
Do. No. 19.	Do	North, S. No. 20, east, remaining portion; south, S. Nos. 21 and 22; west, S. No. 20.	04
Do. No. 22.	Kodi Ramanna, registered holder; Bontu Jammi Nayudu, enjoyer	North, S. Nos. 18 and 21, east, remaining portion; south, portion already acquired, west, remaining portion.	·46
Do. No. 35	Golagana Anjaneyulu, registered holder; Kanapaka Papi Nayudu, Bontha Adinarayana, Bontha Satyanarayana being minor by his uncle and guardian Bontha Adinarayana, Bontha Krishnarao being minor by his mother and guardian Kamaraju.	North, S. No. 23; east, portion already acquired, south, S. No. 34, west, remaining portion.	10
Do. No 34	Golagana Anjaneyulu, registered holder, Kanapaka Papi Nayudu and Mangapu Venkata Narayana, enjoyers, Gedla Ramanna, simple mortgagee of Kanapaka Papi Nayudu's share.	North, portion already acquired and S. No. 17; east, S. No. 33; south, remaining portion, west, S No. 35	·41
Do. No 36	Kanapaka Jayyanna Guri China Appala Nayudu, registered holder; Kanapaka Jayyanna Guri China Appala Nayudu and Sangam Nayudu, enjoyers.	North, S. No 34; east, S No. 17, south, S. Nos 17 and 41; west, remaining portion.	·54
Ryotwari, dry, S. No 41.	Do. do.	North, S No. 17; east, S. Nos. 17 and 42; south, remaining portion; west, S. No 36.	·10
Do No. 42.	Kanapaka China Poti Nayudu, registered holder; Kanapaka China Poti Nayudu, Sinnu Nayudu and Akkan Nayudu, enjoyers	North, S. No. 17; east, S. No. 44; south, remaining portion; west, S No. 41.	·20
Do. No 44	Do. do.	North, S. No 17 and remaining portion; east, S. No. 45; south, remaining portion, west, S. No 42.	·35
		Total ..	6·48

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3·53 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the diversion of the 8th branch channel, Nagavalli project, Vizagapatam district; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Nagavalli Project, Vizagapatam district, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Nagavalli Project, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the said land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			ACS
Vizagapatam district, Paichenka taluk, Vara village.			
Ryotwari, wet, S No. 46.	Kanapaka China Peti Nayudu (registered holder) Kanapaka China Peti Nayudu, Sinni Nayudu and Akkan Nayudu (enjoyers) and Devarapalli Lakshmayya (simple mortgagee of Akkan Nayudu's share).	North, remaining portion, east, S. No. 237; south, remaining portion, west, S. No. 44	1·53
Enfranchised personal inam, wet, S. No. 237.	Kasuri Doleppa alias Pydiah (registered holder), Vemakoti Jagannadham, Sila China Appanna, Kanapaka China Peti Nayudu and Saraswatula Janardanaraja (enjoyers)	North and east, remaining portion; south, remaining portion and S. Nos 47 and 49; west, S. No. 46	·75
Ryotwari, dry, S No. 49.	Saraswatula Janardanaraja	North, S. No. 237; east, S. No 50, south, remaining portion; west, S No 47	24
Enfranchised kaiyam service inam, wet, S. No 50	Do.	North, S. Nos 49 and 237, east, remaining portion and portion already acquired, south, S No 55; west, remaining portion and S. No 49	5·
Enfranchised personal inam, wet, S No. 55.	Vemakoti Jagannadhan	North, S No 50, east and south, portion already acquired; west, remaining portion.	·08
		Total ..	3·53

Fort St. George, February 25, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·25 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for closing the branch in the Nayanicheruvu of Boyashunnagaripalli, Palmaner taluk, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chittoor, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional Office, Chittoor, for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			ACRE
North Arcot district, Palmaner taluk, Boyashunnagaripalli village.			
Govt., wet, S No. 182 B	Gujjappa and Achamma, widow of Santappa.	North, east and south, portion of No 182 B; west, No. 178, Nayanicheruvu tank.	·25

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·15 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the maintenance of Mandipeta canal; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Ramachandrapur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land will be kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Ramachandrapur, Godavari, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Ramachandrapur taluk, Mandapeta village.			
Dry, inam, No 13-3.	Medavarapu Narasimham ..	North, east, south and west, No. 13-1	ACRE. ·15

J. M. LACEY,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D., Irrigation Branch.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT (RAILWAY).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Fort St George, February 28, 1910.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·75 acres be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Dharmapuri-Hosur extension feeder line; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Hosur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Hosur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency the said officer is authorized to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Hosur taluk, Achchittapalli village.			
			ACS.
Government Dry No 457-2 B	Muni Reddi ..	North and east, No. 457-2 A; south, No. 426; west, No. 455.	·34
Do. No. 1134 A 2.	A Muniyappan	North No 1137; east, No. 1134 A-2, south, No. 1149, west, No. 1134 A-1.	·28
Do. No. 1149-2 A 2	Do	North, No 1134; east, No. 1149-2, 3; south, Nos. 1147 and 1150, west, No 1149-2 A 1.	44
Do No. 1150-1 A.	Pattadar, Appi Reddi; enjoyer, A. Muniyappan	North, No 1149, east, No. 1150-1 B; south, No. 1150-2 A; west, No 1147	·28
Do. No. 1151 A.	Do. do	North, No 1150, east, No. 1160 B, south, No. 1144; west, Nos 1146 and 1147	1·64
Do No 1138 A.	Annandan	North, Nos 1140 and 1141; east, No. 1138 B; south, No. 1137, west, No 1139	1·04
West, No. 1277 B ..	Bata Rao	North, No. 1277 A; east No. 1278, south and west, No 1277 A.	05
Personal inam, wet, No 1278 B	Pattadar, Narasambattalu, enjoyer, Bata Rao	North and east, No. 1278 A; south, No 1278 C; west, No. 1277.	·13
Do. No 1281 B	Pattadar Parvatiammal, enjoyer, Ghulam Ghaushkan.	North, No. 1280; east and south, No 22 E of Rairanganlam; west, No. 1281 A	·15
		Total ..	5·75

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·2512 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for earth work in connection with the crossing station at Tirunageswaram; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Kumbakonam, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the Divisional Office, Kumbakonam, and will be available for inspection at all office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttaah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tanjore district, Kumbakonam taluk, Tippirumanallur village.		
Whole inam dry, S. No. 232-1.	Mahamandai, the Chattram department managed by the President, Taluk Board; Padivarandar 7. Rajivalochana Aiyar	North, S No 231, east, S No 232-2, south, S. No. 232-1 and 7; west, S No. 237-7.	ACRE. 0·450
Do. No. 232-2 ..	30 T. K. Panchapakesa Aiyar, pattadar; Rathai Ammal, enjoyer	North, S. No 231; east, S No 232-3; south, S No 232-3; west, S No. 232-1.	0·697
Do. No. 232-3 ..	174 Sitarama Aiyar ..	North, S No 231, east, S. No. 232-4, south, S. No 232-3; west, S No. 232-2.	0·125
Do No 232-4 ..	Do.	North, S No 231; east, S No 232-5; south, S. No 232-4; west, S No. 232-3	0·144
Do. No. 232-5 ..	20 Swaminatha Aiyar ..	North, S. No. 231; east, S No. 232-5; south, S No 232-5, west, S. No 232-4.	0·154
Do. No 232-6 ..	113 Krishna Aiyar	North, S. No. 231, east and south, S. No 232-6, west, S No. 230-A and C	0·346
Do. No. 232-6 ..	3. Subramania Aiyar and Vaithyanatha Aiyar	North, S No 231, east, S No. 236-2, south and west, S No 232-6.	0·813
Do. No. 232-7 ..	288 Jatadhara Aiyar ..	North, S. No 231, east, S No. 232-7; south and west, S No. 233-7.	0·592
Do. No. 236-2 ..	78. Kuppusami Sastri	North, S No. 231; east S. 236-3; south, S No 236-2, west, S No 232-6.	0·323
Do. No 236-3 ..	176. Ramasami Aiyar	North, S No 231; east, S No. 236-4; south, S No 236-3 west, S. No 236-2.	1·105
Do No. 236-4 ..	8 Krishnaswa Sastri ..	North S. No 231, east, S No. 236-5; south, S No 236-4; west, S No. 236-3	1·305
Do. No 236-5 ..	288 Jatadhara Aiyar ..	North. S No 231; east S. No. 236-6; south, S. No 236-5, west, S. No 236-4.	0·910
Do No 236-6 ..	Do ..	North, S No 231, east, S No 236-7; south, S No. 236-6, west, S No. 236-5.	0·160
Do No 236-7	Do.	North, S No. 231, east, S No. 236-8; south, S. No 236-7; west, S. No. 236-6.	0·337
Do. No 236-8 ..	Do	North, S. No. 231; east, S No 236-10; south, S No. 236-8, west S. No 236-7.	0·380
Do. No. 236-10	66. Swaminatha Padayachi ..	North, S. No 231; east, S No 236-11/2; south, S No. 236-10, west, S. No 236-8	0·175
Do No. 236-10	31 Govinda Sastri, pattadar; mortgagee, 66, Swaminatha Padayachi	North, S No 231; east, S. No 236-11/2, south, S. No 236-10, west, S. No. 236-9.	0·176
Do. No. 236-1 ..	141. Mahadeva Aiyar, pattadar; mortgagees, 64 Swaminatha Padayachi and 65 Swaminatha Padayachi.	North, S No 231; east, S No 236-1, south, S. No 236-2, west, S No 236-10.	0·276
Do. No. 236-2 ..	6. Ramkumaramal, pattadar, mortgagee 64 Swaminatha Padayachi and 65 Swaminatha Padayachi	North, S No 236-1, east, S. No 236-4; south, S No 236-2 and 3; west, S No. 236-10.	0·410
Do. No 236-3 ..	64 Swaminatha Padayachi ..	North, S. No 236-2; east and south, S No. 236-3, west, S. No. 236-10.	0·025
Do No. 240-1 ..	143 Swaminatha Aiyar .	North, S No. 231, east, S. No. 240-3, south, S. No. 240-2; west, S No 239-8.	0·426
Do No. 240-3 ..	Do .	North, S. No. 231; east, S No 241-6, south, S. No 240-3, west, S. No 240-1.	0·419
Do No 241-6 ..	66 Swaminatha Padayachi .	North, S No 231, east and south, S No 241-6; west, S. No. 240-3	0·077
Minor inam included in the whole inam, wel, S No. 232-7.	Both melvaram and kudivaram rights, Sri Viswanatha Sastri temple; trustee, Venkataramma Aiyar	North, S No. 231; east, S. No. 236-8; south, S. No. 232-7, west, S. No 236-4.	0·060
Dry S. No 239-8 .	Do. do.	North, S No. 231; east S No. 240-1; south S No 239-8; west, S. No 238-7.	0·1153
		Total .	9·813

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9·813 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Dharmapuri-Hosur Railway; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Dharmapuri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Dharmapuri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Salem district, Dharmapuri taluk, Pathakodu village		
			Acs.
Dry, S. No. 1072 A.	K. Rami Nayakkan	North, Erramballi east, No 1071; south, Erramballi, west, No. 1073 B	·48
Religious service inam, wet, S No 1073 B.	Do. ..	North, Erramballi, east, 1073 A; south and west, No. 1073 B	·02
Dry, inam, S. No 929 B & D.	Manager for Dharmanayakana temple.	North, No. 928 A & C; east, No 928; south, No. 929 C; west, No. 930-1.	·34
Dry, S. No. 930-1 ..	A. K. Eamen ..	North, No 932, east, Nos 928 C and 928 A, B, C & D; south, Erramballi; west, No 930-2.	1·07
Do. No. 930-2 .	Sagadevan .	North, Nos 931 and 932, east, No. 930-1; south, Erramballi, west, No. 930-3	·69
Do. No. 930-3 .	Kaveri ..	North, No. 931; east, No 930-3; south, Erramballi; west, No 940 B	·51
Do. No. 940 B ..	Nagalan Pujari . ..	North, No 940 A, east, Nos. 940 A and 930-3, south, No 940 D and Erramballi, west, Nos 940 C and 941 B	2·12
Do. No 941 B	Pattadar, Chittrahalli Alavuju Gaundan; owner, Channappa Goundan alias Mattakaran.	North, No 930-1 B; east, Nos. 941 A and 940 B, south and west, No. 941 C	·39
Do. No 939-1 B.	Pattadar, Birum Sahib and Makdum Sahib; owner, Pachaiyvas Sahib.	North and east, No 939-1 A; south, No. 941 B, west, No 943	·17
Do No. 943 B	Pattadar, Muhammad Ali Sahib and four others; owners, Muhammad Ali Sahib and Abdul Karim.	North, No 943 A, east, Nos 943 A and 939-1 B, south, No 943 C; west, No 946	1·01
Do No 946 B	Pattadars, same as S F. No 943 B; owner, Abdul Karim	North, No 946 A; east, No. 943 B, south, No 946 C; west, No 950 B	·59
Do. No 950 B.	Pattadars, Venkataramma and eight others; owners, Pachaiyvas Sahib and Mutta Gaundan	North, No 950 A, east, No 946 B; south, No. 950 C; west, No. 951 B	1·36
Do. No. 951 B	Doraikodi Kariyan owner, Kanda Goundan.	North, No 951 A; east, No 950 B, south, No. 951 C, west, Erramballi	·37
		Total ..	9 19

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5 23 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Engineer's bungalow, Palakodu; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Dharmapuri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Dharmapuri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Salem district, Dharmapuri taluk, Palakodu village.		
			Acs.
Religious Service, inam, dry, S No. 928 A.	Manager of Dharmarayaswami temple	North, No. 932; east, No 928; south, No. 929 B; west, No 930-1.	2 43
Dry, S. No. 930-1 ..	A. K. Eaman	North, No. 932; east, No. 928 A, south, Erramballi, west, No. 930-2	1·19
Do No 930-2 ..	Sagadevan	North, Nos 931 and 932, east, No 930 1; south, Erramballi, west, No. 930-3	·47
Do. No. 930-3 .	Kaveri	North, No. 931, east, No. 930 2, south, Erramballi; west, No. 940 B	·66
Do No 940 B ..	Nagalan Pujari	North, Nos. 940 A and 931, east, No. 930-3, south and west, No. 940 B.	·49
		Total ..	5 23

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 48·95 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Dharmapuri-Hosur Railway; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Dharmapuri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Dharmapuri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pot-kharab, with survey or patta-sub number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Salem district, Dharmapuri taluk, Errambatti village.		
			acs.
Wet, S. No. 555 B ..	Pattadars, Sayyid Badan Sahib, Sayyid Pir Sahib and S. Kaliya Bi Bi, owners, Sayyid Badan Sahib and Sayyid Pir Sahib.	North, No. 554 B, east, Karugadahalli; south and west, No. 555 A.	·26
Dry, No. 554 B ..	V. Muttappa Chetti	North, No. 552 B; east, Karugadahalli; south, No. 555 B; west, No. 554 B	·16
Do No. 553 B ..	Do.	North, No. 551 B; east, No. 553 C; south, Nos. 554 B and 553 A; west, No. 553 A.	1·46
Do No. 551 B ..	Do.	North and east, No. 551 A; south, No. 553 B; west Nos. 551 C and 550 B	·53
Do. No. 550 B ..	Do	North, No. 552 B, east, Nos. 550 C and 551 B, south and west, No. 550 A	·39
Do. No. 552 B ..	Tirupati	North and east, No. 551 C, south; No. 550 B; west, No. 552 D	·49
Do. No. 538 B & D.	L. Mari	North, No. 538 A & C; east, Nos. 536 B and 538 B, south, No. 535 E; west, No. 534 B.	1·42
Do. No. 534 B ..	Pattadars, Nanjappan (minor), Taryn Koveri and Chinna Koveri; owner, Nanjappan.	North, No. 534 A; east, No. 535 B & D, south, No. 534 C, west, No. 536 A.	1·16
Do. No. 536 B & C.	Do do	North and east, No. 537, south Nos. 535 A and 534 B, west No. 536 A.	·02
Do. No. 536 A ..	Pattadars, Mangapalli Perumala and Kali, owners, Doddammal and Chuda Chetti.	North, Nos 537 and 537; east, Nos. 536 B & C and 534 B, south, No. 536 E; west, Nos. 538 B b C, 536 D and 537 B	1·55
Do. No. 536 B & C.	Pattadar and owner, Mangappatti Nanjappan	North, Nos 538 A and 537 B; east, No. 534 A; south, No 538 D, west, No 539 B	·33
Religious service inam, dry, No 539 B	Manager for the Venkatramanaswami temple	North No. 539 A; east, No. 534 B; south, No. 539 C; west, No 540 B.	·38
Dry, No. 535 B ..	Same as for S. No. 534 ..	North, No 530 A; east No. 529 E, south, No 530 C; west, No. 533 B & D	·45
Do. No 529-1 B .	Nanjappan	North, Nos. 529-1 A and 528 B, east, No. 529-2 A; south, No. 529-1 C, west, No 530 B.	·19
Do. No 528 B ..	Do.	North, No. 528 A; east, No 527; south, No 529-1 B; west, No 528 A.	·01
Do. No 527 B	Mungappatti Nanjappan	North No. 527 B; east, No 526 A; south, No. 528 A & C; west, No. 527 A.	·52
Do. No. 517 B ..	Doddammal and Chuda Chetti ..	North, No 513 B, east, No 517 C, south, Nos. 525 A and 527 E, west, Nos. 517 A, 515 B, 514 A and 516 B	1·61
Wet, No 514 A ..	Venugopala Aiyangar ..	North, No 513, east, Nos 511 B and 517 B; south, No. 515 B; west, Nos 514 C and 507 A	1·71
Do No. 511 B ..	Doddammal and Chuda Chetti ..	North and east No. 511 A; south, No 517 B; west, No. 514 A.	·07
Do. No 513 A ..	P. N Kanda Chetti	North, No. 512 A, east, No 513 B, south, No 514 A, west, No. 507 A	·55
Do. No. 512 A ..	Do ..	North, No. 503-1 B; east, No. 512 B, south, No. 513 A; west, No 507 A	·12
Do No. 503-1 B ..	Venugopala Aiyangar	North, No 504-1 B & 5, east, No. 503-2 A, south, No 503-1 A & 1 B, west, No. 503-1 A	·16
Do. No. 504-1 B ..	P. N Kanda Chetti	North, No. 504-3 B; east, No 504-3; south, No 503-1 B; west, No 504-1 A.	·03
Do. No. 504 2 B	Do	North, No 504-1 B & 5, east, No 507 A; south, No 504-1 B & 5; west, No. 504-2 A	·52
Do. No. 506-1 B. ..	Pattadar, Mir Shins-ud-din Sahib and others; owner, Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din Sahib	North, Palakodu; east, 506-2; south, No 504 2 B; west, No. 506-1 A.	·75
Dry, No 535-2 A. ..	K Rami Nayakkan	North No 535-1 A, east No. 535-1 C; south, Palakodu; west, Nos 535-2 E and 537-2 E.	

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Salem district, Dharmapuri taluk, Eravanahalli village—cont.		
			ACS
Dry, No. 685-1 A	P. N. Kanda Chetti	North, No 684-2 B; east, No 685-1 B and Palakodu; south, No 685-2 A; west, Nos 687-2 B & 1-B and 686 1 A.	2·31
Do No. 687-2 B	Pattadars and owners, Virappan and Perumalu	North, No. 687 1 B; east, No. 686-2 A; south and west, No 687-2 A	·12
Do No 687-1 B	Pattadar, S Lakshmanan, owners, Perumalu, Kali; S Lakshmanan and 1 Perumalu	North, No. 686-1 A; east, No. 685-1 A, south, No. 687-2 B; west, No. 687-1 A.	1·47
Do. No. 686-1 A	Pattadar, P. Kali Kavundan; owners, Kali, Perumalu and Lakshmana	North No. 684-2 B; east, No 685-1 A, south, No. 687-1 B; west, No 686-1 B & 2-B.	1·82
Do No. 686-2 B	Pattadar, S Lakshmanan, owners, same as for S No 687-1 B.	North, No 684-2 B; east, No 686-1 A, south and west, No 685-2 A	·02
Do. No. 684-1 B	K. Saltankhan Sahib	North, Nos 683 B and 682 A; east, No. 684-3 A, south, No. 684-2 B, west, No 684-1 A.	1·26
Do. No 683 B.	Pattadar, V. Melayan alias Vedi, owners, Melayan alias Vedi, Kariyan alias Mukkan, Perumalu, Attukaran alias Vediyappan	North, No. 680 C, east Nos. 681 A and 682 A, south, No. 684-1 B, west, No. 683 A.	2·09
Do. No 682 A.	Pattadar, Muhammad Ali Sahib; owners, Gundan alias Arunachala Kavundan	North, No 681 A; east, No 682 B, south, No. 684-1 B, west, No. 683 B.	1·68
Dy No. 681 A ..	Do do	North, Palakodu; east, No. 681 B; south, No 682 A; west, Nos 680 C and 683 B	2·10
Do No 680 B & C	Same as for S No. 683	North, Palakodu, east, No. 680 C & D; south, Nos. 679-2 B and 682 B; west, No. 680 A & B.	1·41
Do. No. 679-2 B	Pattadar and owner V / Veteyan Kavundan.	North, No 680 B, east, No 679-2 C; south, No 677 B; west, No 679-2 A.	·07
Religious service inam dry, S No 677 B	Manager for Perumal temple	North, No. 679-2 B; east, No 677-C; south, No. 678 B; west, No 677 C	·04
Govt., dry, No 676 B.	S. M. Mir Ghias-ud-din Sahib ..	North, No 677 B, east, No 676 C; south, No 674-1 B, west, No. 676 A.	·04
Do. No. 674-1 B	A Murtaza Sahib	North, No. 676 B, east, No 674 C; south, No 674-2; west, No. 674-1 A.	·12
Dry, No 902 A ..	Pattadar, Imam Sahib, owner, Murtaza Sahib,	North, Nos. 901 B, 900 B and 899 B, east, Palakodu; south, No 902 B, west, No 899 B.	1 67
Do No 901 B ..	Do. do.	North, No. 101 A; east, Palakodu; south, No. 902 B, west, No 900 B	·56
Do No 900 B ..	Do. do	North, No 900 A; east, No. 901 B; south, No 902 A; west, No 899 B	·69
Do. No 899 B ..	Pattadar, Teppa Chetti; owner, Elavata Chetti.	North, Nos 899 A and 898 B; east, No. 900 B; south, No 900 C, west, No. 896 B.	1·01
Do. No 898 B ..	Do. do.	North and east No. 899 A; south, No. 898 B; west, No. 896 B.	·66
Do. No. 896 B ..	Pattadars, Shanmuga Mudali and P M Channa Muthu Mudali; owner, Kanda Mudali.	North, No 896 A; east, No 897 B, south, No. 896 C, west, No 895 B	·80
Do No 895 B ..	Do. do.	North, Nos 895 A and 897 A; east, No. 896 B; south, No. 895 C, west, Nos 898 B and 897 A.	1 06
Do. No 897 A .	Chinnagoundan alias Nanjan	North, No 899 B east, Nos 897 B and 895 B; south, No 895 B, west, No. 892 B	·83
Do. No 888-B ..	Pattadar, P Lakkigau alias Perumalu, owner, Sanjivan (son).	North, No 888 A; east, No 892 B; south, No. 888-C, west, No. 889-B	1·77
Do. No. 889-B ..	Do do	North, Nos. 890 and 889-A, east, No. 888-B; south, No. 889-C; west, Nos 886-1 B and 2 B.	1·54
Personal inam, dry, No 890-A.	Pattadar, Perumalu, brother of Ponnangatti and Hanuman; owner, Kuppa Kavundan.	North, No. 890-1 B; east, No. 890-B, south and west, No 889-B	·78
Do. No. 886-1 B	Pattadars, P Subban and 2 others; owner, Abdulla Sahib	North, No 886-1 A, east, No. 890-A 1 south, No 886-1 C; west, No 886-1 B.	1 22
Do. No 886-2 B	Pattadars, P. Subban and 2 others; owner, Periya Gundan alias Nanjan	North, No 886-1 B, east, No 889-B; south and west, No. 886-2 A	·01
Do. No 885-1 B	Same as for S No 886-1 B	North, No 885-1 A; east, No. 886-1 B; south, No 885-1 C, west, No 884-1 A	·29
Do. No 884-1 E	Do.	North, Nos. 884-1 A and 882-B; east, No 885-1 B, south, No 884-1 C, west, No 882-A.	·48
Do. No. 883-B	Vadama Kavundan	North and east, No. 883-A, south, No 882-A 1, west, No. 878-E.	·24
Do. No 882-A	P. Pachchaiyappa Chetti	North, No 883-B, east, No. 884-1 E, south, No. 882-B, west, No. 878-B	·37
Do. No 878 B & D	P. K. Venkatraman	North, No 878 A, east, Nos 883 B and 882 A, south, No 878 C; west, No 877 B.	·01
Do. No. 877 E	Do.	North, No 877 A, east, No. 878 B, south, No 877 C, west, No. 876-1 B	·49
Do. No 876-1 B.	Do	North, No. 876-1 A; east, No. 877 B; south, No. 876-1 C, west, No 875-2 B	·03
Do. No. 875-1 B	Do.	North, No 875-1 A, east, No. 876-2 E, south, No 875 C, west, No. 889 A	1·33
Dry, No 875-2 B.	Do	North, No 875-2 A; east, No. 876-1 E; south, No. 875-2 C, west, No 875-1 C.	38

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
		Salem district, Dharmapuri taluk, Irrumballi village—cont.	
Dry, No. 366/3	Pattadars, P. T. Hanumag and M. Umayan alias Kaveri, owners, Hanuman alias Mallaiyan, Umayan alias Kaveri and P. T. Hanuman.	North, No. 364 D; east, No. 349 A; south, No. 368 A; west, No. 365 3.	Acs. 1·0
Do. No. 366.	Do. do	North, Nos. 361 and 344 C; east, Nos. 364 C and 360; south, Nos. 354, 359 and 344 B; west, No. 364 B.	1·44
		Total	43·36

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9·13 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Dharmapuri-Hosur Extension Feeder line; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Hosur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Hosur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is authorized to take possession of the lands under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
		Salem district, Hosur taluk, Denkanikè, a hamlet of Omalavadi village	
Govt., dry, No. 358 A.	B. Murugan	North, S. No. 359, east, S. No. 358 B, south, S. No. 358; west, S. No. 344	Acs. ·80
Do. No. 358 A.	Do.	North, S. No. 362; east, S. No. 359 B; south, S. Nos. 358 and 361; west, S. No. 360	40
Do. No. 360 B.	Chekkarla Hanlyan and Pagyakal	North, S. No. 361; east, S. No. 359; south, S. No. 354; west, S. No. 360 A.	·58
Do. No. 361 B.	Do. do	North, S. No. 363; east, S. No. 362; south, S. No. 359; west, S. No. 361 A.	·39
Do. No. 363 A.	Alagigan	North, S. Nos. 362 and 445; east, S. No. 363 B; south, S. No. 359 and S. No. 361	1·18
Do. No. 363 B.	Chinna Timmen	North, S. Nos. 365 and 363 A; east, S. Nos. 364 and 445; south, S. Nos. 361 and 362; west, S. Nos. 347 and 361.	1·20
Do. No. 367 B.	Donabanda Chinna Timmen	North, S. No. 368; east and south, S. No. 366; west, S. No. 367 A.	·14
Do. No. 370 B.	Chinna Timmen	North, S. No. 370 A; east, S. Nos. 347 and 371; south, S. No. 372; west, S. No. 370 A.	·38
Do. No. 371 B.	Donabanda Muna Muniyappa ..	North, S. No. 371 A; east, S. No. 347; south, S. No. 345; west S. Nos. 345 and 372.	1·16
Do. No. 372 A.	Muna Muniyappa ..	North, S. No. 381; east, S. No. 371; south, S. No. 373 B; west, S. Nos. 374 and 381	·43
Do. No. 375 A.	Chinna Chinnaiyan ..	North, S. No. 381; east, S. No. 374; south, S. No. 373 B; west, S. No. 377	27
Do. No. 375 B.	Pattadar, Sampangiramayya; enjoyer, Buchi Reddi	North, Achchatippalli; east, S. Nos. 376 A and 379; south, S. No. 378 C; west, S. No. 378-2	79
Do. No. 375 B.	Karuppur Timmen	North, S. No. 379 A; east, S. No. 383; south, S. No. 380; west, S. No. 376.	2·16
Do. No. 383 C.	Chinna Timmen	North, S. No. 364; east, S. No. 448; south and west, S. No. 363 B.	·02
Do. No. 367 A.	Donabanda Chinna Timmen ..	North, S. No. 368; east, S. No. 367 B; south and west, S. No. 347	·11
Do. No. 371 B.	Donabanda Muna Muniyan ..	North, S. No. 371 A; east, S. No. 347; south, S. No. 345; west, S. No. 370	·09
Do. No. 375 C.	Karuppur Timmen	North, S. No. 379 B; east, S. Nos. 383 and 379 B; south, S. No. 380; west, S. No. 376.	·11
Do. No. 375 A.	Pattadar, Sampangiramayya; enjoyer, Buchi Reddi	North, S. No. 385 and Achchatippalli; east, S. No. 379; south, S. No. 378 B; west, Ankulattipalli	·13
		Total ..	9·13

F. J. WILSON,
Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 22nd February and 1st March 1910, is published for general information :—

No. in the List.	Department.	G.O. No. and date	Subject
		1910.	
1	Judicial ..	No. 258 Feb. 15.	Transfer of villages.—Sanctioning the transfer of the village Sangam Jagarlamudi, from the Registration sub-district of Ponnur to that of Tenali in the Guntur district. [1 a.]
2	Revenue ..	No. 230, Feb. 1	Passing orders on the proposal of the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. Raghoatha Rao, C.S.I., regarding the improvement of village administration and the repeal of the Land Encroachment and Irrigation Cess Acts [1 a.]
3	Do ..	No. 252, Feb. 2	Communicating, with remarks, to the Board of Revenue, for information and guidance, the resolution of the Government of India on the adoption of a standard curriculum for Provincial Agricultural Colleges and the grant of degrees or diplomas to passed students [1 a.]
4	Do. .	No. 423, Feb. 5	Sanctioning the apportionment among the members of the staff of survey of the "dormuls" issues, Pithapuram [1 a.]
5	Do ..	No. 428, Feb. 7.	Recording Proceedings of the Board of Revenue submitting for the information of Government a copy of Mr. McRae's report on his investigations into the pepper vine disease in the Wynaad. [1 a.]
6	Do. ..	No. 483, Feb. 12.	Recording letter from the Collector of the Nilgiris submitting report on the results of experiments made on the Nilgiris with seed potatoes imported from Australia. [1 a.]
7	Do. ..	No. 483, Feb. 14.	Recording report on the Financial results of the Resettlement of the Pattikunda and Kothamitla taluks. 1 Rr 1 a.]
8	Local and Municipal.	No. 240 L., Feb. 2	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Nellore District Board for 1910–1911. [1 a.]
9	Do.	No. 175 L., Feb. 2.	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the South Canara District Board for 1910–1911 [1 a.]
10	Do	No. 81 M., Jan. 27.	Festival —Passing orders on the report connected with the recent Pushkaram — held at Sarvada between the 8th and 18th of September 1909. [2 as.]
11	Do.	No. 166 M., Jan. 31.	Budget estimate —Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Anantapur Municipality for 1910–1911 [1 a.]
12	Do	No. 184 M., Feb. 3	Budget estimate —Accepting with remarks, the — of the Karur Municipality for 1910–1911. [1 a.]
13	Do.	No. 206 M., Feb. 5	Budget estimate —Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Cuddapah Municipality for 1910–1911 [1 a.]
14	Do.	No. 212 M., Feb. 5.	Budget estimate —Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Chidambaram Municipality for 1910–1911. [1 a.]
15	Do	No. 210 M., Feb. 7	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Tanjore Municipality for 1910 1911 [1 a.]
16	Do	No. 230 M., Feb. 8	Budget estimate —Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Adoni Municipality for 1910–1911. [1 a.]
17	Do	No. 222 M., Feb 8	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Trichinopoly Municipality for 1910–1911. [2 as.]
18	Do.	No. 233 M., Feb 9	Budget estimate —Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Conoor Municipality for 1910–1911 [1 a.]
19	Do.	No. 233 M., Feb. 10	Budget estimate —Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Guntur Municipality for 1910–1911. [1 a.]
20	Do.	No. 238 M., Feb. 11	Budget estimate —Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Walajapet Municipality for 1910–1911. [1 a.]
21	Do.	No. 243 M., Feb 12.	Budget estimate —Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Bunlipatam Municipality for 1910–1911. [1 a.]
22	Do.	No. 242 M., Feb 12	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Tiruppattur Municipality for 1910–1911. [1 a.]
23	Do.	No. 245 M., Feb 12	Budget estimate.—Accepting, with remarks, the — of the Gudiyattam Municipality for 1910–1911. [1 a.]
24	Do.	No. 291 M., Feb. 16.	Loan —Sanctioning, with remark the grant of a — of Rs. 6,000 from Government for the construction of a new building for the Municipal Office at Kodaikanal. [1 a.]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, February 23, 1910.

The following paper presented to both Houses of Parliament is republished for information :—

MEMORANDUM ON SOME OF THE RESULTS OF INDIAN ADMINISTRATION DURING THE PAST FIFTY YEARS OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

In 1859 a Memorandum was prepared under the instructions of the Secretary of State for India on some of the results of Indian Administration during the thirty years that had then elapsed since India came under the direct control of the Crown. The Memorandum has now been revised and brought up to date by inclusion of the events and changes of the past twenty years. In its revised form it covers a period of fifty years.

2. *Preliminary* —At the outset it may be well to refer to the fact—long recognised by the Home and the Indian Governments—that India is not a single country with a homogeneous population. India is in truth a congeries of countries, with widely differing physical characteristics It contains a number of peoples, speaking many languages, holding many creeds, observing different customs, and enjoying divergent degrees of civilisation. It is difficult, therefore, to speak correctly of India as a whole ; and statements that may be quite applicable to some provinces do not apply to other provinces or sections of the country.

At the beginning of 1858 the Indian Government had to face the administrative, financial, and military troubles that resulted from the mutiny of the Bengal Army. In 1878–80 occurred the Afghan war ; in 1885–86 came the third Burmese war In 1897 a succession of tribal risings on the north-west frontier culminated in the Tirah campaign. In 1904 trouble occurred with Tibet ; and minor expeditions have from time to time been undertaken against tribes that harassed the north-west or the north-east frontier of India. But, on the whole, the past 50 years have been free from internal troubles and have been less disturbed by external war than any previous period of equal length during British dominion in India ; and the Government have been able to direct their attention to the measures of progress and works of improvement that have characterized the administration of India under the Crown. Since the changes and revisions of jurisdiction effected soon after the mutiny, the only additional territories that have been added to British India, during the past 50 years have been a narrow strip of land at the foot of the Bhutan hills ; the districts of Peshin and Sibi acquired after the Afghan war, and the kingdom of Mandalay, now forming upper Burma. The province of Berar, though not forming part of British India, has been leased in perpetuity from the Nizam of Hyderabad Quetta and some neighbouring tracts have been similarly leased from the Khan of Kalat, and by agreement with the tribesmen the Indian Government exercise limited powers of administration in certain areas of tribal territory adjoining the frontier districts of British India. With the exception of the petty State of Perak, no territory has been annexed, or has lapsed to the paramount Power, from any Native State in the interior of India ; while the Province of Mysore, with a larger population and revenue than belong to all the new territories put together—a province which had been under British administration for 50 years—was restored to a Native Prince of the old ruling family. The pressure of scarcity or famine was felt in 1860 over northern India, in 1866 over Orissa, in 1869 and 1874 over parts of Bengal and Behar, and in 1877 over southern India. The famine of 1877 was the severest and most far-reaching Indian famine with which British administration had up to then had to deal, the successive failures of crop were incomplete, and the area affected was far greater than in the drought and floods of 1769, when one-fourth to one-third of the population of northern Bengal was swept away After an interval of 19 years, marked by generally abundant rainfall and regular seasons, severe droughts, rivalling in intensity and extent the drought of 1877, afflicted large portions of the continent in 1896 and 1899. In 1907 a severe though less extended drought visited northern India, and has but lately passed away

ADMINISTRATION.

5 *Constitution of the Government.*—Before the year 1858 the affairs of the East India Company had been managed in England by the Court of Directors, subject to the supreme authority of the Board of Control. In that year the dual Government ceased, and the control of Indian affairs was vested in a Secretary of State, responsible to Parliament and assisted by a Council of persons versed in Indian affairs. In 1861 the legislatures of India were established on a new and broader footing, and in 1892 they were enlarged, the elective element being recognised, and provision made for interpellation and discussion of the budget. A great advance on the constitutional position assigned to the Councils in 1892 has now been sanctioned by Parliament. By the Indian Councils Act of 1909 the number of members in the Imperial Council and in the Provincial Councils has been more than doubled, and by regulations to be made under the Act the unofficial element will be largely increased, fuller play given to the elective principle, and more extended powers vested in the Councils to consider and discuss the finances and administrative questions, and to express their opinion thereon in the form of resolutions. Changes have also been made in the fifty years in the constitution of the Supreme Government of India and in that of the Local Governments. The Viceroy's Executive Council, which in 1858 consisted of four ordinary members and the Commander-in-Chief, now contains five ordinary members, of whom one is in charge of the finances. Before the Mutiny the Council worked as a collective board; now it conducts its business on the lines of a modern Cabinet. Each member has charge of a department or portfolio, while the Viceroy controls all departments, and himself usually takes charge of the Foreign department; in this way a great number of questions are decided by the responsible member of the Government and the Viceroy, while the full Council has to consider only the more important matters. The Punjab, Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, have been formed into Lieutenant-Governorships, and the districts on the North-West Frontier into a Chief Commissionership. The province of Oudh, after being administered for 26 years by a Chief Commissioner, is now united to the adjoining province of Agra, and the two constitute a Lieutenant-Governorship under the designation of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. In order to transact the greatly increasing business of the country, larger powers have been conferred upon Local Governments, and much public duty has been delegated to local bodies. Further changes in the same direction have been recommended by the Royal Commission upon Decentralisation in India in the report which has lately been presented to Parliament.

4. *Information about India.*—The basis of all good government, more especially in a country subject to foreign rule, must be full and correct information about the condition and surroundings and wants of the people. Before 1857 there had been much investigation of Indian questions, and great stores of information, some of it very valuable and interesting, had been amassed. But during the past 50 years further knowledge has been gained, which in variety, in detail, and in accessibility far exceeds the results of previous investigations. The work of the trigonometrical, topographical, cadastral, geological, and archæological surveys can scarcely be said to have been begun in 1857; these surveys have now been more or less carried over the whole of continental India, and the additional information gained has been great and varied.

There had been countings of the people in their villages at different times in several provinces, and a regular census of the English type had been taken in what is now the Agra Province and in the Punjab; but no census had been attempted in other provinces. The first simultaneous census of the Indian Empire was taken in 1871, and a second complete census was effected, after careful preparation, in the year 1881; on the latter occasion most of the Native States also took a census of their population. Subsequent and still more complete censuses were taken in 1891 and 1901. The Government and the public now possess complete statistics concerning the number of the people, their distribution over different parts of the country, their physical disabilities, and their migrations. Some conception of the improvement in information on these topics may be gathered from the fact that previous to 1871 the population of Bengal had been variously stated in official reports at 35 to 42 millions, whereas the census of 1871 showed the population of Bengal to be 67 millions; or to take a smaller tract, the population of the district of Tirhoot had been returned in 1870 at 1½ millions, whereas the census of 1871 showed the population of Tirhoot to be close upon 4½ millions. The subsequent and more careful census of 1881 showed that the enumeration of 1871 had not exceeded the truth.

During the years 1865 to 1880 a careful historical and statistical account was compiled and published for every district in India and for many of the Native States; on these accounts and on other information was based "the Imperial Gazetteer of India," a most admirable and useful work, compiled by the late Sir William Hunter, which has been recently republished in a revised and greatly extended form. A regular system has been established, and is maintained, of registering trade across the sea and land frontiers of India, and on the chief internal traffic routes; of observing the movement of prices at stations in every province, of ascertaining from week to week the condition and prospects of the crops in every district; of registering births and deaths, and recording the results of epidemic and epizootic disease over the greater part of India. The results of all these observations and registrations are published either weekly or monthly; and there is thus given to the public, to traders, and to the Government early and accurate information of much practical value, which was not available in any shape fifty years ago.

6 *Employment of Indians in the Public Service.*—In pursuance of the policy announced in Her Majesty's proclamation of November 1858, in accordance with Acts of Parliament, and in fulfilment of the just aspirations of the educated and leading classes, much effort has been made to associate natives of India with the government of their own country. In the Council of the Secretary of State for India two Indian gentlemen hold seats. In the Viceroy's Executive Council the Law Member is a distinguished Indian lawyer, who had previously held the important post of Advocate-General of Bengal. The unofficial members of the Legislative Councils are for the most part Indian gentlemen, who by the system of election pursued are representatives of local bodies or other definite sections of the community. The highest judicial tribunals in India are the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, the Chief Courts at Lahore and Rangoon, and the Judicial Commissioners' Courts in the minor provinces. Eleven Indians now occupy seats in the four High Courts, and four are Judges in the Chief Court of the Punjab and the Judicial Commissioners' Courts elsewhere. The

superior officers of the civil administration are drawn chiefly from the Civil Service of India, which consisted, in January 1909, of 1,244 persons, of whom 65 were Indians. Fifty years ago there were no Indians on the Bench of any Supreme or Chief Court, or in the Legislative Council, or in the Civil Service.

Some further explanation is required in regard to the Civil Service of India, the main instrument through which the administration of the country in its superior offices, is carried on. The total strength of 1,244 just mentioned, when divided over the total population of British India, 232 000,000, gives a very small proportion of representatives of European administrative power to the needs of the country. But the proportion is in reality much smaller than appears from this figure. There are certain offices—at present amounting to 661—which are classed as superior appointments reserved for the Civil Service of India; besides these 26 represent temporary appointments and occasional deputations, making 687 in all. In order to fill these superior appointments it is necessary to provide a supply of officers in training in inferior posts, and for this purpose 238 posts are provided. The total number of cadre posts is thus 955. The difference between this number and the total strength of the service represents the necessary allowance for leave vacancies (always large when the exhausting nature of the duties in a tropical climate is considered), and for men of the first and second years of service, during which an officer is considered to be in training and not fully competent to occupy a cadre post.

In 1886 a strong Commission was appointed by Lord Dufferin's Government to consider the question of the further employment of Indians in the superior administrative grades of the public service. The result of their deliberations, to which effect was given in 1891, was to mark off in the cadre of the Civil Service of India, as then constituted, a considerable number of offices, to place them on a separate list, under the designation of "listed posts," and to declare them open to the Provincial Civil Service, the great body of public servants of Indian race or domicile through whom the detailed work of administration is carried on. Up to the present 61 superior offices have been listed, and are held by officers of the Provincial Civil Service. They are consequently excluded from the 661 posts mentioned above as reserved for the Civil Service of India. They include 17 headships of districts and 26 district and sessions judgeships, all posts of the highest importance. The number of "listed posts" is gradually being increased, as opportunity occurs.

The Provincial Civil Service in 1908 comprised 2,263 subordinate judges and magistrates; of these 2,067 were natives of India, and of the remaining 196 the greater number were Eurasians or domiciled Europeans. With the development of the country the administrative staff has greatly increased. These new posts have fallen in the great majority of cases to inhabitants of the country. Except in the highest branches of control the proportion of Europeans has been reduced until their numbers have become relatively insignificant. This change has been largely brought about by a rule adopted in 1879 that appointments made in India carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month and upwards should ordinarily be reserved for natives of the country, and that no appointment might be made in contravention of the rule without special sanction. While Europeans have thus been excluded from all posts except those specially reserved for them, Indians, as already pointed out, have been admitted to a very considerable share in the higher offices. They manage by far the greater part of the business connected with all branches of the revenue, and with the multifarious interests in land. They dispose of the greater part of the magisterial work. The duties of the Civil Courts, excepting the Courts of appeal, are almost entirely entrusted to Indian judges. It has been stated on good authority that, with possibly the exception of England, in no country in Europe are the salaries of judicial and executive officers equal to those received by members of the Provincial Civil Service.

6. *Decentralisation*.—The past fifty years have brought a great increase in the multifarious duties devolving upon the Governments and their officers in India. Probably the administrative, judicial, revenue, and executive business to be performed has more than doubled. The due transaction of these affairs has required, and will continue to require in an increasing degree, the delegation of power and responsibility by the Supreme Government to Local Governments, and by Local Governments to subordinate authorities. Much has already been done in this direction, by the enlargement of the financial powers of the Local Governments and by the creation of municipal and other local bodies. Litigation has been kept within bounds by restricting second appeals, and by barring all appeal in petty criminal cases and in civil suits concerning moveable property of small value when such suits are decided by selected Judges. A large quantity of magisterial business has been entrusted to Indian honorary magistrates, whose judgments on the whole give popular satisfaction; while the management of local roads, streets, hospitals, schools, and other improvements has been made over to local bodies, constituted under legislative enactments. There is scope for further progress in the same direction, especially in the development of genuine self-government by local bodies. In this way alone the vastly increased work of the country can be done without material addition to the strength or cost of the superior Civil Service, and with more satisfaction to the influential classes, who thus find themselves admitted to an increasingly larger share in the government of their own country.

LEGISLATION.

7. The Indian Legislatures, as they now exist, are the creation of two Acts of Parliament (the Indian Councils Acts) passed in 1861 and 1892. These Acts have now been modified by the Indian Councils Act of 1909, to which reference has already been made. The constitution of these bodies has hitherto been such as to secure to the Government a majority. It has now been decided to dispense with an official majority in the enlarged Provincial Councils, while retaining it in the Imperial Council. The influence of these Councils and the interest attaching to their proceedings have greatly grown since they were first constituted. Their procedure secures free expression for the views of the non-official community, not only on particular measures of legislation, but also, in the course of the annual discussion of the financial statement, on the general state of the country or of the province. The Councils in their re-constituted form will excite still wider and keener interest, as they will effectually associate the people with the Government in legislation and in the actual work of administration.

The Codes.—Concerning the general character of Indian legislation, the authority of Sir Henry Maine may be cited:—"The progress of India in the simplification and intelligible statement of law has

"been greater than that of any western country, except perhaps the German Empire . . . Down "to a comparatively recent date, the influence of courts of justice for good in India was much diminished "by the nature of the law which they administered, and of the procedure which they were compelled to "follow . . British India is now in possession of a set of codes which approach the highest "standard of excellence which this species of legislation has reached. . . . In force, intelligibility, "and in comprehensiveness the Indian codes stand against all competition These codes are wholly the "growth of the period during which India has been governed by the Crown . . . British India "has a penal code and codes of criminal and civil procedure It has a code of substantive civil law. "British India has . . . thus become one of the few countries . . in which a man of moderate intelligence, who can read, may learn on any point emerging in practical life what is the law "which should regulate his conduct."

8. *Other Laws*.—Not only have codes of general operation, like those mentioned in the foregoing quotation, and like the Evidence Act, been enacted; but the revenue laws, the forest laws, laws concerning tenant-right and other rights in land, and laws relating to municipal and local self government, harbour trusts, paper currency, and such like subjects have all been enacted or revised during the last fifty years By such laws as the Indian Christian Marriage Act, the special Marriage Acts for the Parsi and Muhammedan communities, the Criminal Tribes Act, and the Act for the prevention of the murder of female infants, remedies have been applied to disabilities and evils that have come to light. Periodical additions to or revisions of the great codes have been enacted so as to bring the law into harmony with the growing needs of the community, and to prevent excessive accumulation of case law, while Acts have been passed for the repeal of obsolete enactments, so as to prevent the undue burdening of the statute book Projects of law are published and discussed in English and in the vernacular languages for months, sometimes even for years, before they are passed into law, and advice is sought from all provinces, classes, and races interested. All opinions or suggestions are considered by Committees nominated by the Councils, and no effort is spared to exhaust every source of information or opinion When a Bill becomes law, it is usually published in English and in the vernaculars for some time before it comes into force An enactment of universal operation like the Penal Code is published at a cheap rate in about 15 different vernacular languages, and the annual issue runs into thousands of copies.

9. *Legislation for special tracts*.—Round the frontiers of India, and in some of the hilly regions of the interior, are races and tribes who in civilization and civic progress are far behind the majority of their fellow-subjects, and some of whom still observe customs that are plainly irrational and immoral. To such peoples the body of Indian statute law cannot usefully be applied; and so by an Act of Parliament passed in 1870, power was given to the Government of India to enact regulations for regions to which the Secretary of State might make that Act applicable. A list of "Scheduled Districts "brought under that Act was published in 1874, and as occasion arises other tracts have been similarly treated. A limited number of regulations have been passed under these powers, such as the Frontier Regulation for Assam, and the Frontier Crimes Regulation of the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, whereby crimes arising out of tribal feuds and vendettas in the border districts may be referred for trial and sentence to a council of tribal elders In many cases the regulations make parts of the ordinary Indian law applicable to the special tract concerned, with reservations and exceptions suitable to the condition of the country. This course has been largely followed in the Upper Burma regulations

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

10. *Indian Judges and Magistrates*.—The improvement that has taken place in the administration of justice is partly due to the simplification and codification of the law Another important factor in this improvement has been the advance made by the great majority of Indian Judges and Magistrates in education, in legal training, and in uprightness of character Nine-tenth of the original civil suits, and more than three-quarters of the magisterial business of the country, come before Indian Judges and Magistrates. Fifty years ago few of these officers knew English, none of them had obtained a University degree, and hardly any had enjoyed any legal training At the present time Civil Judges know English as a matter of course, and many are University graduates in arts or law, while in most provinces all salaried magistrates appointed in recent years are men of education The average salaries paid to Indian Judges and Magistrates have everywhere increased; in some provinces they are double what they were 50 years ago. They compare favourably with the scale of official salaries in Continental Europe. With the improvement in education and in salary has come a much higher standard of probity and sense of duty In old days public officers of this class were often accused or suspected of corrupt motives At the present time, such accusations against these officers are rare.

Not only has there been great improvement in character and attainments in these branches of the public service but a large number of Indian gentlemen in most provinces have evinced their fitness for employment as honorary magistrates Fifty years ago an honorary magistrate here or there discharged a little judicial business; last year there were more than 3,000 honorary magistrates, who deal with a great quantity of petty magisterial business in towns and rural tracts; their decisions give satisfaction in the main; their procedure is fairly correct, and many of them take real interest in their public duties.

11. *Judicial machinery*.—Fifty years ago there were two superior Courts sitting in each Presidency capital a Supreme Court and a Sudder (or Central) Court. The Supreme Courts had no appellate powers, but exercised original jurisdiction over residents in the three Presidency towns, and, in certain cases, over European British subjects outside those limits The Sudder Courts had no original jurisdiction but were the highest Indian Courts of Appeal from local tribunals throughout the country beyond the limits of the three Presidency towns; and they also exercised general powers of supervision over those local tribunals. Under the present system each province has one High Court, Chief Court, or Judicial Commissioner, with complete jurisdiction over the province, and full control over all Courts, criminal and civil. All civil suits and important criminal trials are now, save in a few exceptional districts, in the hands of special judicial officers, who have no direct concern with the executive administration or the police work of the country Burma is now the only large province in which the administration of civil justice, and the trial of important criminal cases, are still to some extent in the hands of officers who are also charged with the executive, police, and revenue work of the country.

Minor criminal cases are still tried in all provinces by officers who exercise executive and revenue functions, and the District Magistrate is everywhere, outside the Presidency towns, responsible for the police, revenue, and executive business of his district, as well as for the control of all subordinate magistrates within his jurisdiction. This union of judicial and executive functions has existed from time immemorial in the East, and in a certain stage of civilisation has advantages. It has also the merit of superior economy. Where unity of control is necessary for the maintenance of order, the existing system will probably continue for many years to come; and elsewhere financial considerations may impede the creation of a stipendiary magistracy apart from the executive staff.

12. *Civil Litigation.*—The extension of trade, the simplification of procedure, the increased promptitude in the action of the Civil Courts, the improved *personnel* of the Courts, and the establishment of additional tribunals have resulted in a great increase of the business coming before the Civil Courts. Approximately there were in 1856 about 730,000 civil suits instituted in British India, while in 1907 the number was 1,867,985. To deal with this increased business the number of Indian Civil Judges has been increased in all provinces. There is now little room for further improvement in the promptitude and regularity with which the Courts in most provinces act. Their action, in fact, has been too effective in the frequent case in which the debtor is an ignorant and improvident agriculturist, and the creditor a money-lender striving to enforce usurious claims against the debtor's land. Of late years the Legislatures have been concerned with the protection of the agricultural classes from the effects of indebtedness, and in the Punjab and elsewhere have passed restrictions on the sale of land by private transfer or in execution of decree. Special enactments have also been passed for the relief and protection, in other respects, of encumbered landholders and indebted petty proprietors in nearly every province with results highly beneficial to many old families and multitudes of petty landholders.

13. *Police.*—The Police Department is still, as heretofore, a weak point in the administration. Many circumstances contributed to prevent it sharing in the advance which other departments of the public service have made during the last generation. Uncongenial work, indifferent pay and prospects, and other incommodities narrowed the field of recruiting, and the force, in numbers, training, intelligence and morale, became to an increasing degree unequal to the requirements of a progressive country. Its defects in these and other respects were forcibly described by the Police Commission which reported in 1902, and proposed a large scheme of reforms at a cost of over one million sterling a year. Effect is now being given to their recommendations. But, notwithstanding admitted defects, the police system and practice have undoubtedly made considerable advance during the past fifty years. The Criminal Procedure Code carefully defines the powers of the several grades of police officers, and narrowly restricts the circumstances under which the police can arrest and the time for which they may detain suspected persons without bringing them before a magistrate. The organization and discipline of the force are carefully provided for by law, and since 1861 there has been in every district in India a chief police officer who is separate from the judicial staff, and who, subject to the control of the District Magistrate, directs and manages the police and their work throughout the district. Before 1861 the police were directly under the magistrates who tried cases brought before them by the police. Under the organization of 1861 material improvements were made in the status, the wages, the education, the discipline, and the behaviour of the force. In every province the position of the indigenous village watchmen has been improved, his duties are defined, and regular remuneration has been secured to him; this has been done by laws which as far as possible leave the village policeman a member and a servant of the village community, subject to the legitimate control of the village elders. In cities and towns the urban watchmen have been incorporated under the Police Act, and formed into town police with duties confined to their respective towns. One of the difficulties in the way of reform is that the bulk of the people are as yet to imperfect sympathy with the police; though in time of trouble, and at seasons when extreme pressure falls upon the local forces, respectable town people and villagers accept and faithfully discharge the duties of special constables without pay or reward. The sanitary and other municipal regulations, the Excise, Forest, and Infanticide Acts, and other special laws have also laid upon the police many duties which were unknown thirty years ago. Railways, too, have made it easier for robber gangs to travel long distances to and from the scenes of their crimes, and have given rise to new forms of robbery. Gang robbery of the old Indian type has greatly abated everywhere during the past fifty years. But against cattle theft, housebreaking, and simple theft the police are only moderately successful, and these crimes are not diminishing. Much of the housebreaking, house-trespass, and theft is of a very petty kind; and in petty cases sufferers are allowed to choose whether they will or will not invoke police aid. Often a sufferer prefers to accept a small loss rather than incur the journeys and loss of time inseparable from a police prosecution.

14. *Criminal Courts.*—The number of Criminal Courts (in most of which the presiding Magistrates are Indians) has considerably increased, and sufferers have to travel shorter distances to seek relief from wrong. The Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code have made the law clear in criminal matters; the working of the subordinate Courts has much improved under the constant supervision of the superior tribunals; and criminal justice is now administered more promptly than was usual in 1856. An important factor in the improvement of both Civil and Criminal Courts has been the advance in education, which has resulted everywhere in a better, more educated and more trustworthy class of Indian advocates, whose influence is felt by the Courts, and from whose ranks the Indian Judges are often recruited. Ever since 1861 the law has required that sessions trials shall be conducted with the aid of either assessors (who assist but do not bind the judge) or juries. It is not always possible to empanel an efficient jury in the country districts, and the law leaves it to the Local Government to prescribe the jury or the assessor system as it thinks fit. In the older and more advanced provinces the jury system is extensively used. The results of criminal trials and appeals are fairly satisfactory and are improving. The average length of criminal sentences has decreased, and the average amount of fines has fallen, while the proportion of fines realized to the total fines imposed has largely increased.

15. *Jails.*—During the fifty years a vast improvement has taken place in Indian jails. The early Indian jail system was insanitary, demoralizing, and non-deterrent. From time to time the position has been exhaustively examined by special Commissions, their recommendations have been the subject of legislation, and have been brought into operation by the Local Governments under the close supervision of the Supreme Government. In 1894 a Prisons Act for the whole of India was enacted by the Viceroy's Legislative Council, which took the place of the several provincial laws then in force, and

thereby secured uniformity, so far as possible, in the matter of jail rules and discipline. In every province central jails for long term prisoners, district jails for short term prisoners, and lock-ups for persons under detention pending trial have long been established; while Port Blair, in the Andaman islands, is constituted a penal settlement with ample staff for the safe custody, employment, and care of all convicts under sentence of transportation. All new jails are constructed on the separate cell system, and sanitary and other improvements are year by year made in the older jails. Prison scales of diet have been revised; hospitals and appliances for employing prisoners healthfully and to advantage have been greatly improved; a regular good conduct system has been introduced; and in most provinces reformatories for the reception of juvenile offenders have been established. The result of these measures has been that much better discipline has been maintained in prisons, escapes from prison and risings in jails are comparatively rare; though each prisoner costs more than he did thirty years ago, yet he now earns more by his labour in jail, and the death-rate in Indian prisons came down to 18 per mille in 1907 as compared with a prisons death-rate of 55 per mille in 1880, and as compared with 90 per mille, which was the average of the death-rates of eight provinces in 1868, the earliest year for which complete statistics are available. Of late the number of prisoners punished with whipping has been greatly reduced; in 1879 there were 21,833 prisoners whipped for breach of jail regulations, while in the year 1907 only 858 were whipped. Relative to the populations of the country there has been a decrease in the total number of prisoners confined in Indian jails; the daily average number was 97,000 during the last four years as compared with 121,000 in the year 1875, after the great famine of southern India. These figures are exclusive of about fourteen thousand convicts under transportation at the Andamans, a considerable proportion of whom are now on ticket of leave, and maintain themselves by free labour at the settlement.

LAND REVENUE AND SURVEYS.

16. *Land Revenue.*—The land revenue system and the laws regarding land tenures closely concern the welfare and the interests of the mass of the population of India. During the past fifty years revised settlements of the land revenue demand have been made for long terms of years on moderate and equitable principles, over nearly the whole of India outside the permanently settled districts. At these settlements there have been made careful surveys of all holdings and records of all rights in the land. The periodical settlements of the land revenue used to occupy from four to ten years in each district, and to cost Rs. 400 per square mile, while they involved considerable harassment to the people. Now, by reason of the care taken in maintaining the village records, and in consequence of improved processes, the resettlement of a district occupies from one to three years, costs Rs. 100 per square mile, and involves comparatively little harassment to the people. Since 1858 the cultivated area has more than doubled in thinly peopled tracts like Burma and Assam; it has increased by 30 to 80 per cent. in the Central Provinces, Berar, and parts of Bombay; even in the thickly peopled province of Oudh it has increased 30 per cent. In the Punjab and Sind great tracts of once barren land have been brought under tillage by means of State canals. The extension of railways and roads has provided outlets for surplus agricultural produce, and has caused a general rise of prices in remote districts that were absolutely landlocked fifty years ago. New staples, such as jute, tea, coffee, and ground-nut, have been largely grown for export, while the exports of rice, wheat, cotton, and oilseeds have greatly increased. In this way vast sums of money have reached the agricultural classes, who have been able to raise their standard of living and to pay their land revenue more easily than before. Imprisonment, sales of land outside the permanently settled districts, and other harsh processes for the recovery of arrears of revenue, are now comparatively rare, and at the same time the land revenue is paid punctually. The total increase in the gross land revenue during the past fifty years has been 60 per cent., measured in rupees; though, as the gold value of the rupee has fallen from 2*s.* to 1*s.*, the increase, if measured in gold, is less than 6 per cent. Taking the increase at 60 per cent, it has been accompanied with a very much greater increase in the value of the gross agricultural yield in consequence of the extension of cultivation, of the rise in prices, of increased irrigation facilities, and of the introduction of new staples. For instance, in the Punjab the amount of the land revenue, stated in rupees, has increased by 80 per cent. in the 50 years. But as the cultivated area has increased by 100 per cent., the assessment per acre is actually diminished. As wheat has risen in value by 100 per cent, a given money assessment now represents a very much smaller portion of the produce than in 1858. The famous land settlement of Hindostan, made by the Emperor Akbar was based on one-third of the gross produce of each field. The present assessments of the Punjab represent from $\frac{1}{20}$th to $\frac{1}{14}$th of the gross produce. Eight years' purchase of the land revenue is a common price for land in that province.

In British India at large the present land revenue represents an average charge of less than 2*s.* per acre of the cultivated area. In the year 1856 the land revenue was above one half of the total public income of the country; now it is less than one-fourth. The basis of the public income is broader than it was, while, as above explained, the land revenue assessments represent a smaller portion of the produce of the soil than was formerly the case.

17. *Tenant-right.*—By the ancient custom of India the occupiers of the soil had the right to retain their holdings so long as they paid the rent or revenue demandable from them. In southern India, where most of the land is held by petty occupiers direct from the State, this custom has been respected from the beginning of British rule; and in both the permanently and temporarily settled districts of northern India a considerable degree of protection has now been given to the tenants or ryots. Up to 1859 tenant-right had not been adequately safeguarded by law, and for the great Province of Bengal the Court of Directors reported in 1856 that "the rights of the Bengal ryots had passed away *sub silentio*, and they had become, to all intents and purposes, tenants-at-will." Since 1858 laws have been passed which make the petty occupiers of Madras, Bombay, Burma, and Assam proprietors of their holdings, subject to the payment of a moderate land revenue, and the petty proprietors are protected against future enhancements of land revenue on account of improvements effected by themselves. For nearly every other province in India laws have been passed securing tenant-right to all occupiers of any standing, prohibiting eviction or enhancement of rent save by consent or by decree of Court on good cause shown, and granting the ryots power to bequeath or sell their tenant-right.

The extent and character of the tenant-right declared or created by these laws vary in the different provinces; tenant-right is strongest in the Central Provinces, where the old land tenures were not very

unlike the petty proprietorships of Bombay; it is less important in the Punjab, where the bulk of the land is occupied by proprietary brotherhoods, and the holdings of rent paying tenants are comparatively small, and it is weak in Oudh, where the position of the taluqdars or superior proprietors was exceptionally strong, and had been confirmed by the British Government. The position of tenants or occupiers in every province is better and more secure than it was fifty years ago. In permanently settled Bengal the Tenancy Act of 1885 has greatly strengthened and improved the position of the ryot; and the cadastral survey which is being carried out in the province shows that the great bulk of the ryots enjoy tenant-right under the law. That Lord Cornwallis's intention in favour of the ryots, promulgated more than 100 years ago, has, so far as changed circumstances permitted, been at last carried into effect, for the rights of the occupiers of the soil have been in great part secured, and this has been done without injustice to the Bengal landlords, whose gross rental has increased four or five fold during the century, and has in many tracts more than doubled during the past fifty years.

15 *Surveys*.—Before 1858 the Great Trigonometrical Survey had been organised, and there had been collected in India a valuable staff of surveyors, who were engaged in surveying the country for topographical and revenue purposes. During the past fifty years the system of great triangles, on which all the Indian surveys are based, has been carried over the whole country and extended to Candahar and Cabul on the north and far down the Malay peninsula on the south. The topographical branch of the survey has completed the survey of all India, including the Native States, with the exception of portions of Burma and certain tracts in Madras. Detached parties of topographical surveyors have also mapped large portions of the Himalayas, the wild tracts on the north-western and north-eastern frontier, and as occasion has presented itself, surveys have been made in territories beyond the limits of the Indian Empire. For administrative purposes more detailed surveys showing the boundaries of villages and estates have also been made, and for the purpose of preparing the cadastral record of holdings, on which the land assessment is based, cadastral surveys showing every field in every village have been made in the temporarily settled provinces, and are being made in permanently settled tracts of Bengal and Madras. For the whole of continental India the maps and geographical material are more complete and accurate than are possessed by some more advanced nations. Through the operations of the survey an accurate knowledge of the tides on the Indian coast has been acquired.

The geological survey has, since the Mutiny, been carried over the greater part of India, the rocks and formations have been mapped and described, while special investigation has been made of tracts known or believed to contain coal, earth-oil, gold, or other minerals. The marine survey has continued its work; the Indian coasts and harbours have been surveyed, and charts and soundings have been published. The archæological survey has been reorganised and placed on a permanent footing; its investigations and publications have thrown light on the history of India, and have facilitated the work of preserving the beautiful and interesting buildings left by dynasties and peoples who have passed away.

HEADS OF REVENUES.

16 *Salt Tax*.—From time immemorial a tax on salt has been a source of revenue in India, and it has been held that at the present time it is the only impost which falls upon an Indian of moderate means who neither holds land nor goes to law, nor consumes liquor or opium. It represents an average annual payment of 2½*d* per head. In 1858 the salt tax was Rs. 2½ a maund (about 82 lbs.) in Bengal, one rupee a maund (including cost of manufacture) in Madras, 12 annas in Bombay, and Rs. 2 a maund in Northern India; in 1859 the rates were raised to Rs. 3, Rs. 1, and Rs. 2½ respectively, and in 1861 they were again raised to Rs. 3½ in Bengal, Rs. 1½ in Madras, and Rs. 3 in Northern India; in 1868 the Bombay rate was raised to Rs. 1½ per maund. The rate of Re 3½ per maund had been applied in Bengal as long ago as 1837. The duty was levied at seaports on imported salt, it was levied on British India salt at the coast or other salt sources, and on salt brought from Native States it was levied by means of an internal customs line 2,900 miles long, winding round the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and Central Provinces. At this line duties were levied on all salt passing eastwards, and also on all sugar passing westwards.

Between the years 1870-78 arrangements were made with Native States owning salt sources, whereby the Chiefs, in consideration of large annual payments, allowed the British Government to control and tax the manufacture of salt within those States. Railways were made to the salt sources, and so the Government were enabled to tax all salt passing thence to British India, by keeping small preventive establishments at the places of production. The way was thus opened for the abolition of the inland customs line, and for the equalisation of salt duties all over India. As a necessary step towards this end, in 1878 the salt duty was raised in Madras and Bombay, and reduced over the rest of India; and in 1882 the duty was fixed at a uniform rate of Rs. 2 a maund all over India, except in Burma, where a low rate of three annas or about ¼ rupee was maintained. The inland customs line was abolished, whereby the people and the trade along a broad belt of country, 2,800 miles long, were relieved from much harassment, and inland transit duties on sugar of an oppressive nature ceased. These measures resulted in a large increase of the consumptions, the quantity of duty-paid salt consumed in 1883 being 50 per cent. in excess of the figure for 1878. In 1888 it was found necessary to raise the salt duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ per maund, in order to meet financial difficulties mainly caused by the fall in the gold price of silver, and that rate it maintained till 1903. In 1903 it was reduced to Rs. 3 the maund, in 1905 to Rs. 1½ the maund, and in 1907 to Re. 1 the maund.

Salt is now far cheaper in India as a whole than it was 50 years ago, or at any earlier stage of Indian history. Not only is the present rate of duty the lowest on record, but the cheapness and facility of transport which the extension of railways has secured was in former days unknown. Between 1903 and 1908, the period covered by the recent reductions of duty, the consumption of duty-paid salt increased by 22 per cent. The average annual consumption, reckoned on the population of all India, is now 12 lbs. per head, or approximately double what it was 50 years ago. Salt is a bulky article, and most parts of India are hundreds of miles distant from salt sources. For instance, at Nagpore, in the middle of India, 500 miles from the Bombay salt sources, salt used to be retailed at 11 lbs. per rupee, when the duty was Rs. 3 a maund; the railway was opened to Nagpore in 1866, and within a year the ruling price of salt at Nagpore was 19 lbs. per rupee. The present price at Nagpore is 30 lbs. per rupee, which approximates to the not excessive price of a half-penny the pound. The effect of railways

on the price of salt in Eastern Oudh and Rohilkand has been quite as marked. In old days these territories obtained their salt with difficulty and at great cost from Rajputana, which was distant two months' journey by pack bullock, camel, and cart. Now, salt is delivered by rail in any quantity desired and at a price which, inclusive of the duty, does not greatly exceed the retail price of table salt in England. In the year 1861 the net salt revenue was Rs. 3,94,10,000, with a duty averaging Rs. 2¼; in the year 1888–87 it was Rs. 6,17,10,000, with a uniform rate of Rs. 2. In 1902–03, the last year of the higher rate of Rs. 2¼, it was Rs. 8,37,00,000. In 1907–08, with a uniform rate of Rs. 1 a maund, or one-fifth of a penny per lb., it was Rs. 5,00,00,000, or 3,333,000*l.*

20. *Opium.*—The opium revenue is raised on opium sent from India to China and other countries, partly by a monopoly in eastern India and partly by an export duty in Western India. The chief changes in the administration of this revenue during the past fifty years have been the enhancement of the export duty on Bombay opium; conventions with Native States, whereby, for a liberal payment, they came within the Indian exchequer to safeguard the duty on opium grown in Native States; the increase of the price paid to poppy cultivators for all produce delivered at the Bengal opium factories; the formation of a reserve opium stock in Calcutta, whereby the amount of opium sold monthly can be steadily maintained from year to year, instead of fluctuating violently from season to season according as the crop is good or bad; and lately an arrangement with the Chinese Government for the gradual contraction of the export trade. By this arrangement, which took effect from January 1908, the export of opium from India was reduced from the hitherto existing standard of 61,600 chests to 61,900 chests in 1908, has been further reduced to 58,800 chests in 1909, and will be reduced to 51,700 chests in 1910. Further reductions after 1910 will be made if China has, in the interval, effected a proportional reduction in its own production and consumption of opium. The area under poppy cultivation in Bengal is similarly being reduced, and restrictions have been placed on the export of opium grown in Native States. A serious decline in the opium revenue in the immediate future is therefore inevitable. In 1880–81 the net opium revenue was Rs. 8,40,00,000, equivalent at the exchange of the day to about 7,000,000*l.* Of recent years, owing to the increased cost of producing opium in India and the competition of Chinese opium with the imported Indian article, the receipts have greatly decreased. For 1908–10 the estimate is for a net revenue of little over 3,300,000*l.*, and in succeeding years the revenue from this source will be progressively diminished.

21. *Customs.*—The scope and rates of the import duties have varied during the 50 years in accordance with financial needs. Before the Mutiny there was a general tax on imports at the present rate of 5 per cent. In 1859 the rate was raised to 10 per cent. to meet in part the financial difficulties consequent on the Sepoy mutiny. In 1864 it was lowered to 7½ per cent., and in 1875 to 5 per cent. Between 1875 and 1879 various changes in the tariff were made with the object of reducing the number of articles taxed and exempting cotton goods from taxation, and in 1882 the prosperous state of the finances enabled the Government to abolish the remaining import duties. Special import duties on arms, salt, opium, and alcoholic liquors and an export duty on rice, were retained, and to these in 1888 was added an import duty on petroleum. In 1893 the heavy burden thrown upon the finances by the fall of exchange made it necessary to reimpose a general duty of 5 per cent. on imports. Cotton piece goods and yarns were at first exempted, but in 1896 it was found necessary to subject imported piece goods to a customs duty of 3½ per cent., a corresponding excise duty being imposed on similar goods manufactured in Indian cotton mills, in order to deprive the tax of any protective character. Since 1896 the changes made in the tariff have been unimportant, but, by reason of the growing trade of the country, the yield of the duties has risen from about 3,000,000*l.* to 5,000,000*l.*

22. *Excise.*—Before 1858 the excise revenue on spirits, liquors, and drugs was raised under the farming system, which the British Administration had inherited from the Muhammadan rulers of India, and under which there was practically no regulation or control of consumption. During the past fifty years this system has been changed, and in most cities, towns, and populous tracts all spirits passed into consumption pay a still-head duty, or an import duty per gallon, according to strength; only a limited number of shops are licensed, and illicit stills are put down as far as possible. The farming or contract system survives only in sparsely peopled tracts, where administrative supervision is difficult. The great bulk of the revenue is raised under the still-head duty system which is worked with the object of securing the maximum of revenue with the minimum of consumption. Under the present system liquor is much dearer to the consumer than it was under the old system, and the duty on every gallon of spirit consumed is much higher. The excise revenue has risen sevenfold since 1860, and now amounts to about 6,500,000*l.* The consumption of liquor and the excise revenue paid per head of the population are considerable in some of the great cities and towns, while in the rural tracts both are for the most part very small. Owing to the improvement in wages and in industrial employment the classes which consume intoxicating drinks and drugs are able to spend more than they did fifty years ago, but they pay much more for, and contribute a higher revenue on, what they consume than they did under the old system. The present system is not without its critics, who allege that it is morally ineffective, if it does not actively promote the alcoholic habit among a naturally abstemious population. Against this it is urged that the present system does not do more than provide reasonable facilities for obtaining liquor to the classes which have always been accustomed to consume it; that it embodies the policy of levying a maximum revenue from a minimum consumption; and that the greater part of the recorded increase of revenue is due to heavier taxation and to the suppression of illicit distillation and other like practices.

23. *Income Tax.*—Fifty years ago the trading and professional classes contributed little or nothing to the national burdens, and the Court of Directors reported in 1858 that "nearly two-thirds of the revenue of India consisted of the rent of land." In 1860 a tax was introduced on trading and professional incomes, and incomes derived from investments. Since that time, with short intervals, during which the impost was foregone, an income tax in one shape or another has formed part of the fiscal system of India. Under the present law no incomes below Rs. 1,000 a year are taxed, and incomes from land or agriculture, being otherwise taxed, are exempt; incomes between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 a year pay about 2 per cent., and incomes of Rs. 2,000 a year and upwards pay five pies in the rupee, equal to 2·6 per cent. or 6½ pence to the pound sterling. The total number of income tax payers is about 250,000, and the total yield of the tax about 1,600,000*l.* It should be remembered that the assets of India are mainly agricultural, and that agricultural profits are exempt from the tax.

24. *Stamp Duties.*—Stamp duties before 1859 were levied mainly on litigation and on legal documents, and they yielded in the year 1859 a revenue of less than 750,000*l.* In the year 1860 the stamp law was revised and placed more nearly on the system followed in England. Duties were imposed on trading and commercial documents. Since that year the rates of duty have been periodically revised, and the original scale of duties has been reduced in many respects. These duties now yield a net revenue of about 4,300,000*l.*, of which seven-tenths are levied from litigants in courts of justice and three-tenths on trading and other documents. The judicial stamp revenue may be regarded in the light of payment for service rendered by the costly judicial establishment rather than a tax in the proper sense of the word.

FORESTS.

25. *Forest Conservancy.*—In 1858 a beginning had been made in the direction of preserving the State forests and securing a forest revenue in parts of Burma and Madras. There were great areas of forests, copse, and waste belonging to the State in every province in India, but little attempt had been made either to prevent wasteful destruction of forests, to promote reproduction, or to secure supplies of timber, firewood, or other forest products for the use of future generations. Since 1858 the forest system begun by Sir D. Brandis in Pegu and Tenasserim has been extended to every province in India; forest laws have been enacted for every province, a staff of trained forest officers has been organised; 82,000 square miles of State forests have been marked off as forest reserves, which are to be husbanded and managed as public properties for the benefit of the country at large and of the people living in their vicinity. Fire is excluded from these forests; systematic working for timber, for firewood, and for other purposes has been introduced; tribal and other rights or claims in the forest reserves, have been bought up or adjusted; plantation and reproduction of timber and firewood are being scientifically conducted. Meanwhile, a considerable forest revenue has been fostered. The total forest revenue of British India now averages about 1,500,000*l.*, and the net forest revenue about 800,000*l.*, after paying all charges for forest conservancy and working. The advantages, present and prospective, of scientific forest management are so clear that the larger Native States, notably Mysore and Travancore, have organised and are maintaining a forest administration of their own on the system adopted in British India, and are raising a considerable forest revenue. Some of the smaller States have leased their more valuable forests to the British Indian Forest Department, to be worked on scientific principles.

POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPHS.

26. *Post Office.*—Before 1858 a postal system on the English model, with a uniform low stamp for all distances, had been introduced into India, and since that year the postal system has been greatly extended and improved. In 1856 there were 56,000 miles of postal route, now there are nearly 160,000 miles; in 1856 there were 750 post offices and boxes, now there are about 70,000; then 33 millions of letters, packets, and newspapers passed yearly through the post office, now the number exceeds 800 millions. At the same time the post office has undertaken a vast amount of new work connected with money remittances, parcel insurance, savings banks, and other public requirements. The extent to which Indians of all races use the post office has increased amazingly. A letter now travels safely for a half anna (¾*d.*) stamp, and a post card for a quarter anna (farthing) stamp, over a distance of 3,000 miles from Quetta in Baluchistan to Bhamo near the border of China by road, railway, ocean, and river. The Indian postal charges are not intended to yield a large surplus revenue as in Great Britain, and the net revenue is kept at the modest figure of about 100,000*l.*

Of the miscellaneous work performed by the post office the business of money orders and of savings banks is the most important. In 1858 the Government had opened no savings banks for the public. Now there are over 8,000 savings banks, with about 1,200,000 depositors, of whom nine-tenths are Indians, and the total value of deposits is about 10,000,000*l.* Money orders to the amount of about 25,000,000*l.* a year are annually issued.

27. *Telegraphs.*—In 1857 there were 3,000 miles of single telegraph wire in India, and a few score of telegraph offices. There is now a total length of 69,000 miles of line, with 270,000 miles of wire; there are 7,000 telegraph offices, and 12 million messages annually pass over the wires. The fee for a short message, irrespective of distance, which may reach 3,000 miles, is four annas (equal to 4*d.* in English money), or about one-eighth of the rates charged in 1856. The telegraph receipts yield a surplus after meeting all current charges for maintenance and working (exclusive of charges for new construction), varying from 2 to 3 per cent. on the capital outlay of about 6,500,000*l.*

HOSPITALS AND SANITATION.

28. *Hospitals.*—From the early days of British rule in India continued effort has been made to carry to the people and to the homes of India the benefits of scientific surgery and medicine, and to help the Indians to use their own indigenous drugs to the best advantage. In 1857 there were 142 civil hospitals and dispensaries, at which 671,000 sufferers were treated during the year; in 1907 there were in British India, 2,514 institutions of this kind, at which 412,400 in-patients and 24,470,000 out-patients were treated. The number of Indian practitioners who have been trained in modern surgery and medicine is now more than twenty times as large as it was in 1857. Vaccination has been greatly extended; the earliest year for which accurate information is available is 1877, and in that year 4,027,000 persons were successfully vaccinated. The number of vaccinations has increased steadily in all provinces, until now there are annually between eight and nine millions of successful vaccinations. In some cities and districts the number of yearly vaccinations is nearly equal to the births; and in all provinces there has been a clear diminution in the prevalence and in the severity of small-pox.

29. *Sanitation.*—In 1858 nothing had been done for sanitary reform outside a very few large cities and cantonments; and no attempt had been made to ascertain the facts regarding death and disease over the country. During the past 50 years a system of registering deaths, causes of death, and births has been gradually extended over nearly the whole of India. In some provinces and in most large towns the registration is now fairly correct; and a valuable body of information is being collected concerning the mortality and diseases of the population in different tracts. Sanitary reform is being attempted

in all cities and towns that have any kind of municipal organization, and during the last 30 years real progress has been made in the maritime capitals and other important centres. The construction of water-works, by means of funds borrowed from the Government, has been a successful feature of municipal administration. More than 80 municipal towns are now furnished with water-supply systems, many of which are on a large scale and constructed in accordance with the most approved modern methods. But in most towns, and even in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, insanitary conditions still cause much preventable disease and death. The necessity for improving the conditions under which the people live, especially in the larger towns, has of late been emphasised by the calamitous epidemic of plague which has ravaged India since 1896. Liberal grants in aid from general revenues are now made to municipal bodies for this purpose, and great attention and trained intelligence are being applied to the sanitary problems of Indian urban life with, it may be hoped, good results in the immediate future. In rural tracts sanitary reform is necessarily more backward, and progress is impeded by the inadequacy of local revenues, the insufficiency of the staff at the disposal of the local authorities, and by old-rooted habits and prejudices on the part of the rural population. It cannot be said that any marked reduction has been yet effected in the recurrence of cholera or in the prevalence of fever, though small-pox has been perceptibly checked, and fevers mitigated by supplies of cheap quinine from the Government cinchona plantations. For the direction of sanitary officers Sanitary Commissioners or Boards have been established in every province. The detailed executive management of sanitary matters in rural India is vested in district and village authorities constituted on a popular basis, and representative in an increasing degree of public opinion. As these bodies grow in experience and their finances improve, they are found more ready to promote measures for the improvement of the public health. There are signs that even among the rural population popular apathy to sanitary improvement is giving way to a perception of its advantages.

EDUCATION.

30. *Education.*—The educational policy dictated by Sir Charles Wood's Despatch of 1854 was beginning to take effect when Her Majesty assumed the Government of India. In 1882–83 a careful inquiry was undertaken by a Special Commission into the educational system and progress of every province. The result of that Commission was a renewed enforcement and a further extension of the educational principles and policy prescribed in 1854. Three Universities had been established in 1857, and a few undergraduates had been attracted, Education Departments had been formed in the larger provinces; and a system of giving grants in aid to schools had been begun. The educational statistics of 1858 are not complete, but apparently there were then about 13 colleges, while the schools of all grades known to the Educational Department contained about 400,000 scholars. The earliest year for which complete statistics are available is 1865, and the figures of that year can be compared with recent statistics. In that year there were 26 colleges and college departments with 1,852 undergraduate students; in 1907 there were 179 colleges and college departments, with 26,000 undergraduates on the rolls. In 1865 the returns showed 19,201 schools of all grades with 619,260 scholars, while in 1907 there were 165,473 schools with 5,708,000 scholars. The total educational expenditure was about Rs. 39,40,000 in 1858, and Rs. 67,10,000 in 1865, while in 1907 the total expenditure was Rs. 80,000,000 or 3 000,000*l*, of which about 1,000,000*l* came from school fees, 300,000*l* from private subscriptions or endowments, and the remainder from the public revenues, national and local.

Normal schools for training men and women teachers have been established in every province; while a staff of inspecting officers visit and examine all schools on the departmental lists. The proportion of children passing the several standards has continued to increase; and the numbers reaching and attending secondary schools have steadily advanced till, in 1907, there were 687,826 boys and 66,311 girls on the rolls of secondary public schools of a general kind, besides about 150,000 in special schools or in advanced private schools. Medical colleges and schools furnish yearly an increasing number of graduates and certificated practitioners, who do duty at hospitals and dispensaries, or serve in the Army Medical Department, or find useful and lucrative careers in private practice. A valuable association founded by the Marchioness of Dufferin, and supported by Indians of all classes, employs women doctors for work in women's hospitals and in Indian homes, and disseminates knowledge of medicine, surgery, and nursing among the women of the country. Engineering and other technical schools and classes have increased, while a large number of apprentices receive technical teaching of the best kind at the workshops attached to the railway lines. Schools of art have been established at a few centres, but the number of students is not large; the teaching of drawing and surveying is, however, being extended in most provinces. The number of law students is everywhere large in comparison with the attendance at other special institutions, but the law is a popular profession with the educated classes in India, and there can be no question but that the present generation of trained lawyers have done much to improve the administration of justice in India. Much of the educational progress of the past fifty years has been due to the efforts of private persons, missionaries, and others, who from motive of charity and public spirit conduct or endow schools, which earn grants in aid from the public funds; without these private agencies the progress, more especially in secondary schools, could not have been nearly so great. The administration of educational funds and the control of schools, subject to supervision by inspectors, are now mostly in the hands of local public bodies, the members of which are elected by or nominated from among the taxpayers.

Until recent times the curriculum of Indian schools and colleges was almost entirely literary, and was open to the objection that it tended to produce a larger number of graduates in "Arts" than could be absorbed into the public service or the learned professions, and that it made no provision for the requirements of commerce, agriculture, or the scientific professions. This defect still exists, but in a less degree, and its removal is only a question of time. The educational curriculum has been greatly enlarged. Facilities for alternative branches of study have been greatly increased. What is equally important, these studies are fast becoming popular and attract students in increasing numbers.

31. *Literature and Newspapers.*—One result of the spread of education has been a great increase in the number of books, magazines, and newspapers published in India. Fifty years ago there were a few vernacular newspapers, with a small circulation, mostly at or near the Presidency towns. In 1907 there were 2 574 printing presses at work, and 733 newspapers and 1,062 periodicals were registered. Many of these are unimportant journals of an ephemeral character with a circulation of a few hundreds

only, and the number with a circulation exceeding 2,000 copies is still small. But in the larger centres the habit of political discussion through a daily press is now established, and every year marks its extension and increasing attraction.

In the year 1858 hardly any vernacular books were published save a few educational or religious works and occasional reprints of old dramas, stories, and poems. In 1907 the register of publications for British India showed 8,618 books and magazines published within the year, of which more than 80 per cent. were in vernacular languages. Though the quality of this literary activity leaves something to be desired, its range and diversity are interesting as evidence of the ferment of new ideas, and the play of novel and incongruous forces, in present day India.

FINANCE.

32. *Finance.*—The fifty years now under review began when the financial difficulties caused by the sepoy mutiny were at their height, between the years 1857 and 1862 these troubles caused a great excess of expenditure over revenue, and an addition of £2,100,000 to the public debt of India. In the year 1861–62 equilibrium was practically restored to the finances. For the purpose of the present remarks it will be best to compare the financial results of the pre-mutiny period with those of the last 30 years. During the 20 years previous to the mutiny there had been 14 years of deficit and six years of surplus, yielding a net deficit of £6,393,000, and an addition of £5,900,000 to the debt. During the 30 years ending 1907–08 there have been 21 years of surplus and nine of deficit yielding, in the aggregate, a net surplus of £4,000,000. This result has been attained after meeting all famine relief expenditure out of the revenue of the year, and providing from the same source large amounts for protective railways and irrigation works and further sums for productive public works which are ordinarily constructed by borrowed capital. The debt of India on the 31st March 1908 amounted to £246,084,071, of which £57,481,074 was sterling debt, and £88,552,997 rupee debt. Of this total 177½ millions have been incurred for railways and 30 millions for irrigation works. The interest on this portion of the debt is charged to these particular services, and as they both show large net profits, no charge for interest on this account falls on the taxpayer. The public debt of India, apart from capital thus invested, is therefore only 38½ millions, as against 52 millions before and 63 millions after the mutiny period, and the charge for interest falling on the revenues is quite inconsiderable. This fortunate result has been achieved by means of a steady and substantial surplus of revenue over ordinary expenditure, which is utilised on profitable public works, and the requisite surplus has of recent years become more easy of attainment by reason of the increasing profits derived from railways and irrigation. At the end of the mutiny period the rupee debt bore interest at rates ranging for the most part from 4 to 5½ per cent., and it was difficult to borrow money in England for India under 5 per cent. Now-a-days the monetary credit of India compares favourably with that of many European States.

33. *Income and Expenditure.*—The gross revenue of India expressed in rupees, without reference to the fall in the gold value of the rupee, has more than trebled in the fifty years. In 1856–57 it was Rs. 317,000,000, and in 1906–07 Rs. 1,064,000,000. But many items are included in the present revenue of India which are not found in the comparatively simple budgets of pre-mutiny India, and which are of the nature of commercial receipts; as, for instance, the earnings of railways, irrigation, and forests. Confining the comparison to revenue derived from taxation (including land revenue and opium), the receipts have more than doubled. They were Rs. 290,000,000 in 1856–57 against Rs. 649,000,000 in 1906–07. But, large as the increase is, it is almost wholly due to the growth of revenue under old heads. The only new revenues are the income tax and provincial rates, and against these may be set the reductions which have been made within the period in the salt duty and in inland transit dues. Municipal and other local taxes, which are not shown in the public revenue, have, it is true, been imposed since the Mutiny; but the proceeds are expended entirely by local bodies on local objects, such as roads, harbours, schools, hospitals, and town improvements.

The gross expenditure similarly shows a very large increase on the pre-mutiny standard. In 1856–57 it was Rs. 316,000,000, in 1906–07 Rs. 1,073,000,000. Excluding from the latter figure charges of a commercial nature, such as the working expenses of railways, canals, forests, posts and telegraph, which have practically no counterpart in the budget of fifty years ago, there is still an increased expenditure of about Rs. 480,000,000, or 32,000,000*l.* This increase is due partly to larger outlay on public works, partly to the increased Army charges, and partly to the silver difficulty described in the next following paragraph; but it is mainly due to the growing requirements of a civilized and improving administration. The postage list has increased; the land revenue administration is more elaborate; there are many more courts of justice and more police; the expenditure on education, on hospitals on forest administration is many fold larger than it was in 1856; the standard of wages has risen; the average salaries paid to educated Indian officers of all ranks have more than doubled, while the salaries of but few European Civil officers have increased, though the value of salaries paid in silver has fallen for the purpose of savings or expenditure in Europe. In order that the administration of India should be improved in accordance with the growing requirements of the present time, very much of this increased expenditure was absolutely unavoidable. Special commissions or inquiries have been frequently instituted to check and reduce expenditure, and in this way economies have been effected or increase checked. The guardians of the Indian exchequer are constantly occupied in resisting proposals for additional expenditure, even though such proposals are shown to be in themselves reasonable and beneficial. But, with all this, the cost of a civilised government tends to increase, as is seen in England and other countries of Europe, and the tendency is exceptionally strong in India, where such a government is of comparatively recent growth.

34 *Currency difficulty.*—During the period the task of administering the finances of India was rendered exceptionally difficult by reason of the fall in the value of silver as compared with gold. Ever since India has been a dependency of Great Britain, a considerable expenditure on its account has had to be incurred in England. In the early days of the East India Company some of the payments thus made arose out of the trading monopoly and territorial revenues enjoyed by the Company. But the present expenditure of the Indian Government in England is of another kind. It is on account of the present expenditure of the Indian Government in England is of another kind. It is on account of interest on so much of the public debt as was borrowed in England; in payment of interest and annuities on account of railways purchased by the Government from the guaranteed companies; on account

of stores, arms, and materials of all kinds for the public departments; on account of charges incurred in England for the British forces in India; and on account of pensions to retired public servants and soldiers. About 18 millions sterling has, in these ways, to be spent in England on account of the Indian Government, and this has to be paid in gold, while the Indian revenues are raised in silver.

For nearly a hundred years, up to 1871, ten rupees of Indian money could on the average be exchanged for one pound sterling of English money. And at that rate Rs. 180,000,000 would suffice to cover India's yearly liability of 18 millions sterling in England. But since 1871 silver has been practically demonetized in Europe; and the relative value of silver, as compared with gold, has greatly declined. From 1873 onwards the progressive fall in the gold value of the rupee was a source of increasing embarrassment to the finances of India. It occasioned unexpected deficits, obliged the Government to retrench and sometimes to increase taxation which it was anxious to remit, to stint expenditure of the most necessary kind, to restrict public works, and to refrain from undertaking much required improvements by means of borrowed capital, both on account of the apprehensions of the money market and the risk of contracting fresh gold obligations. In 1893, by which time the rupee had fallen to a point representing little more than half its former value, the Indian mints were closed for the unrestricted coinage of silver. In succeeding years measures were taken to make a gold standard effective by accumulating a reserve in gold, and by introducing gold into the currency at the ratio of a pound sterling to 15 rupees. The rupee, while still legal tender for any sum, has now become a token coin representing 16 pence of English money—a tender value much in excess of its intrinsic worth. Since 1896 the fluctuations of silver have ceased to disturb the finances of the country. The maintenance of the standard in seasons when the export trade is bad, and the mercantile demand for bills of exchange on India is slack, will, as recent experience has shown, not be free from difficulty. But, beyond question, the currency reform of 1893 has greatly ameliorated the financial position of the Indian Government, and has coincided with much commercial prosperity and industrial growth. From 1896 onwards the external and internal trade of India has increased beyond precedent, the revenues have mounted up year by year, taxation has been very substantially reduced, and, notwithstanding considerable additions to the public expenditure for police, education, and other urgent administrative requirements, large surpluses have been secured.

35. *Financial System.*—Before 1858 the absolute control of all the finances throughout India, down to the smallest detail, was in the hands of the Supreme Government. Not even a messenger on a rupee a week could be permanently engaged without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council; and detailed projects for even small and urgent works had to be submitted to the Government of India. There were no Budget estimates published annually; and, though expenditure was vigilantly restricted, and accounts were carefully audited, detailed grants of money were not fixed for each head of service, against which grants of expenditure could be checked and brought to account. By Act of Parliament in 1858 the entire control of the revenues both in India and elsewhere is vested in the Secretary of State in Council; but as a matter of practice he delegates a large portion of this power to the Government of India under rules and regulations laid down from time to time.

In 1860 Mr James Wilson introduced the system of annual budget estimates, with sanctioned grants for each sub-head in every province and district. Under his system, which with certain modifications of detail is still in force, budget estimates for the Empire are compiled from the sanctioned estimates for each province and department; and the final estimates are made public before the beginning of the year, together with the accounts and revised estimates of the two preceding years. The budget estimates of each year are laid before and discussed in the Legislative Council, where sanction is necessary to measures for the reduction or increase of taxation. Every department and official is rigorously bound to keep expenditure within the sanctioned grant, or to report at once for orders if unforeseen circumstances, such as failure of crops, famine, or war, prevent the fulfilment of the sanctioned estimates of revenue, or necessitate excess outlay beyond the sanctioned grant. Behind the control of the Government of India is that of the Secretary of State for India in Council, who has laid down the principle that without his sanction no new office carrying a salary of more than 400*l.* a year can be created, no serious departure from the sanctioned budget estimates permitted, and no large scheme involving fresh expenditure launched.

36. *Provincial Finance.*—As the business of the administration increased, it was found increasingly difficult for the Supreme Government to exercise a detailed control over every item of expenditure throughout the Empire. Although the Budget system imposed a strict limit on expenditure during any year, yet at the end of each year the Local Governments were constantly pressing that more funds should be devoted to administrative and other improvements in their provinces. Lord Mayo's Government in 1870 decided that wider financial responsibilities and powers might advantageously be delegated to the Local Governments, they transferred to the provincial authorities the entire management of certain heads of civil expenditure allotted to each Local Government fixed grants to pay for those services or departments, and left it full discretion to spend those grants to the best advantage, subject to budget rules and to the reservation of the powers of the Secretary of State. At the same time a more complete control was delegated to Local Governments over expenditure from all funds raised for local purposes. It was found that this partial provincialization of the finances saved much correspondence and friction, conduced to efficient administration, and led the Local Governments to introduce important economies and improvements that might otherwise have been indefinitely postponed.

Since 1870 the provincial system has been carried much further. The control of all expenditure has been delegated to the Local Governments. At the same time, the interest of the provincial authorities in the development of the revenues has been secured by the delegation to them of the management of all heads of provincial revenue, and by allotting to them shares of that revenue instead of a fixed money grant, to meet the provincial expenditure. As the provincial finance system now stands, the Supreme Government keeps under its own control the opium, salt, customs, post office and telegraph, tributes, mint, and currency receipts, and also the expenditure under those heads, on the army and military works, on political relations, on the public debt, and on railways. The administrative control of other heads of revenue and expenditure devolves on the Local Governments. In round figures, and exclusive of railways, the Supreme Government keeps the control over 48,000,000*l.* of expenditure, including payments in England, while to the Local Governments is delegated the control of 23,000,000*l.*

Neither the Secretary of State in Council nor the Government of India are divested, by the provincial finance system, of responsibility for the finances or for the administration of provincialised revenues and departments. By the budget rules, under provisions enacted by the Legislature, and by means of constant reports, they maintain control over the proceedings of the Local Governments. They reserve the right of modifying the provincial finance arrangements either periodically or when special need arises.

37. *Paper Currency and Mint.*—The three Presidency banks had a note circulation which in 1860 was hardly current outside the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. In the year 1862 the private note circulation ceased, and the Government introduced a paper currency on the basis of complete convertibility into silver. There are now eight circles of issue, each of which gives an exchange for money notes ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10,000 in value. The five-rupee note is legal tender in any place in British India. Other notes can be cashed up to any amount at the circle head-quarters; and they can be obtained or cashed in moderate quantities at most of the district treasuries in the circle. The value of the currency notes in circulation in March 1908 amounted to 31,300,000*l.* The service performed by the note circulation is more considerable than the foregoing figures might imply; for the returns show that from April 1907 to March 1908 120,000,000*l.* worth of notes were issued by the Currency Department for cash, while 110,000,000*l.* worth were cashed at currency offices and agencies. The Currency Act allows a part of the gold and silver received for notes to be invested in Indian Government securities or in sterling securities of the United Kingdom up to a maximum of 8,000,000*l.* The interest yielded by this investment amounts to 270,000*l.* a year, while the expenditure of the Currency Department amounts to 110,000*l.* a year.

Before the year 1835 there were three mints in British India. By reason of the railway communications and of improvements in mint processes and machinery, it was found possible to close the Madras mint and to do the work of the country with two mints. The Indian mints now work as well and as economically as the present state of scientific knowledge permits, and minor improvements or economies are being introduced from year to year. The total value of the silver coined in British India from 1859 to 1908 inclusive has been 3,853 millions of rupees. Since 1893 the Indian mints have been closed for the unrestricted coinage of silver. Silver is purchased by the Government and coined into rupees as may be required. The profits resulting from this coinage are not treated as revenue, but are paid into a special fund, called the Gold Standard Reserve, the greater part of which is ordinarily held in sterling securities.

PUBLIC WORKS.

38. In the time of the East India Company certain great roads were constructed, the Ganges canal was dug, the Jumna canals were reopened, and improvements were made in some of the old works on the Madras coast, but the progress effected with works of material improvement in India has been far greater during the last 50 years than during all the previous centuries combined.

39. *Railways.*—In 1857 the Indian Government had opened 300 miles of railway, which carried during the year 2 million passengers and 253,000 tons of goods. On the 1st April 1909 there were 30,983 miles of open railway, which carried during the year 330 million passengers and over 61 million tons of goods. The rates charged for passengers on these railways are as low as one-fifth of a penny per mile for passengers, and under one-half penny per ton per mile for goods. The gross earnings of the Indian railways in 1908 were approximately 30,000,000*l.*; and it has been estimated that the producers, traders, and passengers of India benefit to an amount corresponding to 100,000,000*l.* a year by reason of the cheapness of railway over the old modes of travelling, exclusive of the saving of time between a rate of 10 to 20 miles a day and a rate of 400 miles a day. The railway service gives employment to 455,000 persons, of whom over 408,000 are Indians.

It is hardly necessary to refer here to the incalculable benefit done by railways which in time of need carry food from prosperous districts to famine stricken provinces; or to the impulse given to production and trade when railways carry to the sea-ports surplus products that would otherwise have found no market, and might have rotted in granaries; or to the enormous addition to the military strength of the country, when troops and material can be moved to the frontier, or to any scene of disturbance, at the rate of 400 miles instead of 10 miles a day, and at one-sixth of the old cost. Railways have now been made on the main routes in British or Native territory; the system of military railways on the north-west frontier is practically complete, and several lines which do not pay commercially have been constructed for the protection of tracts specially liable to visitation by famine. But some large tracts of country have still to be opened up, many railways require feeder lines, and the growing traffic of the trunk lines demands improved facilities which will entail heavy capital outlay. The capital expenditure on railways during the last five years has exceeded that of any previous period of equal length, yet even at the present accelerated rate the development of railway communications is regarded by many as less rapid than the country requires. The hinderance to a quicker expansion has been, and still is, mainly financial.

The actual capital outlay on Indian railways open to traffic amounted at the close of 1908 to 274,000,000*l.*; and during that year the net earnings amounted to 4·33 per cent. on the capital outlay. In the previous year, when traffic was more active, they amounted to 5·86 per cent. Before 1900, by reason of the rights of the guaranteed railways to one-half of the surplus earnings above 5 per cent., and by reason of the liability to pay guaranteed railway interest in gold, the working and interest account of Indian railways showed a loss to the Indian exchequer. Since then the guaranteed railways have been acquired by the Government, and the railways as a whole have become increasingly profitable. During the four years ending 1907–1908 the net annual gain to the State from this source was approximately 2,000,000*l.*

40. *Canals.*—After railways the most important public works of the past fifty years have been the canals and other irrigation works, whereby water is carried to the fields in parts of the country where the climate or character of the agriculture requires it; embankments whereby flood waters are kept from

devastating the fields; and navigation canals. In their Report of 1858 the Court of Directors adverted to—

The Cauvery and Godavari irrigation works then partly open
The old Jumna canals, which had been reconstructed and reopened
The Sindh canals
The Ganges canal, which had been just opened.
The Baree Doab canal on which work had been begun
The Kistna and Pulur irrigation system, which had been begun.
The tank systems of Madras and other provinces.

At that time the total area irrigated from all the canal systems was less than 1,500,000 acres, exclusive of tank irrigation. Since then over 30,000,000*l* of capital, besides large sums from yearly revenue, have been spent on irrigation works. All the canal systems mentioned above have been finished or greatly extended; and there has also been large expenditure on other works of the first magnitude. Among them are the Sone and Orissa canals in Bengal; the Lower Ganges, the Agra and the Betwa canals in the United Provinces; the Periyar and Kurnool canals in Madras; the Nira canal in Bombay; the Sirhind, the Chenab, and the Jhelum canals in the Punjab; the Jamrao canal in Sindh. Of these works, perhaps the most remarkable and certainly the most profitable, are those which have been constructed in the arid plains of the Punjab and Sindh, which have converted a once waterless and desert land into prosperous agricultural colonies and immense granaries of wheat and other products.

The direct return yielded by the different works varies greatly. For instance, on the Sindh canals and on the Chenab and Jhelum canals in the Punjab, depend the revenue, the food, and the very life of the province; for of the whole cultivated land 98 per cent depends upon canal water, and less than 2 per cent. of the yearly harvest is raised without irrigation. In Madras the Cauvery, Godavari, and Kistna irrigation works yield a direct return of irrigation revenue varying from 15 to 22 per cent. on their capital cost. The canals in the United Provinces pay 9 per cent., and in the Punjab over 13 per cent. on their capital cost all round. The Orissa, the Sone, and the Kurnool canals yield little or no net revenue, but in years of drought they safeguard great areas of crop and secure a large supply of food. Even in provinces where canal irrigation is popular and long established, there are great variations in the extent to which water is utilised; for instance, in 1907–1908, a year of severe drought, 3½ million acres took water from the canals of the United Provinces against an average of 2½ million acres in ordinary years.

For the year 1908–1909 the total area that received water from all public irrigation works in India was 22,225,000 acres. For the same year the net revenue on all irrigation works for which capital accounts were kept gave a dividend of 8 per cent. on a capital expenditure of 32,500,000*l*. In an ordinary year the value of the crops secured by State irrigation works is estimated at between 40 and 50 millions sterling. In a year of drought or famine the money value of the benefit conferred by these works is very much greater. Nine-tenths of the irrigation from the great canals, most of the protection afforded by embankments, nearly all the navigation canals, and about two-thirds of the irrigation from minor sources, are due to works which have been carried out during the past 50 years.

The next 20 years will witness the completion of other irrigation schemes which in magnitude and boldness will surpass the achievements of the past. Their inception is largely due to the report of the Commission appointed in 1901 to inquire into the possibilities of extending irrigation in India. The Commission found that, subject to further professional examination of particular schemes, some 30 millions sterling could be usefully expended in the course of years on new irrigation. The programme which they provisionally outlined was accepted in principle, and has been actively taken in hand. Part of the expenditure may not be directly remunerative, as it will be concerned with tracts where the means of [illegible] are poor. But the major portion of the programme, especially that which deals with the [illegible] of the great rivers of the Punjab, should be highly profitable. When these schemes are [illegible] and those of Sindh, and of the Punjab from the Indus on the west to the Jumna on the east will be [illegible] a vast irrigated tract and unfailing granary. The "triple canal project," which [illegible], is now under construction. It will pass the surplus water of the Jhelum [illegible] Chenab river, while the latter river, thus re-enforced, will give water to a second canal, which [illegible] under the Ravi river, will feed a third canal in the lands between the Ravi and the [illegible]. It is estimated that at a capital cost of between six and seven millions sterling some [illegible] acres of land will be brought under cultivation by this utilisation of the Jhelum, without [illegible] existing rivers which have already their allotted work. This is only one of a series of [illegible] which in the near future will transform the conditions of vast tracts in Upper India, and provide new homes for the population.

6. *Roads.*—During the earlier part of the period under review a large expenditure was incurred from the provincial revenues on the construction of roads and bridges, more especially in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Bombay, and Burma. The great arterial roads were then completed, in advance of [illegible] without anticipation of the revolution in transport effected by the extension of railways. [illegible] the custody and construction of local roads have largely been made over to local bodies. These bodies either enjoy revenues or receive grants enabling them to discharge their responsibilities [illegible] respect, and much care has been paid by them to road maintenance and road-making. New trunk roads are rarely required, but additional roads are constantly undertaken in order to facilitate access to railway stations. As railways extend, more has to be done in making feeder roads to the [illegible], more especially in provinces where the rainfall is heavy and carts cannot ply for five or seven months of the year save on metalled and bridged roads. Throughout the greater part of India pack animals have been displaced by wheeled vehicles. Returns show that the number of carts possessed and worked by the people has increased greatly during the past 50 years. The levy of tolls on roads has been practically abolished, the only exceptions being in the case of ferries or temporary bridges of boats.

42. *Public Buildings.*—It has been the custom of the Indian Government to discourage any avoidable outlay on public buildings, and to devote available funds mainly to roads and canals. Still a great deal of building had to be undertaken. Healthy and commodious quarters have been erected for the

troops all over India; most of the larger prisons have been either built or rebuilt on new designs; lighthouses have been provided round the Indian coasts; a great number of court houses, public offices, hospitals, police stations, and school houses have been constructed; and at Bombay have been erected a group of public buildings, which would be a credit and an ornament to any city in the world. Forts, batteries, and places of arms have been constructed or begun at obligatory points on the frontiers, at some of the seaports, and at a few places on the great routes in the interior. Meanwhile the ancient and beautiful buildings of past dynasties, at places like Agra, Delhi, Madura, Benares, Lahore, Ahmadabad, Gour, Budh Gaya, and Bhilsa, have been cared for and conserved.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES

43. *Trade.*—The extension of roads, railways, and canals, the improvement of seaports, the increase of the cultivated area, and the abolition of internal and external customs duties have caused a great expansion of the trade of India. The exchange of commodities between one province or one district and another has increased vastly, but there is no record of the internal trade of India before 1858. In that year the Court of Directors reported that the exports and imports of merchandise by sea from and into India were valued at 25¼ and 14½ millions sterling respectively, or 39¾ millions for the total foreign trade. The corresponding totals for the year 1907–08 were 115½ millions sterling of exports and 85½ millions worth of imports, or 202 millions of total trade. The external land trade of India, principally with Nepal, Tibet, Western China, and Afghanistan, though relatively small compared with the sea-borne trade, shows steady progress, having more than doubled in the last 15 years, and now aggregates 10,000,000*l*. The total value of the external trade of India by sea and land has more than quintupled during the 50 years; while the actual bulk of the trade has increased in even greater proportion, because prices of most imported and exported goods are lower now than they were in 1858.

In all parts of the world a large and regularly expanding trade is rightly regarded as a sign of national prosperity. While India's external trade has gone on increasing, there has arisen within her borders a great cotton spinning and weaving industry, which already competes favourably with European manufactures in eastern markets, and a great jute industry of a highly profitable kind; there has grown up a great and rapidly increasing production of Indian coal and petroleum oils; at the same time, new and valuable agricultural staples have been naturalised in the country. Ironworks and the production of metals on a large scale have hitherto been delayed from various causes, but a large enterprise is now in course of inception with prospects of success.

44. *Manufactures.*—In old times India was a self-contained country, where every tract, more or less made its own clothes from its own cotton, produced its own iron and made its own tools, grew and consumed its own food. Yarn was spun, cloth was woven, iron was smelted, and tools were made on a small scale by individual workmen after rude methods. Before 1858 the old order was changing, but the change has been very much more rapid since. Machine-made fabrics and tools have largely taken the place of the local manufactures, and no doubt many thousands of families have lost the trade and the custom their ancestors had enjoyed for generations. But this change has not been without compensating advantages. Some of the Indian art industries, such as embroidery, carpet weaving, and work in silver and gold, have experienced the beneficial demand of a growing foreign trade. Agriculture, which always was, and still is, the mainstay of the population, has expanded enormously. Other industries have arisen. In 1856 there was hardly a power loom in the country, now there are 217 cotton mills, with 52,000 looms and 6,500,000 spindles, employing 212,000 hands; there are 44 jute mills, with 25,000 looms and 320,000 spindles, employing about 167,000 hands; there are 92 rice mills, 62 saw mills, besides flour mills, oil mills, iron foundries, woollen mills, paper mills, pottery works, and the great workshops attached to railways and shipbuilding yards. The manufacturing industry of India is still in an early stage, but the advance made, during the last few years has been marked, and augurs well for the future. During the last five years the looms in the cotton mills have increased by 50 per cent., the spindles by 11 per cent and the mill hands by 36 per cent. In the jute industry looms, spindles, and operatives have increased by over 50 per cent. The production of coal has increased 50 per cent., and that of petroleum 400 per cent. The output of the mica mines has doubled, and that of the manganese ore mines has quadrupled. If engineers and artificers of the present day in India are unable to rival the beautiful structures left by dynasties that have passed away, the field of employment for masons, carpenters, and artificers in India is wider and larger than it ever was before; and some of the great works of railway and hydraulic engineers, works put together by Indian workmen, are worthy monuments of the direct rule of the Crown in India.

45. *Agriculture and New Staples.*—The chief industry of India has always been agriculture, but it was not until about the year 1870 that the Indian Government directed systematic attention to fostering and improving Indian agriculture. Since that time there has been established in every province of India a department of agriculture, which collects and distributes early information concerning crops, controls or advises upon model and experimental farms, introduces new agricultural appliances, tries new staples, and has established institutions for teaching the chemistry and science of agriculture. A Central College of Agriculture at Poona provides training for advanced students. The indigenous field implements and methods have been found financially the best for agriculture of the kind prosecuted by the people, and it is chiefly in respect of the use of manures, of rotation of crops, of fodder raising and storing, of new staples, and of such appliances as improved sugar mills, that the example of teaching of the agricultural departments and their agents is most required. In each province there is also a veterinary department, which is charged with the improvement of horses, cattle, and other agricultural stock, and which has attained considerable success in mitigating the ravages of rinderpest by prophylactic treatment.

Before 1857 the cultivation of tea, coffee, and jute had been begun, but the progress made was small, and these articles were not reckoned among the staple products or exports of India. Customs duties were withdrawn, and the acquisition of waste lands for such crops was facilitated, and now the tea industry has so far extended that in the year 1907 over 638,000 acres were under tea about 500,000 persons were employed upon tea gardens, and India exported 227 million pounds of tea, valued at 6,867,000*l*. More than half the tea required by the world is now supplied from India. The coffee

industry of Southern India was at one time very promising. Its prospects have since been impaired by leaf disease, and by the competition of South America; still coffee valued at £18,000/ was exported from India in the year 1907. The exports of raw and manufactured jute during the same year were valued at £4,200,000/ besides the great quantity of jute used for bagging in India. Thus the export of these three new staples, tea, coffee, and jute, which in the trade returns for 1858 were valued at half a million sterling, had in 1907 reached a value of nearly £2,000,000/ Since 1858 the cinchona tree has been introduced from Brazil, and is now cultivated on the hills of India. One result of the introduction of this new product is that cinchona alkaloids, the only known specific against the fevers which scourge Indian populations, are now sold in India at about one-fifth the price which this valuable medicine used to command.

46. *Botanical Gardens and Museums.*—The Court of Directors were liberal in their support of botanical and other scientific investigation that contributed to develop the natural products of India. The excellent botanical gardens at Calcutta, Ootacamund, and Saharanpur have been maintained, and their usefulness extended, while another botanical garden has been opened at Bombay. A large Imperial museum at Calcutta has been built, and has acquired a great wealth of natural history and archæological specimens; other museums at Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Lucknow, Nagpore and Rangoon have been established or extended; entrance to these museums is free, and the number of visitors is very large. To the Calcutta museum has been added a commercial section, representing as far as possible the products and manufactures of Bengal. At the India Office in London there was a large collection of Indian products and fabrics; but not being very accessible to the public the specimens of economic botany were transferred to the museum at Kew Gardens and the collection of Indian antiquities was made over to the British Museum; while a vastly enlarged, constantly increasing, and well arranged collection of fabrics and appliances from ancient and modern India is placed in a branch of the South Kensington Museum, which any one interested in the commerce or people of India can visit without charge.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

47. *Divergent conditions.*—The circumstances and condition of the people vary greatly in different parts of India. The plain of the Ganges from Saharanpur to Dacca bears a rural population of 80 millions at a rate of 400 to 800 to the square mile. The Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, Rajputana, and considerable areas in the Punjab and in Bombay carry a rural population of less than 150 to the square mile. There are provinces where the rainfall is always abundant, ranging from 60 to 100 inches in the year, and there are vast plains where the rainfall is precarious and is often less than 10 inches a year. There are tracts like Sind, Tanjore, and parts of the United Provinces, where one half, or more than one half, of the cultivated area is irrigated in one way or another. Again, the great sandy plains of the Punjab, wherever water is led from the snow-fed rivers, at once become fertile, and attract and support a large population; while in other arid tracts like the Deccan uplands, Bellary, and Kurnool, water is rarely available, and even when water can be had, as from the Tungabhadra canal, the people do not take it for their crops. The tenures and the distribution of profits from land vary greatly. In the Punjab and parts of the United Provinces, in Bombay and Madras, in Burma and Assam, the profits of agriculture go wholly or in great part direct to a sturdy and in ordinary years a prosperous peasantry, who till most of the land themselves; while in Behar, Western Bengal, Orissa, Oudh, and part of the Agra Province, most of the profits of agriculture go to landlords. In these latter provinces the pressure of population and the competition for land have forced up rents, so as to leave, in some cases, only a bare margin for the support of tenants with small holdings.

In any comparison between the condition of the people in India and in Europe it has to be remembered that in India every one marries, and marries early; that the population tends to increase at a rate varying from ½ per cent. per annum in the Upper Ganges plain to 4 per cent. per annum in Burma; that there is no poor law or system of poor relief, but there is everywhere a widespread and open-handed charity, so that the infirm, the old, the sick, the cripples, priests, besides many who prefer a mendicant's life, are in ordinary years supported by the alms of their neighbours. Further, it must be borne in mind that in rural India, from the nature of the climate and by immemorial custom, the poorer classes have few or wants, and can satisfy them more cheaply than in Europe. Clothes, warmth, shelter, furniture, cost very little for a rural family in India; and the bulk of the population are satisfied with two meals a day of millet cakes or porridge, some pulse or green vegetable, salt, and oil. In coast districts, in Southern India, and in Moslem families, a little salt fish or meat is added to the daily meal.

48. *General.*—So far as ordinary tests can be applied, the average Indian landholder, trader, ryot, or handicraftsman is better off than he was 50 years ago. He consumes more salt, more sugar, more tobacco, and far more imported luxuries and conveniences than he did a generation back. Where house to house inquiries have been made, it has been found that the average villager eats more food and has a better house than his father; that to a considerable extent, brass or other metal vessels have taken the place of the coarse earthenware vessels of earlier times; and that his family possess more clothes than formerly. There are exceptional districts, like North Behar, where the rural population is extraordinarily dense, or parts of the Deccan, where the soil is extremely poor, and the rainfall is very precarious; in such tracts the condition of the landless labourers is still deplorably low. There are other exceptional tracts, such as Lower Burma, Assam, Malabar, Canara, the Himalayan districts, and a great part of Eastern Bengal, where the population is sparse or not too dense, where the soil is rich, where the rainfall is always abundant, and where good markets are at hand; in such tracts wages rule high, work and food are abundant, there is a comparatively high scale of living, and there is little or no real poverty. The greater part of India lies between these exceptional extremes, and, on the whole, the standard of comfort in an average Indian villager's household is better than it was 50 years ago. It is quite certain that the population of India absorb and hoard far more of the precious metals than they did formerly, for during the past 50 years India's net absorption of gold and silver from outside has amounted to the equivalent of 6,303 millions of rupees, or an average of 126 millions a year, while during the 22 years ending with 1857 the net absorption of the precious metals by India averaged only 32 millions a year.

49. *Condition of different classes.*—The population, for the purpose of the present paragraph, may be roughly divided into—

The landowning class.
The trading class.
The professional class.
The tenant or ryot class.
The labouring class.

The landowning class includes not only the great zamindars of Bengal and Oudh, who with their families and retainers live on the rent of the land, but it includes tens of millions belonging to the proprietary brotherhoods of Northern India, to the petty proprietors holding their lands directly from the State in Madras, Bombay, Burma, Assam, and Berar, and to the tenure holders of Eastern Bengal. All these classes are undoubtedly better off than they were fifty years ago, for the profits of agriculture are larger owing to the rise in prices and the export demand for surplus produce. In every province the market price of land has advanced; and in many parts land fetches now three to ten times the price per acre that it did fifty years ago.

The trading classes are, on the whole, better off by reason of the greatly increased commerce of the country, though the percentage of profit on transactions and the interest upon money are lower than they were. Great fortunes are less easily made in trade and money-lending than they were fifty years back, but a larger number of traders make a fair living by commerce.

Among the professional classes, lawyers and soldiers enjoy better incomes than they used to do; the salaries of Indians in the service of Government average higher than they formerly did. But present times are not favourable for the priestly castes, students of Moslem or Hindu lore, broken down gentlefolk, scions of decayed old families, and others who, from religious sentiments or caste feeling, are unable to accommodate themselves to the changing order of things.

The tenant or ryot class in all provinces enjoy some share, and in some provinces have obtained a considerable share, in the increased profits of agriculture. In tracts where the system of petty proprietors obtains, the tenants are few, and nearly as well off as the small landowners. In Eastern and Central Bengal the ryots are well off. In the Central Provinces, where tenant-right is exceptionally strong, the ryots are mostly in good circumstances. But in Behar, in part of the Agra Province, and in Oudh, tenant-right is weak, or has been but recently placed on a firm footing; the population is dense, holdings are small, and many of the ryots are in poor circumstances. They and their families earn something in good years by labour outside their holdings, and when the season is favourable they live fairly well. A ryot with the tenant-right under the law can generally get credit in a year of short harvest. But in a famine year many of the ryots in these last-named tracts must and do break down. The first people to suffer in times of scarcity, and even to starve, if State relief does not reach them, are the old and helpless folk who in ordinary years live on the alms of the small ryots and of labourers.

The labouring classes, who have no beneficial interest in the land, are in India a smaller section of the people than they are in England. Still out of the total Indian population of 294 millions there are a vast number of labourers, and their condition is most important to the prosperity of the country. The wages of skilled labour, and the amount of skilled labour finding employment, have greatly increased. The standard of wages for unskilled labour has also advanced, though not to the same extent. The price of food has risen, and the rise during the last few years has been marked, and has excited a good deal of feeling. There have been and are hard times for hand weavers and such like handicraftsmen, whose employment is reduced by the competition of machine-made goods. The landless labourers in the thickly populated rural tracts, remote from railways or new industries, live poorly now, as they have done in generations past; and their wages or earnings are in some districts still very small. In ordinary years, when the harvests are moderately good, even the landless labourers as a class get enough to eat, though individuals from accident, infirmity, or idleness, may suffer; but people of this class have no savings, and cannot get credit, so they suffer in seasons of scarcity when employment in the fields is scanty. In parts of the Ganges valley the pressure of the population, which is entirely agricultural, is too great for the land to bear. The people of India have a great dislike to leaving their homes. The census shows that nine-tenths of the population are resident in the districts in which they were born, and of the remaining one-tenth the great majority are settled within easy reach of their native districts. Emigration beyond the seas to distant countries is a negligible quantity as regards its effect on the population. There is considerable migration from the maritime provinces to Burma, Ceylon, and the Straits, for the purpose of labour, but most of the emigrants return after one or two years. Migration also proceeds from the inland districts to the tea gardens of Assam, and to the industrial centres where the demand for labour for factories and coal mining is nearly always greater than the supply. There is still plenty of good land available for settlers in Burma, the Central Provinces, and Assam. The south-western districts of the Punjab, until lately untilled, will support a large agricultural population on the completion of the canal irrigation schemes in progress, and already have notably relieved the pressure of population in other parts of the province. The striking success of these irrigation colonies, and the avidity with which land is taken up there by incomers from a distance, show that the traditional immobility of the Indian peasant can be overcome, if the prospect is sufficiently assured, and the new sphere of work congenial.

50. *Condition of the poorer classes as evidenced by recent famines.*—The severe and widespread droughts which periodically afflict India affect in a special degree the poorest classes, who are then exposed to the double strain of a failing labour market and high prices. It is for such seasons that the elaborate system of famine relief, which will elsewhere be described, is reserved, and it is then, that the condition of these classes comes most closely under observation. If, as sometimes happens, one drought is followed by a second after a few years, a comparison can be instituted as to the degree of resisting power shown by these classes on the two occasions, and an inference drawn as to whether their condition has improved or deteriorated in the interval. In 1896 and again in 1907 the United Provinces experienced a severe drought. The Central Provinces were similarly affected in 1896, 1899 and 1907. The reports of the Local Governments on the famine relief operations of 1897–1903 constitute a valuable comparison, which leads to the conclusion that of late years the condition of the poorest classes in these two provinces has sensibly improved.

The report for the United Provinces after mentioning that a nine months' food supply for the whole province, representing a value of 23,000,000*l.*, besides 10,000,000*l.* of non-food crops, were lost by the drought of 1907, and that it was as intense and extensive as the drought of 1900, proceeds as follows:—

"The previous famine was to a great extent a labourers' famine; in the present year the labouring population did not resort in large numbers to relief works except in the very severely affected districts . . . . . The difference between the two years is not entirely explainable by the or by the greater severity of the earlier famine. It points to the fact, which seems beyond dispute, that the position of the labouring classes has improved in the last decade, as is clearly illustrated by the later section of this resolution on the subject of wages of labour. As regards the cultivating classes, even in the previous famine they were seldom compelled to resort to relief works, the pressure of the famine upon these classes was chiefly manifested by the greater extent to which they themselves and their families were compelled to perform field work for which they would ordinarily have employed hired labour. Within the last ten years their position has been further strengthened by the constantly increasing facilities of transport and the high prices obtainable for agricultural produce. An interesting comment on this point is afforded by a missionary in Ghazipur, who writes from personal experience that in 1877 people were dying there of starvation with common rice selling at 2¾ seers (19 lbs.), while this year there were no signs of serious distress with the same grain selling at 5½ seers (10¾ lbs.) to the rupee. The Famine Commission of 1880 noticed that the price of ordinary grain in this province in the famine of 1877–78 did not rise above 20 lbs. for the rupee. It is not too much to say that had prices been the same this year as they were 30 years ago, there would have been no need for relief over the greater part of the area in which famine operations have recently been closed.

"Although prices have been exceptionally high for several years, the rise has been accompanied by a marked increase in the wages of labour, with the result that the higher price of food does not affect the ordinary labourer so long as he can obtain employment. The amount of employment available has simultaneously increased very considerably by reason of the large expenditure by Government on public works, railways and canals and the industrial and building operations of the general public. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture has collected information of the wages paid in all rural tracts between October and December 1907, and has compared them with the results of the wage census taken on the same lines in 1905. His conclusions are that the commonest rates of wages paid in the latter period were nowhere below, and were in most cases above, those recorded at the wages census. Moreover, wages below the commonest rates were paid much less often than in 1905, whereas wages above the prevailing rates were paid on a considerably greater scale than in 1905, and rates hitherto unknown were paid in some localities. Taking the combined results of these conclusions he estimates that the average wage of the province has increased in the period by two or possibly three pice for each day's work. A labourer, therefore, who in 1906 spent 1½ annas on food, could in the autumn of 1907 spend 2 annas on food without curtailing his other expenditure; so that he could get the same amount of food as before if prices were 33⅓ per cent above the level of prices in 1906 (itself above normal).

"In the large cities the rise has been even greater than in the rural tracts. In Agra, for instance, men engaged as ordinary diggers earned, in 1900, 2 annas a day, and women seldom received more than 1 anna 3 pies. At the present time the rate of wages for this kind of work is 4 annas for men, and 2 annas to 2 annas 6 pies for women. Masons and stone-cutters who in 1900 earned 3 annas 6 pies daily now receive from 5 to 7 annas. In the same period the pay of such classes as gardeners, water-carriers and sweepers has approximately doubled."

The report for the Central Provinces contains the following remarks on the subject:—

"Every year since 1900 has witnessed an extension of the area occupied for cultivation, and there has been no year at the close of which it could be said that the prosperity of the cultivating classes had not advanced. In no parts of the provinces has progress been more rapid than in the cotton tracts. Cotton thrives best with a light rainfall, and years of short rainfall have induced cultivators to devote increased attention to the crop. Its cultivation has also been greatly stimulated by the high prices obtainable for the fibre, and a large export demand for the seed. The value of land has risen everywhere, and the demand for it is extraordinarily keen in the cotton country . . . . . The prices for agricultural produce have generally been high since the famines. In 1903–1904, owing to the excellent harvests reaped in these provinces and in Northern India, they receded to a point somewhat below those of the normal period preceding the first famine; but subsequently the poorness of the seasons brought them back to a higher level, from which they have shown no tendency to recede, and the good harvests reaped in these provinces during the year immediately preceding the recent scarcity must have brought large sums into the pockets of the cultivating classes. Along with this improvement in their material resources, there has been a distinct advance in the direction of agricultural improvement.

"Substantial as has been the improvement in the condition of the landholder it has been even more remarkable in the case of the labourer, whether he works on the farm, or seeks employment in the towns. If cultivators have anything new to complain of, it is the dearth of labour, and the absorption of a large part of their extra profits in the increased rates of wages that they are compelled to pay. Generally unthrifty, the labouring classes are the first to succumb when times are hard for all, and the famines left their numbers seriously depleted. Since then the cry has been for workers rather than for work. Agriculture itself has steadily increased its demands, but has felt itself obliged to compete with the still more rapidly increasing requirements of commerce, and it is no exaggeration to say that the labourer has been in a position to dictate his own terms . . . . . There has been a general rise in the standard of wages, and the rise is more than proportionate to the rise in prices which has necessitated it. The labourer has never been in better case."

The United Provinces and the Central Provinces contain 60 millions people and are fairly representative of the conditions of British India as a whole

51. *Famine.*—Against famine, the greatest of all troubles that befall the population of India, the country is more fitted to contend than it was fifty years ago Over many tracts of India the rainfall is occasionally short or unseasonable and sometimes it fails altogether. Such a disaster causes loss of harvests and scarcity of food deepening sometimes into famine Happily drought or famine never afflicts the whole of India at once, and prosperous provinces always have surplus food to spare for their suffering neighbours Under native rule famines were very frequent and frightful when they came. There was little thought for, and no effectual means of, remedial action. Famine-smitten areas could not be relieved by importation of food from prosperous tracts The mortality was often terrible, and the country would be desolate for years. Famines have been frequent under British rule, but they are less destructive and their effect less permanent. During the past fifty years there have occurred the Northern India drought of 1860, the Orissa famine of 1866, the Bengal famine of 1874, the great famine of Southern India in 1877; and in more recent times, after a nineteen years' cycle of comparatively regular rainfall, the great droughts of 1896, 1899 and 1907

In the earlier famines in this list, relief was insufficient and imperfectly organized. No famine code had been inherited from native rule. The principles on which relief should proceed were not at first clearly understood, and though the humane policy of saving life was accepted, its execution was impeded by defective communications and failure of local supplies of food. These impediments no longer exist. An Indian famine is now mainly a problem of extemporising work for the able-bodied and providing gratuitous relief for those incapable of work By timely arrangements and the liberal expenditure of public money, a drought, however intense, can now be combatted without disturbance of ordinary public business and with a great measure of success

Every province has now its plans of relief organisation and relief works thought out and sanctioned beforehand. Everywhere the urban and village organisation is stronger than it was The crop area securely protected from drought by irrigation is three-fold what it was in 1857. Railways have revolutionised relief. Absolute dearth of food is now unknown Private trade pours in food wherever it is required. In the drought of 1899–1900, which extended over an area of 475,000 square miles with a population of 25,000,000, the railways carried 2½ million tons of grain into the affected tracts Not one-tenth of this quantity could have reached these districts or could have been distributed in time, with the means of communication which existed in 1857 Without this outside supply of food, and without the great organisation specially provided for relieving the starving and the sick, the distress and excess mortality would have been far greater than actually occurred.

As illustrating the comparative ease with which an intense drought is now surmounted, another citation may be made from the report on the famine-relief operations of 1907–08 in the United Provinces. "There was," it is stated, "no organised movement of the population from the distressed "areas in search of work, no considerable emigration to or immigration from Native States, and, in "fact, no noticeable wandering at all. The slight extent to which poor house relief was required, and "the very small number of casual wanderers relieved by the police, afford a striking confirmation "both of the effectiveness with which gratuitous relief was administered and of the small disturbance "which the famine caused in the ordinary conditions of the life of the people The death-rate, "though higher than in an ordinary year, was far from excessive considering the extent and severity "of the scarcity which prevailed; the ravages of epidemic diseases and the mortality indirectly due to "scarcity were minimised to an extent unprecedented in seasons of similar distress, while deaths "directly due to starvation were almost unknown."

Notwithstanding all that has been done to prevent or mitigate the effects of drought, there are natural limits to the completeness of preventive measures. There are tracts which cannot be protected by irrigation works, and even in the most favourably situated tract protection is at best partial and does not extend to every field. To meet the demands of relief and of preventive measures the Government of India set aside in the budget not less than 1,000,000*l.* annually for "Famine Relief and Insurance." When famine or scarcity comes, expenditure on relief is not restricted to this sum. The only limit then recognised is the need of the distressed population In years when the annual famine grant is not required for relief, the money is spent on famine preventive works in tracts especially exposed to drought, or used, instead of borrowed money, for the capital requirements of State railways and canals. In this way permanent assets are created in non famine years as a set-off against debts incurred on relief in famine years.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

52. *Municipalities.*—Before the mutiny era, local committees had been formed in the districts of some provinces, and in parts of India the town panchayets (councils of five elders) still survived But these bodies were consultative only. The members were nominated by the Government, and the final control of local affairs, town improvements, district roads, public schools, hospitals, and port improvements was entirely in the hands of Government officials. Since 1850 a comprehensive system of municipal government has been created Laws have been passed for every province of India, under which urban affairs are placed in the hands of local bodies, partly elected by and partly nominated from among the townsfolk. In the municipalities as a whole about half the members are elected, the rest are nominated by the Government. The tendency is to extend the elective principle, so far as is consistent with efficient administration and the due representation of the different classes of the community. The municipal bodies, subject to the law and the general control of the Government, raise funds or receive grants of public money for local purposes. They are responsible for the sanitary improvement, the hospitals, the streets, the lighting, the schools, and in fact, for all local affairs in their towns Except in the larger towns, municipal elections are not keenly contested. But a seat on a municipal board is highly esteemed as an honourable and useful post, though it carries no emoluments and much responsibility.

There are now in India 748 municipal towns, containing a population of 18 millions. In 1907–08 the revenues controlled by municipalities amounted to 3,910,000*l.* But 40 per cent. of this sum was provided by Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon Many of the towns are quite small and have very small incomes. Everywhere the sanitary work to be done transcends the means of the local authorities. But in some of the larger towns a great reduction has been effected in the death-rate as it existed 30 or 40 years ago. A very considerable start has been made in local self-help and

self-government, and considerable local interest has been evoked in local affairs. The law provides that, in case of great neglect or mismanagement, the Government may intervene and take specific local matters out of the hands of the municipal body, but the extreme step of actual intervention is rarely taken. The Government and its officers habitually afford help, advice, control, and even admonition to any municipal bodies that may seek or require such aid.

53. *District Boards*.—The local boards, to which is committed the duty of self-government in rural tracts, are, as representative institutions, the creation of the last 25 years. In all the larger provinces, with the exception of Burma, there is a district board in each district, with or without subordinate boards for sub-districts, and to these boards have been transferred the management and expenditure of all public funds available or raised for district roads, schools, hospitals, and sanitary improvement.

In the Madras Presidency the chain of local authorities is most complete. The primary authority is a "union" or parish, consisting of an important village or group of villages, each controlled by a small council of residents. The union has power to levy a light tax on houses, mainly for sanitary purposes. Next come the sub-divisional boards, which roughly correspond with the "district council" in England. They are the subordinate agents of the district board and are entrusted with certain branches of local expenditure. Finally, there is the district board, which may be regarded as the "county council."

In other provinces the "union" has not yet been effectively established, but in time will, as doubt, follow. The degree to which the elective principle has been introduced varies in the different provinces, but generally it may be said that about half the members of the district boards are elected, and the rest nominated by the Government. The aggregate income of the boards in British India in 1907-08 was 3,140,000*l*. It is mainly derived from local rates levied upon agricultural lands over and above the land revenue, supplemented by grants from general revenues. The expenditure is chiefly for roads and bridges, hospitals, vaccination, drainage, water-supply, primary education, markets, and rest-houses.

The policy with regard to these boards, as in the connected case of municipalities, is to make them more thoroughly representative and to enlarge their self-governing powers, with a view to enlisting the best energies of the people and familiarising them with the administration of public affairs. It is contemplated to link them, by means of a suitable system of representation, on to the new and enlarged Provincial Legislative Councils which recent legislation has created.

54. *Port Trusts*.—For the management of harbour affairs at the chief seaports trusts have, since 1850, been constituted by law; and on each of these port trusts sit European and Native representatives of the trading and shipping interests, as well as two or three Government officers. The port trusts manage the docks, the harbour lights, the wharves, the pilotage, the port police, and all port affairs; but they cannot borrow money, or impose dues, or undertake great works, without the previous sanction of the Government. The several port trusts have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the trading communities and of the Government. The wharves and docks at Calcutta and Bombay are fully up to the standard of modern requirements; ample wharves have been provided at Rangoon; important harbour improvements have been executed at Karachi, and harbour works at Madras. Meanwhile, the port and harbour charges are almost everywhere much lower than they were; at some ports they are less than half what they were when the trusts were first constituted; and the works executed from borrowed money yield a net revenue which suffices to meet the interest on the capital, and to pay off the capital itself within a moderate term of years.

POLITICAL RELATIONS AND NATIVE STATES.

56. *Political Relations*.—In 1857 India had political relations with Ava, Afghanistan, Tibet, Siam, Turkish Arabia, and Persia, and the frontier States of Nepal and Bhutan. With Nepal these relations have remained undisturbed and been marked with increasing cordiality. With the other States there have been troubles more or less serious, such as inevitably occur in intercourse with oriental States that are peculiarly liable to internal revolution or decay, and are also exposed to the external pressure of contiguous European powers. In 1864 the ill-treatment of a British envoy by the ruler of Bhutan brought on hostilities which led in the following year to a treaty of "peace and friendship," with the result that our relations with the Durbar are now entirely amicable. In 1878 the dubious attitude of the Amir of Afghanistan at a time of exceptional tension between Great Britain and Russia led to the third Afghan war, the establishment of a new ruler on the Cabul throne, and the conclusion of treaty engagements between him and the British-Indian Government. These have since been consolidated by friendly visits of the late and present Amir to India, by supplementary provisions and boundary demarcations, and by diplomatic understandings between Russia and England. In 1885 prolonged unfriendliness and breach of treaty on the part of the King of Ava brought on the third Burmese war and resulted in the incorporation of his kingdom in British Burma. With Tibet, a vassal of the Chinese Empire, relations, political and commercial, have been scanty and unsatisfactory. In 1888 encroachments by the Tibetans in Sikkim made it necessary to expel them by force from the places they occupied; and in 1890 a Convention was concluded with China, regulating the relations of the British and Tibetan Governments. Persistent failure on the part of the Tibetans to observe the provisions of the Convention and of the trade regulations of 1893 led to the despatch of a Mission to Lhasa in 1904 and to the conclusion of the Conventions of the 7th September 1904 with the Tibetan Government, and of the 27th April 1908 with China. With Siam, Turkish Arabia, and Persia, questions of boundaries, commercial privileges, and spheres of influence have at times been provocative of controversy with France, Turkey, and Russia respectively, but have been found capable of adjustment. To this end the comprehensive conventions made by the British Government with France and Russia in 1904 and 1907 have greatly contributed. Generally speaking the relations of India with its neighbours are at the end of the half century in a more satisfactory condition than at the beginning. They are better defined, more scrupulously respected, and more firmly based on mutual good will and the perception of common advantages.

57. *Native States*.—The condition of the feudatory States in India has greatly improved, and their relations with the British Government have been placed on a firmer footing during the past fifty years. Soon after the mutiny documents were given in the Queen's name to all of the leading princes ruling their territories, whereby they were granted power to adopt heirs and successors, on condition of loyalty

to the British Government. By these grants a grave cause of anxiety was removed from the minds of the Chiefs, who in previous years had seen Hindu States lapse to the British Government on the failure of direct heirs to the throne. It has also been made manifest in more than one case that, when reigning Chiefs had to be removed for scandalous misgovernment or for grave crimes, their countries were not annexed, but new rulers of the old families were placed by the British Government on the vacant thrones. The restitution of Mysore to a native prince, after fifty years of British administration, showed that no Native State would be annexed to British India so long as, in the words of Lord Canning, it was not guilty of "disloyalty or flagrant breach of engagement" to the protecting power.

Almost all the great Chiefs had adhered loyally to the British during the mutiny crisis; but after 1860 no misgivings as to the intentions of Government were any longer possible. Since that time the Chiefs have cordially co-operated with the British Government in placing the administration of the salt tax and the opium duty on an improved footing; they have, in many States, acted on the advice and example of the paramount Power, by abolishing transit duties, by improving their judicial and revenue administration, by maintaining order, by constructing roads, railways, and irrigation works, by promoting education, by establishing hospitals, and by coming to the relief of their subjects in the grievous droughts which have visited India of late years. In all the more important States and in many of the minor States the cause of good Government has made great advances. In not a few States in Rajputana, Central India, and Bombay, recent famines have seriously reduced the population, crippled the revenues, and created serious financial embarrassments. But this set-back of prosperity is due to exceptional and temporary causes. Where famine has not interfered, the Chiefs as a rule keep their expenditure within their revenues, which have increased greatly within the past fifty years; some of them have large reserves either in cash or in the securities of the Indian Government; and many of them spend a large share of each year's revenue on works of material improvement. These good results are due in part to the good sense of the Chiefs themselves and of their ministers, but they are also greatly due to the peace secured, the example set, and the advice given by the British Government.

Among the 682 Native States with a total population of over seventy millions, there are some, no doubt, in which the people are overtaxed, in which order is not maintained, and in which the Chiefs live beyond their incomes. In most States also good government and the happiness of the people are still largely a question of the personal qualities of the ruler for the time being. Still, in the main, the protected States of India have made real and steady progress in good government during the last fifty years. Notable proofs of their loyalty to the British Crown were given in 1857, when the great Native States made spontaneous offer of their swords and treasure for the defence of the north-west frontier of India; in 1890, in the formation of the Imperial Service troops; and again at the two Jubilee celebrations of Her late Majesty's reign, on the occasion of Her lamented death, and at the Coronation Darbar of 1903.

Army.

58. *Army.*—At the end of 1856 the Indian Army consisted of 40,000 European soldiers and 215,000 Native soldiers, besides 32,000 men in contingents paid by and serving in Native States; at that time a large proportion of the Indian artillery consisted of native gunners. The present army of India consists of 75,761 British troops and a native army of 158,632 troops. The field and horse artillery are now manned by Europeans. The armament of the troops has been changed by successive advances from smooth-bore muskets to breech-loading magazine rifles, and the horse and field artillery are armed with 12½ and 18½-pounder quick-firing guns instead of 6 and 9-pounder smooth-bore muzzle-loaders. Railways have made the concentration of troops within India or on its frontier ten times easier than it was in 1857. Transport and supply services have been organised, factories established for the manufacture of munitions of war, reserves of equipments and stores provided, and all arrangements made for the mobilization at short notice and maintenance in the field of a force of any strength that an emergency might require.

Officers and men, arms and horses, ammunition and *matériel*, commissariat and land transport, barracks and fortifications, all cost more than they did before the mutiny; while, therefore, for the year 1856 the cost of the army in India was 12,700,000*l.*, for the year 1909–10 the estimated net charge is no less than 18,424,000*l.*; there is also a charge of 817,000*l.* for military works, including special defences. The re-armament and military progress of other countries have compelled the Indian Government to increase the efficiency and strength of its army, as well as to augment the defensive works of the country; but within the borders of India the need for troops is less than it was; the peace of the oldest provinces is secured by a moderate garrison—for instance, the two Bengals with a population of 80 millions have a military garrison of 9,706 soldiers, of whom nearly one-third are for the defence of Calcutta. Among the more important changes in army organisation within the past 50 years have been the amalgamation of the Company's European troops with the British army, the reorganisation of the native army, the formation of a unified army for the whole of India in place of the three armies of the Presidencies of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, the reconstitution of the functions and powers of the Army Department and of the Commander-in-Chief, and the delegation of considerable powers of executive control to General Officers commanding divisions and brigades. Before the mutiny a regular native regiment had an establishment of officers based on the system obtaining in British regiments, with European company and troop officers and subalterns, while the irregular regiments had from three to four European officers only, with native troop and company commanders. The reorganisation made after the mutiny followed the system of the irregular regiments, and reduced the British officers to six in each regiment, leaving the company and troop commands to native officers. This system is still in force, though the number of British officers has since been largely increased. The proportion of soldiers drawn from unwarlike races has been greatly reduced, while the proportion of Goorkha regiments and of soldiers from the martial races of northern India has been increased. It is not necessary to recite here all the measures taken to promote the efficiency of the Indian army, but it may be mentioned that the health of the troops has been greatly improved by better barrack accommodation, by quartering a far larger proportion of Europeans at hill stations, and by careful sanitary precautions. For many years before the mutiny the average death-rate among European troops in India was 68 per thousand, and among native troops 20 per thousand; during the four years ending 1907 the death-rate has averaged 10 per thousand among European and 7 per thousand among native troops.

The military position of India has been strengthened by the enrolment of 30,200 volunteers of European blood, of whom 31,400 were reported efficient at the end of 1908. The reserve of the native

army numbers about 35,700 men and will be increased gradually to 50,000. The Imperial Service troops, which are maintained for the defence of the Empire by the native Princes of India, number about 18,000, besides six transport corps. These troops are available for Imperial service when placed by the Chiefs at the disposal of the British Government, but otherwise belong absolutely to the States. They have reached a high standard of excellence and have done service in several campaigns.

Conclusion.

39. The Court of Directors claimed in 1838 that their government of India had been "not only one "of the purest in intention, but one of the most benevolent in act, ever known among mankind; that "..... it had been one of the most rapidly improving governments of the world." It may fairly be claimed that, during the years of government under the Crown, progress has been more rapid in India than during any previous period of the same length, and that the intentions and actions of the Government have been as much for the benefit of the Indian people as in the time of the Court of Directors. The policy, the progress, and the requirements of India have been investigated by competent critics of many nations, and the general verdict has been that, despite mistakes and shortcomings such as are inseparable from human effort, the administration of India by the Crown has been an earnest and fairly successful attempt to solve political, social, and material problems of much difficulty and complexity. In conclusion, it may be permitted to recite the gracious words of the Proclamation by the King-Emperor of the 2nd November 1908 to the Princes and Peoples of India:—"Half a "century is but a brief span in your long annals, yet this half century that ends to-day will stand amid "the floods of your historic ages, a fair-shining landmark. The proclamation of the direct supre- "macy of the Crown sealed the unity of Indian Government and opened a new era. The journey was "arduous, and the advance may have sometimes seemed slow; but the incorporation of many strangely "diversified communities, and of some three hundred millions of the human race, under British "guidance and control has proceeded steadfastly and without pause. We survey our labours of the "past half century with clear gaze and good conscience."

India Office,
October 1909.

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

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Part I-A.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1910.

No. 295.—Under section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Ramalakkana Desai Varu, M.R.Ry. V. Bashyam Mudaliyar Avargal, M.R.Ry. M. Kondiah Nayudu Garu, M.R.Ry. Marari Chengaiah Garu, M.R.Ry. Kanniappa Nayudu Garu, M.R.Ry. M. Essi Srinivasaburlu Garu and M.R.Ry. V. Venkatasubba Reddi Garu have been duly elected as members of the Ranipettai Taluk Board in the district of North Arcot.

No. 296.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. William Carl Laurits Nielsen to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Tiruvannamalai.

No. 297.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Ry. Dindigul Viswasam Pillai Sowrinatha Pillai Avargal to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Kodaikanal.

No. 298.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Tuticorin Sankarabagam Pillai Pichan Chettiyar Avargal has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Tuticorin.

No. 299.—Under section 18 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Kolluru Ramanna Chetti Garu has been duly elected as a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Vizagapatam.

No. 300.—In exercise of the power vested in him by Rule 18 of the Rules for the election of Municipal Councillors, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Hans Buechhold to be a Municipal Councillor of the Municipality of Cochin.

NOTIFICATIONS BY PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 301.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kadambi Ekambara Aiyar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Kurnool District Board by the Nandyal Taluk Board.

No. 302.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Dasu Gundu Rau Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Kurnool District Board by the Nandyal Taluk Board.

No. 303.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R Ry. A. Krishnaswami Nayudu Garu has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Cuddapah District Board by the Madanapalle Taluk Board.

No. 304.—The President, District Board, Godavari, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R Ry. Kalidapudi Papayya Pantulu Garu to be a member of the Polavaram Taluk Board.

No. 305.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M R Ry Rao Bahadur Appavu Annaswami Tever Avargal to be a member of the Tanjore Taluk Board.

No. 306.—The President, District Board, Tinnevelly, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M R Ry. Sakkaraiah Mappula Saranmoitha Mappanar Avargal to be a member of the Tinnevelly Taluk Board.

No. 307.—The President, District Board, Coimbatore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Pallikondai Varadachari Avergal to be a member of the Coimbatore Taluk Board.

No. 308.—The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M R.Ry. G Vaidyanatha Aiyar Avargal to be a member of the Tiruvannam Taluk Board.

No. 309.—The President, District Board, Malabar, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints the Tahsildar of Chirakkal and the Tahsildar of Kottayam to be members of the Tellicherry Taluk Board.

No. 310.—The President, District Board, Godavari, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints the Deputy Tahsildar, Tuni Division, to be a member of the Cocanada Taluk Board.

No. 311.—The President, District Board, Kurnool, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. Vathanur Subba Reddi Garu to be a member of the Ramallakota Taluk Board.

No. 312.—The President, District Board, Salem, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M R.Ry. Panditha Cholanallur Srinivasa Ramamurthi Aiyar Avargal to be a member of the Hosur Taluk Board.

No. 313.—The President, District Board, Tanjore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints Mr. Ernest Manning to be a member of the Mayavaram Taluk Board.

No. 314.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R Ry. Kadambi Ekambara Aiyar Avargal has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Nandyal Taluk Board.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 315.—In notification No. 1279 relating to the acquisition of land for a road from Morrupeta to Pinapadu in Tenali village in the Tenali taluk of the Guntur district, published at page 816 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th October 1909, *for* the words "1·46 acres" occurring in the second line, *substitute* the words "1·454 acres" and in the schedule attached to the same notification—

For—

Do	No. 204 E	ugunti Kotayya	..	North, s[illegible], east and south, No. 205-2 A; west, No. 204 E.	·05

Substitute—

Do.	No. 204 F	Kogunti Ammayya	..	North, No. 205, east, No. 205-2 A; south, No. 204 G; west, No. 204 F.	·004
Do	No. 204 G	Do. Tirupalinayudu	..	North, No. 204 F, east, No. 205-2 A, south, No. 204 H; west No. 204 G.	·02
Do.	No. 204 H	Do. Kotayya	..	North, No. 201 G, east and south, No. 205-2 A; west, No. 201 H.	·02

No. 316.—With the approval of the Governor in Council, the District Board of Coimbatore hereby notifies, under section 88 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, that, from and after 1st April 1910, the toll-gates mentioned in column 2 of Schedule I will be removed to, and those mentioned in column 2 of Schedule II will be newly established and tolls levied at the places and rates shown against each—

SCHEDULE I

Taluks	Sites of the existing toll-gates	Names of the proposed gates	Sites of the proposed gates.	Rate of tolls
Pollachi	Samathur ..	Palur bridge gate	At the junction of the Amaravati-Udumalpet and the Pollachi-Palani roads.	Maximum rates specified in Schedule B of the Madras Local Boards Act.
Udumalpet ..	Kolurpatti ..	Gnanalingam Madathukulam gate.	About ten miles to the east of Udumalpet at the junction of the Komaralingam and Madathukulam roads.	
Do.	Thirumurthi Hills ..	Pallapalayam gate ..	At the junction of the Dhali and Chinnar roads.	
Palladam	Tirupur (Noyal Bridge)	Tirupur gate	On the Palladam road outside the town of Tirupur.	
Dharapuram	Karakkattu	Kangayam bungalow gate	Near the present Kangayam bungalow where four roads meet	
Do. ..	Dharapuram	Dharapuram	On the road from Dharapuram to Tirupur	

SCHEDULE II.

Taluks.	Names of the new gates.	Sites of the new gates	Rate of tolls
Palladam	Periyapatti gate ..	On the road from Udumalpet to Palladam about 12 miles from Udumalpet	Maximum rates specified in Schedule B of the Madras Local Boards Act
Do.	Tirupur (subsidiary gate)	At the junction of the Dharapuram road and the cross road to Palladam	Do.
Coimbatore ..	Annur gate	At the junction of the Coimbatore-Satyamangalam and Annur-Avanashi roads about 21 miles from the municipal town of Coimbatore	Half the maximum rates
Satyamangalam .	Gobichettipalayam gate	On the road from Erode to Gobichettipalayam about 31 miles from the municipal town of Erode	Three-fourths of the maximum rates
Kollegal ..	Madigundam gate	At the junction of the Kollegal-Chikanayaki market road and the Kollegal-Mysore frontier southern road.	Half the maximum rates

2. And, under sub-section (4) of section 67 of the said Act, payment of tolls at the undermentioned gates shall clear carriages, carts and animals at the gates shown against each and also twice within the same period of 24 hours reckoned from sunrise to sunrise :—

(1) Palur bridge gate	Ambarampalayam gate.
(2) Madigundam gate	Maduvanalli gate.
(3) Tirupur gate	Tirupur subsidiary gate

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 317.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·0275 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a latrine in the Mayavaram Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Mayavaram is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Mayavaram and will be available for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patta-book, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Tanjore district, Mayavaram taluk, Kuruvai village.			
Dry	Muthaiya Nainar	North, east and south, S. No. 34 A; west, Thoramanjam street	ACRE. 0·0275

No. 318.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 85 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for quarrying earth to fill in the swamp at Kodaikanal; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dindigul, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar, Kodaikanal, and may be inspected during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs.
Madura district, Kodaikanal taluk, Kodaikanal village.			
Dry S No. 231 A ..	Madura Jesuit Mission represented by Rev J. Dufis	North and east, S. No 234, south, S. No. 231; west, S. Nos 231 and 234.	1 60
Do. No. 231 A ..	Madura American Mission represented by Rev. J. E. Tracey	North, S. No 260; east, S. No. [262; south, S No 231; west, S. No. 260	25
		Total ..	1 85

No. 319.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 13 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the Local Fund road under the Kallumarri tank; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pennkonda, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pennkonda, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pennkonda, is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs.
Anantapur district, Kadiriri taluk, Kallumarri village.			
Wet, ryotwari, S No 331.	Gandati Seshappa ..	North and east, No 331; south, No 330; west, No 334 A	35
Do No. 330	Do. ..	North, No 331; east, Nos 330 and 328; south, and west, No 334 A	1 03
Inam, No. 328 ..	Suragath Karsaiya	North, No 326; east, Nos. 325-4 and 328; south, No 334 A; west, No. 330	23
Ryotwari, No 325-4	Paregaud	North, No. 325-4; east, No. 326 B, south, No 334 A; west, Nos. 326 and 325-4	06
Do No. 325-3 ..	Dhulagaud	North, No. 325-3; east No. 325-2; south, No. 334 A; west, No 325-4.	03
Do No 325-2	Lakshmisesappa Ugregaud (enjoyee).	North, northern portion of No 325-2; east, No. 328-1, south, No 334 A; west, No 328 3.	09
Do. No 325-1..	Ugregaud	North, northern portion of No. 325-1; east, No 325, south, No 334 A, west, No. 325-2.	04
		Total ..	2 13

No 320.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 18 90 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the second section of Ramagiri-Nagasamudram road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pennkonda, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pamidondu, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			Acs.
Anantapur district, Dharmavaram taluk, Kurnuthota village.			
Govt., dry, S. No 237	Meda Timmala Kondappa ..	North, No 259; east, Nos 258 and 238; south, No 136; west, Nos 110 and 111-2.	1 69
Do No. 111-2-1	Meda Venkatappa ..	North, Nos 110 and 109-4 east Nos 237 and 136; south, No 112; west, No 111-2 & 3.	2 10
Inam, dry, S. No. 116	Sri Rangaswami ..	North, Nos. 111 and 111-2 east and south, No 113, west, No 116	·47
Do. No. 117	Do. ..	North, Sothadribhutrahalli; east No 116; south, No. 112, west, Nos 118 and 119.	·38
Pulapalli village			
Inam, dry, S. No. 80	Vadla Ramagadu and Nagadu ..	North, No. 79, east, Kontimaddi; south, Nos 81 and 89, west, No 90.	3 00
Govt., dry, S. No. 90	Vadla Rangadu .	North, No. 91; east, Nos. 89 and 99; south, No. 88; west, No 93.	·80
Do No. 100	Chinna Ayyavva .	North, No 99; east, No. 88; south, No 101; west, No 106.	·91
Do No 102	Gandla Lingamma and Kanamma.	North, No. 106; east, No. 103; south, No. 138; west, No. 131.	2 00
Do No. 101	Chakeri Kalladu and Subbigadu	North, Nos 107 and 109; east, No. 102, south, No 100; west, No 110	1 65
Do. No 110 ..	Karnam Kondappa and others .	North, Nos 103 and 108; east, No. 101, south, No 113; west, No. 119	2·10
Do No. 119 ..	Gandikota Vobi Reddi and others	North, No. 111, east, No. 110; south, No. 113; west, No. 114.	1 40
Do. No. 114 .	Mudala Venkataramanappa	North, No 116; east, No. 113; south, No. 113; west, No. 110.	1·20
		Total .	13 50

No 321.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 62 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Potumedu-Bandalayacharuvu road, Bhavadevarapalli section; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector, Divi Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is available in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Divi Project, for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patmash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			acres.
Kistna District, Divi taluk, Bhavadevarapalli village.			
Seri, dry, No 24 B-A	Avula Rathayya, Avula Anjanayulu, Avula Ankulu, son of Sanjanna, Avula Subbayya, Avula Akkulu, son of Adenna and Avula Seetaramayya	North, No 7-4 B, east No 24-1 B, south and west, No. 24-3 B.	·10
Personal inam, wet, No 4 B-1	Veerapati Ramalakshmi and Veerapati Lakshmiratnamah and Soundiyamma.	North, No 1 2, east, No. 3 B-2, south, No B 1 A; west, No. 3	·32
Seri, dry, No 2 B-1..	Mangala Venkateswara gadu ..	North, No. 1-2; east, No 4 B-1; south and west, No. 2 B-2	·12
		Total ..	·62

No. 322.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·34 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing road from Narsapur to Mogalturru; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narsapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narsapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttah number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
	Kistna district, Narsapur taluk, Sitaramapuram village.		ACRE.
Jeevati, wet No. 142-2	Addagalla Narayanaswamy, enjoyer of Addagalla Narayanaswamy and Parasa Seshamma	North, No 139-2, east, No 140; south, No. 143, west, No. 142-1.	·02
Jeevati, dry, No. 263-2.	Kachamalla Narasimhagadu ..	North and east, No 263-1; south, No 240; west, No. 264-1.	01
Do No. 264-1	Addagalla Sambamoorty	North, No 264-1; east, No. 263-2; south, No 240, west, No. 264-2.	·02
Do No. 264-2.	Pitta Mattadu and Buggi Narsi enjoyers of Buggi Venkadu and Gogulavanda Kanakadu, Boya Pallada and Veeramallu Mahalakshmi.	North, No 264-2; east, No 264-1; south, No 240, west, No 264-3	·01
Do No. 264-3	Kachamalla Narsimhalu Gadu and Tati Gadu	North, No 264-3; east, No. 264-2; south, No 240, west No 264-9	04
Do. No. 264-9.	Addagalla Sambamoorty	North, No 264-9; east, No. 264-3, south, No 240, west, No 264-16	·01
Do. No 264-16	Pulaparti Munikyalu	North, No 264-16, east, No. 264-9; south, No. 240, west, No 264-17	·01
Do. No 264-17	Medura Ramanna .	North, No. 264-17, east, No 264-16; south, No, 240, west, No. 264.	·01
Do. No 264-18.	Addagalla Narayanaswami and Angara *alias* Boya Venkamma	North, No. 264-18; east, No. 264 17; south, No. 240; west, No 264-19.	·02
Do No 264-19.	Addagalla Narayanaswamy, Veeraswami, Seshadri and Ramamoorty, enjoyers of Narayanaswami, Sambamoorty, Brahmaiah and Pulaparti Munikyalu.	North, No 264-19, east, No. 264-18; south, No. 240; west No 271-1	·06
Inam, dry, No 271-1	Sri Raja Kalidendi Divyananda Kumarlakshmi Narasimharao Bahadur Garu and Adabala Narasimhaswamu, enjoyers of Adabala Brahmanna.	North No 271-1; east, No. 264-19; south, No. 240, west, No. 271 7	·24
Do No 271-7	Anantapalli Venkanna and Chinnalli Chennamayudu.	North, No. 271-7, east No. 271-1, south, No 240; west, No. 272.	·06
Inam, wet, No. 273-1.	Sriraja Kalidindi Divyananda Kumarlakshmi Narasimharao Bahadur Garu.	North, No. 273-1; east, No 272, south, No. 238; west, No. 273-3	03
Do No 273-2	Do do.	North, No 273-2; east, No 273-1; south, No 238; west, No 285	07
Do No. 285-2	Do do.	North, No. 285-2, east, No. 273-2; south, No 284	01
Do No 285-1.	Do. do	North, No 285-1, east, No 285-2; south, No 238	·28
		Total ..	·84

No. 323.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·34 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing Local Fund Overseer's Office at Nanguneri, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sermadevi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional Office, Sermadevi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puttah number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tinnevelly district, Nanguneri taluk, Nanguneri village.		ACRE.
Wet, S No 27 C ..	No. 684 Bhumikylan Sambam ..	North, S No. 27 B, east, S. No. 18; south, S. No 27 D to H, west, S. No 23	·34

No. 324.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·23 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Pennagaram-Perumbalai road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hosur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hosur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Salem District, Dharmapuri taluk, Pennagaram village	acs
Wet, R.S. No. 927 B	Rasul Sahib ..	North, S. No. 925, east, No. 927 A; south, No. 928 B; west, No. 923	10
Dry, R.S. No. 928 B.	Gujjari *alias* Nakka Kavundan	North, No. 927 B; east, No. 929 A; south, No. 948 B, west, No. 928	38
Do. No. 929 B.	Subba Rao ..	North, No. 928 B, east, No. 929 C; south and west, No. 929 A	30
Do. No. 933 B	Do ..	North, No. 933 A; east, No. 933 A and 942 B; south, Nos. 932 C and 939 B; west, No. 934 B	30
Do No. 942 B,	Do. ..	North, No. 942 A; east, No. 945; south, No. 943; west, No. 933 B	92
Do. No. 960 B	Do.	North, No. 963 B; east, No. 961; south, No. 949 A; west, No. 953 C	92
Wet, R.S. No. 944 B	Krishnappa, Mudgar ..	North, No. 956 C; east, No. 957 B; south, No. 956 A; west, No. 945	31
Do No. 947 B.	Do.	North, No. 957 C; east, No. 979 B; south, No. 957 A; west, No. 956 B	18
Dry, R.S. No. 970 B	Ramanna Chetti and Venkatanna Chetti	North, Nos. 979 C and 967 B; east, No. 973 C; south and west, No. 979 A	64
Do. No. 972 B	Kuttappa Chetti *alias* Timbayanna Chetti and Umar Sahib	South, No. 979 B; east, No. 978 A; south, No. 977 B; west, No. 979 A.	13
Do. No. 977 B	Erappalli Kavundan ..	North, No. 979 B east, No. 977 C; south, No. 972 B; west, No. 977 A	43
Do. No. 972 B	Pachaiyammal	North, No. 977 B, east, No. 972 C; south, Nos. 970 B and 971 B, west, No. 972 A	22
Do. No. 970 B.	Do	North, No. 972 B, east, No. 971 B, south and west No. 970 A	02
Do. No. 971 B.	Do	North, No. 972 B, east, No. 971 C; south, No. 969 B, west, No. 971 A	28
Do. No. 969 B	Subbaraya Chetti ..	North No. 971 B; east, No. 439 C, south, No. 967 B, west No. 969 A	39
Do No. 967 B	Samakkal ..	North, No. 969 B; east, Nos. 967 C and 990 B, south, No. 990 B; west, No. 967 A	97
Do No. 990 B	Do. ..	North and east, No. 969 A; south, No. 990 B, west No. 967 B	91
Do. No. 990 B	Gujjari *alias* Nakka Kavundan	North Nos. 967 B and 990 B; east, No. 990 C; south, No. 991 B, west, No. 990 A	40
Do. No. 991 B	Do do	North No. 990 B, east, No. 991 C, south, No. 992 B, west, No. 991 A	47
Do. No. 992 B	Mangan	North No. 991 B, east, No. 992 C, south, No. 931 B, west, No. 982 A.	44
		Total ..	5·23

No. 325.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 18·41 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of village-site of Hospet; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hospet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hospet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
		Bellary District, Hospet taluk, Hospet village	acs
Dry, inam, S. No. 443.	Kunguntlara Somappa and Itigi Gundappa	North, No. 261, east, No. 264; south, No. 262-B, west, No. 267.	4·34
Do. No. 264 ..	Do do	North, Nos. 170 and 177, east, Nos 165 and 176; south No 263; west, No 264	·39
Do. No. 263 .	Deary Chandrappa .	North, No 263; east, No. 264, south No. 267; west, No. 264	3·12
Do No. 178-A	Kunguntlara Somappa and Itigi Gundappa	North, No 179, east, No. 177; south, No 261, west, No. 178-B	9·63
		Total ..	18 41

No 326.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·08 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a road from Narsapur to Mogalturru ; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narsapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narsapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pomboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Kistna district, Narsapur taluk, Mogalturru village.		ACS.
Ryotwari, dry, No No 684-3 B	Ayitam Bapanamma, daughter of Ayitam Bapanamma, Inti Venkamma and Akana Lakshmipathi	North, No. 683-3 E., east, Sitarampuram ; south, No 680, west No. 689	·24
Enfranchised inam, wet No 689	Sri Raja Kalidindi Divyaruuda Kumara Lakshmi Narasimharaju Bahadur Garu and Veru Divyaruuda Kumara Varaha Venkata Satyanarayana Lakshmikantarasu Bahadur Garu.	North, No 689 ; east, No 683-2 ; south, No 690 , west, No 683-1.	·06
Do. No. 681,	Do. do.	North, No 681 ; east, No 687 , south, No 680 ; west, No 676	·30
Enfranchised inam, dry, No 686,	Sri Raja Kalvabudi Appalanarasimharaju Bahadur Garu	North, No. 685, east, No 676 , south, No 687 , west, No 1036	·42
Enfranchised inam, wet, No. 682 B	Nilhampudi Lakshminarasamma, Ramanayya and Chandramouli.	North, No 682-B , east, No 687-7 ; south, No. 680 , west, No 681	·31
		Total ..	1·08

No 327.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·63 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a road connecting roads from Dharmapuri to Pennagaram and from Pennagaram to Palakkodu *viz* Nagadasampatti, Dharmapuri taluk ; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hosur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hosur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pomboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Salem district, Dharmapuri taluk, Sipalarahalli village		ACS.
Govt., dry, R S No. 683 B.	Channa Rayan, Muniehi, widow of Govindan, and Muthan	North, Nagadasampatti ; east, No. 683 A ; south, No 684-3 B , west, Nos. 682 C and 644	·24
Do No 684-3 B.	Do. do.	North, No 683 B ; east, No 684-3 A ; south, No. 684-1 ; west, No 684-3 C.	·68
Do. No 647 B.	Channa Rayan and Muniehi, widow of Govindan	North, No. 642 B ; east, No 647 A ; south, Nagadasampatti , west, No 636.	·72
Do. No 649 B	Govindan, son of Lakshmanan, Anthandran and Govindan, son of Channa Rayan	North, No 650 B ; east No 648 A ; south, No. 647 B ; west, No. 636	1·24
Do. No 650 B.	Kali, Kullan, Govindan, Venkataraman, Channayan *alias* Dasan, Kaveri and Periyannan *alias* Kalan. Do. do.	North, No 649 B , east, No 650 A ; south, No. 649 B , west, Nos. 636 and 636	·82
Do. No 694 B.		North, No. 662 B , east, No. 694 A ; south, No. 696 B ; west, No 636	1·36
Do. No 402-2 B	Chennarayan, Muniehi, widow of Govindan, Kullan and Eramal,	North, No. 672-2 ; east, No. 402-2 A ; south, No. 696 B ; west, No. 401.	·64
Do. No. 672-1 B	Periyana Kavundan . ..	North No 673 ; east, No. 672-1 A ; south, No. 672-2 ; west, No. 671.	·28
		Total ..	5·63

No. 328.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 25 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing road from Narsapur to Mogalturrd; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narsapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narsapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
		Kistna district, Narsapur taluk, Narsapur village.	
			ACRES
Inam, dry, No. 13-1	Mantena Ramappa and Dasari Brahmadu purchasers of Saiyid Abdul Gafur	North and east, No. 7; south, No. 12-1; west, No. 13.	·03
Do. No. 14 A.	Ahmed Sharif and Aji Sahib, enjoyers of Sahamunnisa Bibi and Munshi Abdul Hasid Sahib	North, No. 7; east, No. 13; south, No. 14 A; west, No. 14 B.	·08
Do. No. 14 B.	Chakramadhavula Subrahmanyam Dhanji, enjoyer of Sahamunnisa Bibi and Abdul Hasid Sahib.	North, No. 7; east, No. 14 A; south, No. 14 B; west, No. 7.	·14
		Total ..	25

No. 329.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·44 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Potumedu-Bandalayacheruvu road, Mandapakula section; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector, Divi Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is available in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Divi Project, for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
		Kistna district, Divi taluk, Mandapakula village.	
			ACRE
Sarl, dry, No. 11-11..	Kadavakolla Subbamyudu ..	North No. 11-10 B; east, No. 11-12; south, No. 11-11 A; west, No. 9-1.	·09
Do. No. 11-10 B	Akoori Ramayya ..	North, No. 11-10 A; east, No. 11-12; south, No. 11-11; west, No. 9-1.	·02
Do. No. 11-10 A.	Do. ..	North, No. 11-9 A; east, No. 11-12; south, No. 11-10 B; west, No. 9-1.	·03
Do. No. 11-9 A	Bavisetti Ramaswamy ..	North, No. 11-8 A-1; east, No. 11-9 B; south, No. 11-10 A; west No. 9-1	·18
Do. No. 11-8 A-1.	Vaddi Boddamma ..	North, No. 10-2 A; east, No. 11-8 A-2; south, No. 11-9 A; west, No. 9-1.	·17
Do. No. 10-2 A.	Kadavakolla Krishnamma ..	North, No. 10-1 A; east, No. 10-2 B; south, No. 11-8 A; west No. 9-1	·37
Do. No. 10-1 A	Kadavakolla Narasimhulu ..	North Nos. 9-1 & 34; east, No. 10-1 B; south, No. 10-1 A; west, No. 9-1.	·01
Do. No. 9-1 B-2	Kadavakolla Krishnamma ..	North, Nos 9-1 B-3 and 2-3 B; east, No. 9-1 B-3; south No 4-2; west, No 2-3 B.	·40
Do. No 2-1 A ..	Muthoredili Ramanna ..	North, No 2-2 B; east, No. 9-3 B; south and west, No. 2-1 B.	·13
		Total ..	1·44

No. 330.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·08 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a path for rubbish carts to go round Manandi Kottam, Bellary Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Bellary is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Bellary and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Bellary District, Bellary taluk, Bellary village.			
Gort., dry, S. No. 616 E	Pasu Yakala Venatappa ..	North, S. No. 368, Basappa, east, S. No. 611, Pujari Narasimhappa, south, S. No. 615, P. Rama Row; west, S. No. 605 E, village-site.	ACRE. 0·08

No. 331.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·18 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a road from Narsapur to Mogalturru; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narsapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer Narsapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Narsapur taluk, Kastamhala village			
Jeroyati, dry, S. No. 281-2	Zalluory Kantam and Gubbala Narasimhum.	North, No. 280; east, No. 281-1; south, No. 288; west, No. 280	ACRE. ·64
Enfranchised inam, dry, S. No. 282, temple service.	Sree Adikesavaswami Vara, trustees, Pappala Venkatayuda Nayudu, Bhashyakarla Nayudu, Jakkam Bhashyakarlu, Venkanna and Venkatareddi.	North, No 280; east, Nos. 283 and 281-2; south and west, No. 283	·34
		Total ..	·18

No. 332.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a gravel quarry for the Chittoor-Bombay road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gooty, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Gooty, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Anantapur district, Gooty taluk, Meiapuram village.			
Enfranchised karnam's inam, dry, S. No. 41 B	Pedda Kambasarma Gowd ..	North, S. No. 40; east, portion of S. No. 41 B and S. No. 41 A; south, S. No. 76; west, S. No. 39.	ACRE. 1

No. 333.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·47 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, to provide house-sites for evicted people of Karekal union; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bellary, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bellary, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Bellary district, Rayadrug taluk, Karekal village			
			ACRE.
Byetward, dry, No. 463 A	Pattadar, Rayadrug Kalibanva; enjoyer, Venkataramanappa.	North, cart track, east and south, village-site; west, No. 463 B.	30
Do No. 463 B	Pathasathi Nagappa	North, cart track; east and south, village-site; west, cart track	38
Byetward, wet, No. 477 B.	Pattadar, Gorantla Kenga, enjoyer, Gangamma.	North, cart track; east, No. 477 C and village-site; south and west, village-site.	·47
Byetward, dry, No. 477 C	Kandappa, Sidappa and Chinna Siddappa, minors, guardian mother Gangamma.	North, cart track; east and south, village-site; west, village-site and No. 477 B.	·32
		Total ...	1·47

No. 334.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1,730 sq. links or about 2 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Somalkota-Pratipadu road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar, Peddapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the Taluk Office, Peddapur, and will be available for inspection at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Godavari district, Peddapur taluk, Government Rajampeta village.			
			sq. LINKS.
Backyard No. 9	Gangi Seshah	North, cart and south, road; west, G Seshah's site	710
Puliparada	Rednam Kondayya	North, road; east, backyard of R. Kondayya; south and west, road.	320
		Total ...	1,730

No. 335.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·62 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Patameda-Bandalayacherruvu road, Kodur section; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector, Divi Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is available in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Divi Project, for during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Divi taluk, Kodur village.			
			ACRE.
Seri, dry, No. 574-2 B-1.	Abdul Karim	North, No. 573; east, No. 574-2 B-2; south, No. 572-1 A; west, Bhavadevarapalli.	·62

No. 336.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the houses mentioned in the following schedule together with the area covered by them and measuring 4,653½ square feet, be the same a little more or less, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening up the Roya lane in Kurnool town, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Collector, Kurnool Division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said houses.

2. A plan showing the houses is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kurnool, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of the houses.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the houses required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Kurnool district, Kurnool taluk, Kurnool village.	Sq. yr.
Street No. 6 and house No 84	Munavar Masan Sahib ..	North, Masumbakaha durga; east, Masumbakaha durga and House No. 10-1; south and west, street No. 10	252
Street No. 10 and house No 2	Bongi Raghayya ..	North, Masumbakaha durga; east, No. 10-2; south, street No. 10; west, Masumbakaha durga.	64
Street No. 10 and house No. 6.	Hyder Alikhan Mandoul .	North and east, No. 10-2; south and west, street No. 10.	99
Street No. 6 and house No 108	Havaldar Masun Sahib ..	North and east, street No 6, south, No. 6-107; west, No 6-108	414
Street No. 6 and house No 111.	Jinguri Nagana	North, No 10-2; east, No. 6-110; south and west, street No 6	147
Street No. 6 and house No 112.	Balija Masunayya	North, No 6-112; east, No. 6-116; south and west, street No 6	49½
Street No. 6 and house No 113.	Sarivarkhan Mandoni ..	North and east, No. 6-113; south and west, street No. 6	61½
Street No. 6 and house No. 116	Khaderkhan Sahib	North, street No. 6; east, No. 6-116; south, No 6-216; west, street No. 6.	82½
Street No. 6 and house No 104.	Ram Singh	North and east, street No 6, south, No 6-104 A, west, No. 6-104	92½
Street No. 6 and house No 104 A.	Jotar Kondayya	North, No 6-104, east and south, street No. 6; west, No. 6-104 A.	80
Street No. 6 and house No. 116.	Dasili Balija Nagappa ..	North, No 6-116; east, No. 6-116; south and west, street No 6.	237½
Street No. 6 and house No 117	Telugu Papanna	North, street No 6; east, No 6-117; south and west, street No. 6.	193½
Street No. 6 and house No. 118	Telegu Nagi Reddi . ..	North, No 6-117; east, No. 6-116; south, No. 6-119, west, street No 6.	108
Street No. 6 and house No 119	Telugu Thimmakka, ...	North, No 6-119; east, No 6-116; south, No 6-120; west, street No. 6	169
Street No. 6 and house No 120.	Telugu Ramana	North, No. 6-119, east, No. 6-120; south, No. 6-121, west, street No. 6.	144½
Street No 6 and house No 121	Telugu Lakanna	North, No 6-120; east, No 6-121; south, No. 6-122; west, street No. 6.	36½
Street No 6 and house No 122.	Muralidhan Khaleel Sahib ..	North, No. 6-121; east, No 6-122; south, No 6-122, pal; west, street No. 6	38½
Street No 6 and house No 86.	Telugu Janmakka	North and east, street No 6; south, No 6-85; west, No 6-87.	163½
Street No 6 and house No 85	Telugu Pedda Lakumma ..	North, No. 6-86, east, street No. 6, south, No. 6-84; west, No 6-86.	76
Street No. 6 and house No. 84	Telugu Venkatanna	North, No 6-86, east, street No. 6; south, No. 6-83; west, No 6-84.	44
Street No. 6 and house No 90.	Chakua Papanna	North and east, street No. 6, south, No. 6-86; west, No 6-93.	74½
Street No. 6 and house No. 101	Chakala Marenna	North and east, street No. 6; south, No. 6-98, west, No 6-101	17½
Street No 6 and house No 83.	Ediga Venkatapathi	North No. 6-84; east, street No. 6; south, No. 6-82; west, No. 6-83	146
Street No 6 and house No 82.	Do ..	North, No. 6-93, east and south, street No 6; west, No 6-83.	173½
Street No 6 and house No. 79.	Besta Thimmanna and Ranganna	North and east, street No. 6, south, municipality land No 78; west, No 6-79	301
Street No. 6 and house No 127	Besta Thammanna	North and east, No 6-128; south and west, street No 6	81½
Street No 6 and house No 143.	Temple Nagauna	North, east and south, No 6-144; west, street No. 6.	163½
Street No 6 and house No 144.	Mahadeva Munoo	North, street No 6, east, No 6-144, south and west, street No 6	68½ 61½
Street No. 6 and house No 146	Haji Muhammad Sahib .	North, No 6-144; east, No. 6-145, south and west, street No. 6.	70
Street No 6 and house No. 6.	Mahaboob Sahib	North and east, street No. 6, south, No. 6-5; west, No 6-6	164
Street No. 6 and house No 5	Haji Muhamad Sahib ..	North, No. 6-6; east, street No. 6, south and west, No 6-5	85
Street No 6 and house No 3	Muzaffarsah Alli Sahib .	North and east, street No. 6; south municipality land newly acquired, west, street No. 6.	165½ 168½
Street No 6 and house No. 2	Katta Subbanna ..	North, land acquired by municipality, east, street No. 6 south, lands acquired by municipality, west No 6-2.	1932
House No 61. ..	Balija Veeranna	North and east, street No 6; south, No. 6-31; west, No 6-32	133
House No 70 ..	Mosque Syed Inayatsah ..	North and east, street No. 6; south mosque; west, No 6-31.	95
		Total .	4,653½

No. 337.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 11·79 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a road from Nagayalanka to Mandapakala, Nangigadda section; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Special Deputy Collector, Divi Project, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is available in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Divi Project, for inspection during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or puramah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Kistna district, Divi taluk, Nangigadda village	
			A. C.
Village-site S. No. 349	Arubati Lakshmayya and Bhupati.	North, No 346, east, Nos 344, 343, 370, 380, 384 and 383, south, Nos 352 and 359; west, Nos 346 and 395	·36
Seri, dry, No 364-9	Vakkapatla Venkanna, Lakshmayya, Nagayya and Kotayya	North, No. 364-12; east, No 364-14; south, No. 380; west, Nos 348 and 350	·22
Do. No. 364-14	Arubati Lakshmayya and Bhupati.	North, No. 364-13; east No 364-6, south, No 362, west, No. 364-9	·12
Do No. 364-6	Mulam Narayanaswami	North No 364-16; east, No 364-5, south, No 363, west, No. 364-44.	10
Do. No. 364-9	Vakkapatla Ravvappa and Rapayya	North No 364-17, east, No. 364-1, south, No. 364, west, No. 364-6	·17
Do. No. 364-1	Vakkapatla Lakshmayya, son of Venkatamyalu	North, No 364-49; east and south, No. 377; west, No 364-6	08
Do. No 363-3	Vakkapatla Venkanna and Atchayya.	North No. 364; east, No. 377, south, Nos 378, 379 and 380, west, No. 363-1.	·01
Do No. 377-1	Vakkapatla Venkanna, Padyala Venkanna and Sreeramulu	North, Nos. 377-4 and 364; east, No 386; south, No 377-3, west, Nos 363, 378, 381 and 383.	·55
Enfranchised personal manul, wet, inam No 386-3.	Gollapudi Jankamma and Padyala Sitamma	North, No 386-2, east, Nos 387 and 388; south, No 386, west, Nos. 377 and 364.	·47
Unenfranchised devadayam manul, wet, inam No 387-1.	Trustee, Mallapragada Venkatasubbarayudu.	North, No 387-2, east, No. 382; south, No. 386; west, No 388.	·21
Do. No 388-4	Do. do.	North, No. 389-7, east, No. 391, south, No. 390; west, Nos 387 and 388	·45
Seri, dry, No 391-4	Kota Tripurantakudu	North, No. 391-3, east, No. 391-6, 7 & 22; south, No. 390, west, No. 389	16
Do. No 391-6	Vakkapatla Ravvappa and Rapayya	North, No 391 22, east, No. 391-24; south, No 391-7; west No 393-1	17
Do No 391-7	Vakkapatla Venkanna, Lakshmayya, Nagayya and Kotayya	North, No 391-6; east, No. 391-24 & 9, south, No. 391-8; west Nos. 391-4 and 393.	·09
Do. No. 391-24	Maddikotayya and Dasayya	North, No 391-13, east, No. 392, south, No. 390-9, west, No 391-6	14
Do. No. 391-9	Kotaru Vijayaramayya and Vakkapatla Subbanna.	North, No. 391-24, east No. 392; south, No. 390, west No. 391 7 & 9	08
Do. No. 392-3 B.	Ambati Lakshmayya	North No. 392-8, east, No 392-9 & 2; south, No. 396; west, No 391.	·09
Do. No 392-2 A.	Vakkapatla Kotayya	North, No. 392-9, east, No. 392-1; south, No. 396; west, No 392-3 B	·11
Do. No 392-1	Vakkapatla Venkanna and Kuturubrayudu	North, No 392-12, east and south No. 396; west, No 392-1 A	·32
Do No 396-9	Padyala Venkanna Sreeramulu	North, No. 396-7; east, No. 396-9 & 5, south, No 397-3, west, No 394	46
Do. No 396-5	Kotaru Suryanarayana	North, No. 396-3; east, No. 394-5, south, No. 397; west, Nos 392 and 393.	·07
Do. No 396-6	Kotaru Venkanna	North, No. 396-7 & 9, east, No. 396-6, south No 397, west, No 396-3	·25
Do. No 245-5	Kotaru Lakshmi Narasimham and Venkatachalam.	North, No 245-4, east, Nos. 243 and 249; south, No 433, west, Nos 246 and 397.	·84
Do No. 242-10	Kotaru Subbayya	North, No 242-11; east, No 242-14, south, No. 245; west, No 243	·07
Do. No 242-44	Kotaru Venkatarayudu	North No 242-12, east, No. 242-8, south, No. 243, west, No. 242-42	·01
Do. No. 243-8	Kotaru Vijayaramayya	North, No. 242-13; east, No. 242 10, south, No. 243, west, No. 242-14	·13
Do No. 243-10	Mangalu Lakshmigadu	North, No. 242-8; east, No 241; south, No. 243, west, No. 242-6	07
Do. No 243-4 A	Kruthiventi Seetayya	North, No 242, east, No. 241, south, No. 243-4 B, west, No. 245.	·12
Enfranchised personal dry, inam No. 241-3	Shaik Mahkhoojamda	North No. 241-2, east, No. 240; south, Nos. 433 and 432 west, Nos. 243 and 713.	·50
Do. No. 240-2	Nimmagadda Sreeramulu	North, No. 240-2; east and south, No 433; west, No 241	·24
Seri, dry, No. 440-1	Kotaru Venkatasubbayya and Ghantasala Subbayya	North, No 440 2, east and south, No. 441; west, No 442	·14
Do. No 444-1 A.	Vuyyuruthani Lakshmanna	North, Nos 440 and 441-9, east, No 439, south, No 444-1 E, west, No. 441-6.	·23
Do. No. 439-43	Annuala Bamharigadu	North, No. 439-24 & 15; east, No. 439-11C; south, No. 450; west, No 441	15

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormabokc, with survey or pannahi number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Kistna district, Divi taluk, Nimmagadda village—cont.		
Seri, dry, No. 438-11 C	Ammula Soundarao ..	North, No 439-16, east, No 438-11 A; south, No 438; west, No 439-13	A. C. 07
Do. No. 439-13 A	Ammula Aravinda Panchanathangadu	North, No 439-17; east, No. 439-10 B; south, No 439; west, No. 439-11 C	·03
Do No. 439-16 B	Do. do	North, No 439-18; east, No 439-1 A; south, No 439; west No 439-11 A	·06
Do. No 439-16 A	Ammula Sopadu	North, No 439 19; east, No 439-7; south, No. 439; west, No 439-10 B	·12
Do. No. 439-7 ..	Ammula Kommaswamigadu ..	North, No 438-20, east, No 438-6 & 8; south, No. 438; west, No 439-16 A	·12
Do No. 439-4 ..	Ammula Soundradu and Venkatachalamayya	North, No 439-22; east, No. 437, south, No 439-5; west, No 439-7	·14
Do No 439-5 ..	Ammula Aravinda Panchanathangadu.	North, No 439-4; east Nos 437 and 438; south, No 438; west, No 439-7	·02
Do. No. 437-3	Ammula Venkatadrigadu .	North, No. 437-2; east and south, No 438; west, No. 439	·14
Do. No. 439-4 ..	Mangala Panakalugadu ..	North, No. 437, east, No. 438-3, south, No. 439-5; west, No. 439.	·01
Do. No 439-2 .	Do	North No 437-1 & 2; east, No. 438-1 & 3; south, No 438-3; west, No. 438-4	·04
Do. No. 438-1 ..	Todupelli Pitchayya ..	North, No. 437; east No. 438-6; south, No 438-2, west, No. 438-3.	·21
Do. No 438-2 ..	Mangala Panakalugadu .	North, No. 438 3, east and south, No. 438-3 A; west, No 438-5	·13
Do. No 438-5 A	Mangala Anjigadu ..	North, No. 438-9; east, No 438-6 B; south and west, No 439	·08
Do. No. 177-5	Mangala Kotaya ..	North, No. 177-6; east, No. 177-4, south, Nos 173 and 174; west, No 179	40
Do No. 177-4	Padvala Venkanna and Sreeramulu	North, No 177-7; east, No. 177 1 A; south, No. 174, west, No 177-4	·80
Do. No. 177-1 A.	Nimmagadda Somayajulu's grandson Sreeramulu being minor, father Medicherla Subbayya	North No. 177-9, east, No. 176, south, No. 174; west, No. 177-4.	39
Do. No. 174 ..	Nimmagadda Somayajulu's grandson Sreeramulu being minor, father Medicherla Subbayya and Krishna Sastri	North, No. 177; east, Nos 176 and 175; south, No. 172; west, No. 173.	·08
Enfranchised personal inam, dry, No 176-B	Panchangam Satyanarayana Charyulu, Kandari Narasimha Charyulu and Tolpi Rangamma	North, No. 176-1; east and south, No. 175; west, No. 176-B.	·12
Do No. 176 A ..	Do do.	North, Nos 176 and 176-1, east, Nos. 44 and 46; south, No. 171, west, No. 174.	60
Manual inam, wet, No 45 A	Nimmagadda Sreeramulu .	North, No 44, east, No. 45 B, south, No. 51; west, Nos. 175 and 171	·18
Seri, dry, No. 46 B	Jangam Nagalingam and Veeralingam	North, No. 46-1; east, No. 46, south, No. 51, west, No. 45½A	·18
Do. No 46-3 .	Do do.	North, No. 46-4; east, Nos 46 and 47; south, No 51; west, No 46.	·18
Enfranchised personal manual inam, wet, No. 46-3	Devarapu Somasundara Rao, Nagabhushana Rao and Venkatasubba Rao Pantulu Garu.	North and east, No 46-2; south, No. 47; west, No. 46	26
Seri, dry, No. 47-1 ..	Chakala Somadu	North, No. 46; east, No. 47-2, south, No. 51; west, No. 46.	·09
Do. No. 47-3 ..	Ambati Lakshmayya, Maddi Kotayya, Vaikapatla Subbayya and Venkatarayudu's son Lakshmayya	North, No. 47-7; east, No. 47-6, south, No 51; west, No. 47-2	·44
Do. No. 68 E ..	Ammula Kotaya .	North, No 68-1; east No. 67, south, No. 68; west, No. 68 D	·69
Do No. 68 F ..	Ammula Ramadu . .	North and east, No. 68 E; south and west, No 69	·06
Do. No 67-1 B .	Chakala Venkatasvamigadu, Pitchigadu and Nukalakshmigadu	North, No. 67-4; east, No 68, south, Nos 69 and 67-1 A, west, No. 66.	36
		Total ..	11 70

No. 338.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 39,471 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening out the congested areas in Hospet town; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hospet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hospet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patnaik number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
		Bellary District, Hospet taluk, Hospet village.	
		Mulla Block Road No. 1, North to South.	
Village site, No. 2271	Gosi Kari Gangappa	North, lane and Gundigudi; east and south, lane; west, his own house	sq. ft. 175
Do. No. 1639 A	Moora Kunda Gundappa	North, open space; east and south, lane; west, his own house	204
Do. No. 1638 ..	Janga Pakeerappa .. .	North, vacant space; east and south, Pakeerappa's house; west, lane.	72
Do. No. 1639 ..	Mogara Ommanna	North, open space of Hussain Sahib; east, own house; south, open site; west, Hussain Sahib's house.	255
Do. No. 1646 ..	Allarsha Hussain Sahib ..	North, Tirukappa's house; east, open space; south, Moora Ommanna's house; west, Hussain Sahib's house.	469
Do. No. 1647 ..	Dasaya Tirukappa	North, vacant space; east, lane; south, vacant space; west, open yard.	275
Do. No. 1651 C.	Do.	North, Kaja Khan house; east, Mulla's house; south, open space; west, H Hussain Sahib's house	928
Do. No. 1654 C	Bangara Hussain Sahib	North, open space; east, Tirukappa's yard; south, Lakmappa's house; west, own house.	269
Do. No. 1654 B	Rahimyp Hussain Sahib ..	North, open space; east, Tirukappa's yard; south, Rahman Sahib's open space; west, Dawal Sahib's house	343
Do. No. 1655 .	Veeraparam Kabala Sahib ..	North, M Mohammad Sahib's house, east, M Meera Sahib's house; south, vacant space, west, E. Somappa's house.	752
Do. No. 1657 ..	Mulla Mahamad Sahib ..	North, lane, east Imam Sahib's house; south, Kabula Sahib's house, west, E Somappa's house	502
Do. No. 1658 .	Mulla Imam Sahib . ..	North, M Gada Sahib's house, east, Imam Sahib's house; south, Khaja Bai's house, west, M. Mohamad Sahib's house.	390
Do. No. 1659..	Chikredigi Syed Imam Sahib ..	North, M Gada Sahib's house, east, Imam Sahib's house; south and west, M Imam Sahib's house.	252
Do No 1510 A.	Mullahaipa Gada Sahib ..	North and east, lane, south, open space; west, lane	144
Nil	Kshini Kasim Sahib	North, K Bompya's house; east, his own workshop, south, lane; west, S Bompya's yard	780
Village site, No. 1451	Kuragod Bompya ..	North, Edga road; east, Ramalinga's temple; south, Kalima Kasim Sahib's yard; west, Edga Hanumappa's house.	1,260
		Total ..	5 963
		Mulla Block Road No. 2, North to South	
Village site No 2313	Hulagappa	North, K. Lingana's house; east, Kotyappa's house; south, lane; west, vacant.	189
Do. No. 2320 ..	Kakandibi Ayyappa	North, Hulagappa's house; east, south and west, open space	194
Do. No 2321 ..	Hyadra Somayyatvari Sarna Hulgappa	North, S Channa Basappa's house; east, K. Venkayya's house; south and west, lane.	432
Do. No. 2296 ..	Makaraj Sharmayya	North, lane, east, D. Thimmanna's house, south, open space; west, lane.	140
Do. No. 2305 and 2305 A.	Dhanyavadi Venkatramanappa and Thimanna	North, Lingaya's house; east and south, lane; west, own house	189
Do. No 2304 ..	Sankada Ningayya	North, M Pompanna's house, east, lane; south, D. Thimmanna's house, west own house.	84
Do. No. 2299 ..	Barada Pompanna	North, lane, east Madhiya Hanumappa's house; south, T Pringamma's house, west, Kari Hanma's house	648
Do. No. 2291 A.	Paraganti Bheemappa.. ..	North, G. Vadakappa's house; east, B Thimmanna's house; south and west, lane	192
Do. No. 2290 A	G Vadakappa (yard)	North, lane; east, own house; south, Bheemappa's house; west, lane.	216
Do. No 2284 ..	Gurchara Bheemappa	North, G Bheemanna's house, east, lane, south, open space west, lane	91
Do. No 2281 A.	Do. Lingana	North, G. Bheemanna's house, east and south, open space, west, Bheemanna's house verandah	84

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
			sq. yd
	Bellary district, Hospet taluk, Hospet village—cont.		
	Mulla Block Road No. 2 North to South—*cont.*		
Village-site No. 2253.	Gurikara Bheemanna ..	North, Eullappa's verandah, east, lane; south, Parsappa's house; west, lane	495
Do. No. 2256.	Eadigi Eullappa ..	North east, south and west, open space	182
House Verandah ..	Do. ..	North and east, open space, south, Bheemanna's house; west, H Hosurappa's house	168
Village-site No. 2252.	Eadigi Hosurappa ..	North, Bhimanavva's house; east, lane; south, Bheemanna's house, west, lane	240
Do No. 2251.	Parsappa's wife Bhimanavva ..	North, K Giranva's house, east, lane; south, H Hosurappa's house; west, lane	486
Do No. 2250	Kadlavar Giranva	North, A Bhimappa's house, east, lane, south, Bhimanva's open space, west, B. Kanakappa's house	196
Do No. 2245	Banada Kanakappa	North, A Bhimappa's house; east, K Giranva's house; south and west, lane.	169
		Total ..	4,205
	Mulla Block Road No. 1, East to West.		
Village-site No. 1533	Kotani Shek Sahib	North, lane, east, Shaik Saib's house, south, Nanady Saib's house; west, open space.	180
Do. No. 1523	Helti Jankayya	North, Pathai Saib's house, east, Shaik Saib's house; south, Nuhi Saib's open space; west, Thirukappa's house	486
Do No 1548	Dasara Thirukappa .. .	North, Pathai Saib's house; east, Jacobappa's house; south, lane, west, open space.	336
Do No 1549.	Gollam Lachanappa . ..	North, Chanda Saib's house, east, open space; south, lane west, Hussain Saib's house	495
Do. No 1545 verandah	Dasara Thirukappa . ..	North and east, lane, south, open space, west Lachanava's house.	90
Do. No 1546 open yard and verandah	Nalla Kasimalli . ..	North, Hussain Peera's house, east, lane, south Bharamappa's house, west, open yard.	600
Do. No 1549 house and open yard	Buddan Saib	North, Bandigi Saib's house; east, Nabi Saib's house; south, Buddan Saib's house, west, Ramappa's house	552
Do No. 1553 house and open yard	Bandigi Saib ..	North, Nagana Gowd's house, east, Nabi Saib's house, south, Buddan Saib's house, west, Ramappa's house	552
Do No 1571.	Nulagi Hanumappa .. .	North, Nagana Gowd's house; east, Bandigi Saib's house; south, lane, west, Ramberi's house	132
Do No 1572	Nulagi Ramana .. .	North, Adivamma's house; east, Nagana Gowd's house south, lane, west, Siddappa's house and shed.	128
Do. No 1573.	Do. .	North, Adivamma's house; east, Ramberi's house, south, lane; west, Bharamappa's house	88
Do. No. 2249	Dabba Hanumavva .. .	North, east and south, lane, west Bharamappa's house and Rangari's house.	192
Do. No 2251.	Komati Hanumappa .. .	North, Bangarappa's house, east, lane; south, K Lachmappa's house; west lane.	306
Do. No. 2250	Banada Bangarappa ..	North, lane, east, D Hanumavva's house; south, Siddappa's house, east, lane.	330
Do Nos 2248 and 2249	Archi Bheemappa	North, K Vaddavva's house, east, lane, south, Giravva's house, west, lane.	432
Do. No. 2247	Kumbi Vaddavva .. .	North, open space; east, lane; south, Bhimappa's house; west, lane.	312
Do No. 2247 A.	Do. .	North, A. Bhimappa's house; east, lane, south, own house, west, lane	96
Do. No 2235	Banada Subavva ..	North, B Thumbappa's house; east, lane; south, K Bhima's house; west, lane.	216
Do. No. 2231	Do Huda Thumbappa .	North, Hulagappa's house; east, lane, south, Hanumappa's house, west, Bheemappa's house	266
Do. No. 2233 ..	Gurikara Hulugappa ..	North, G Lingavva's house; east, lane; south Thimbappa's house; west, lane.	209
Do. No 2227 A.	Belgodu Kanakappa	North, Kanakappa's house; east, lane; south, open space, west, Sankiyappa's house	120
Do No. 2227 ,	Do ..	North, Lachanava's house, east, lane; south, own house, west, Sankiyappa's house.	264
Do. No. 2226 ..	Hanumappa	North, Chavadi; east, lane, south, Kanakappa's house, west, Sankiyappa's house.	238
Do. No 2230	Banada Gidda Bhima	North, lane, east, G Hulugu's house, south, S Elavva's house, west, Lachanavva's house.	171
Do No. 2229 ..	Kichidi Lachanavva	North, lane, east, K Bheemappa's house, south, Bommappa's house, west, lane.	171
Do. No. 2224	Kotigi Hedigana Linganna	North and east, Sankiyappa's house; south, own house; west, road	108
Do. No 2225 ..	Sankiyappa	North, Chavadi, east, E Hanumappa's house, south, K Buddavva's house; west, road.	870
Do, No 2225 shed	Do. .	North, open space, east, Chavadi, south, own house; west, road	77
		Total ..	5,088

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patta-book, with survey or pannah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Bellary district, Hospet taluk, Hospet village—cont.	
		Buyakeri Road No. 1, East to West.	
Village-site No. 1953.	Gujjula Devappa ..	North, lane; east, Sundar Sivamma's house; south, Tangari Hanma's house; west, lane and Hanumanna's shed.	221
Do. No. 1943 A.	Gujjula Dharmappa ..	Do. do.	221
Do. No. 1942 ..	Gujjula Hanmanna ..	North and east, lane; south, G. Hulagappa's house; west, lane.	324
Do. No. 1940 ..	Gujjula Hiri Dharmappa ..	North, G. Hanumavva's house, east, lane; south G. Hanumanna's house; west, G. Hulagappa's house.	120
Do. No. 1943 ..	Sanna Hulagappa ..	North, lane, east, Dharmappa's house, south, Doddi Kanaiga's house; west, open space.	130
Do Nos. 1946 and 1947.	Gudatthi Kanivappa ..	North lane; east, S. Hulagappa's house, south, T. Huddavva's house; west, open space.	230
Do. No. 1939 Pad.	Jigileppa	North, Kaludappa's house; east, open space, south and west, lane.	114
Do. No. 1932 ..	Gowa Oba	North, Kura Hanmavva's house, east, open space; south and west, lane.	483
Do. No. 1935 ..	Mysaru Siddappa	North, open space, east, south and west, lane.	378
Do. No. 1936 ..	Gaonbanth Mannavva Siddappa.	North, vacant space, east and south, lane, west, Nirligi Kaviban's shed.	297
Do. No 1937 ..	Gubaganti Kaniga ..	North and east, lane, south, J. Siddappa's shed; west, open space.	206
Do. No. 1938 ..	Nirligi Kanibaf ..	North, vacant space, east, Mannavva's shed, south and west, lane	156
Do. No. 1930	Marvali Jakkannalli Hanuma ..	North, east and south, lane; west, Hanumavva's house.	150
Pad.	Hulagamma	North and east, lane; south and west, vacant space.	140
Do. No. 1926 ..	Muligi Kaniga	North, lane, east, open space, south, Obanna's shed, west, Eeravva's house	504
Do. No. 1927 ..	Marvali Hanumavva	North lane, east, M. Bheemappa's house; south lane; west, T. Linganna's house.	744
Do. No. 1906 ..	Turiballi Lingavva'	North, lane, east, M. Hanumavva's house; south and west, lane	306
Do. No. 1924 ..	Maginavinahalli Hulugamma ..	North, lane, east, open space, south, lane; west H. Kanivappa's house.	352
Do. No. 1923 ..	Mysaru Kanivappa	North, lane; east, lane and Hulagavva's house; south, lane; west open space.	483
Do. No. 1922 ..	Gudaganti Githanna and Hosavavva.	North and east, open space, south, lane; west, vacant space.	435
			5,629
		Beyakeri Road No. 1, East to West.	
Village-site No. 1761 ..	Konati Narasappa	North, open space, east and south, lane; west, G. Sannakkavva's house	105
Do. No. 1762 ..	Gujjula Sannakkavva ..	North, open space; east Bhanga's shed, south, lane; west, S Somanna's house.	483
Do. No. 1763 ..	Sannaki Somanna	North, open space; east, Sannakkavva's shed; south, lane, west, G. Mooka Hanumappa's house.	221
Do. No 1764 ..	Gujjula Haruna	North, Bheemavva's and Somanna's house; east and south, lane; west, Kalanna's house	150
Do. No. 1765 ..	Gujjula Bheemvva	North, open space, east, Sannakkavva's house, south, lane; west, Koti Tirukanna's open yard	423
Do. No. 1766 ..	Nagava's daughter Bheemavva.	North, lane, east, open space, south, Hanavva's house, west, Kottavva's house.	231
Do. Nos 1766 and 1767	Hucha Hulugappa ..	North, open space, east, Kolavva's house, south and west, lane	539
Do. No. 1773 (verandah).	Hire Siddalingayyanavappa Nataavva	North, own house, east, south and west, lane .	150
Do. No. 1775 ..	Talavara Sanna Hanmappa ..	North, east and south, lane; west, Kadlavva's shed	594
Do. No. 1776 A.	Talavara Kadlavva	North, Hanmavva's house; east, Hanumappa's house; south, lane; west, A. Bharamavva's house.	449
Do No. 1916 ..	Talavara Honnuravva	North and east, lane, south, K. Bharamappa's house, west, open space	315
Do. No. 1776 ..	Kuligi Bharamappa	North, T. Hanumavva's house; east, T. Kadlava's house; south, lane, west, open space	125
Do. No. 1778 ..	Annamakeri Bharamavva ..	North open space, east, lane, south, A. Linganpa's house, west, G. Thimakkamma's house	130
Do. No. 1777 ..	Gurikara Thirukappa	North, M. Bompa's house, east, Bommavva's house, south, open yard, west, Ramavva's shed.	286
Do. No. 1784 ..	Siddalayya Navara Gangavva ..	North lane; east open space south, H. Thimappa's house; west, door No 1783-A and open space.	492
Do. No. 1783 A.	Kuliga Thirukappa	North, lane; east, S. Gangavva's house; south, vacant space, west, open space.	294

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or palmyrah number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Erlacy district, Hosur taluk, Hosur village—cont.		
	Bayakeri Road No. 2, East to West—*cont*		sq. yr.
Village-site No. 1781, shed.	Katigi Hosurappa .. .	North, lane, east, open space; south, own house, west, Yadakya's verandah.	91
Do No. 1780 ..	Katigi Yadakayya . .	North, lane, east, vacant space; south, own house, west, Hulugappa's house.	88
Do No. 1779 .. Verandah	Katigi Bharmappa ..	North, lane; east, Hulugappa's house; south, own house; west lane	89
Do. No. 1641 ..	Arthamudi Kanivappa .	North and east, lane; south, own house; west, Lingappa's house	105
Do. No. 1662 ..	Mygalasandi Lingappa ..	North, Tirukappa's house; east, A. Lingappa's house, south lane, west, Jambappa's house.	420
Do No. 1663 ..	Mysaru Boraya ..	North, Tirukappa's house; east, A. Lingappa's house, south Door No 1664; west, Jambappa's house	252
Do No 1664 .	Mysaru Jambappa . .	North, vacant site; east, Lingappa's open site; south and west, lane	240
Do No. 1667 ..	Gasti Ramappa	North, D Basavva's shed; east and south lane; west, open site	191
Do. No. 1670 ..	Mysaru Kenchiga Siddappa ..	North, east and south, lane; west, K Giddava's shed.	324
Do . No. 1671 ..	Karullo Lingappa	North, M Thimmappa's house; east, M. Siddappa's house; south, lane, west, Hanhappa's house.	191
Do. No. 1672 ..	Karullo Muthappa	North, own house, east, M. Giddava's house, south and west, lane	340
		Total ..	2,412
	Bayakeri Cross La ne No 1, North to South		
Village-site No. 2015	Jambenhalli Kenvasa ..	North and east, lane; south, open space; west, vacant space	264
Do No 2023 A.	Maradi Hanuma .. .	North, M K. Borappa's house; east, lane; south and west, open space	221
Do No 2023	Kuri Borappa	North, M Obanna's house; east, lane; south, M Kanvappa's house; west, K. Jambulappa's house.	183
Do. No. 2022 ..	Maligo Obava .. .	North, open space; east, lane; south, open space; west, Yadappa's house.	240
Do No. 2020 ..	Jagalavva's son Oba .. .	North, open space, east, lane, south, open space; west J. Bharmappa's house	252
Do. No 2011 ..	Rajaparam Hosuriya ..	North and east lane, south, Borappa's house; west, J. Bharmappa's house	351
Do. No. 1955 ..	Narayanakeri Hulugappa .	North, lane; east, M Hookayya's house; south and west, lane	294
Do No. 1960 ..	Narayanakeri Vadakayya ..	North, Basavva's house; east and south, lane; west, P Bheemappa's house.	294
Do. No 1937 ..	Sadalaparam Saraya ..	North and east, lane; south, Vadakayya's shed; west, P Bheemappa's house	384
Do. No 1938 ..	Kariamballi Obayya .. .	North, Kadimayya's shed; east, south and west, lane.	224
Do No 1940 ..	Maligi Ramanaya	North and east, lane; south, Obappa's house; west, lane.	228
Do. No. 1905 ..	Idli Pyyappa	North, Gangora's house; east and south, lane; west, Hulugayya's house	252
Do. No 1904 ..	Talari Hulugayya	North, open space; east, lane, south, L Piyyapp's house; west own house.	126
Do. No. 1894-A.	Idli Piyyappa	North, Honnarappa's house; east, south and west, lane.	200
Do. No 1950 . Compound	Talari Honnappa	North, Narasingappa's house; east and south, lane; west, open space	323
Do No 1949 ..	Idli Narasimhappa	North and east, lane, south, Honnarappa's house; west, own house	238
Do. No. 1946.	Idli Venkanna	North, Gundappa's open space, east, Bheemayya's house; south, lane; west, Gundappa's house	99
Do No. 1946	Idli Gundappa	North, Tirukappa's house; east, H Thimmappa's house; south, Gundappa's open yard; west, K Boranppa's house.	190
....	Katigi Hosurappa	North, K Tirukappa's house; east, H. Thimmappa's house, south Gundappa's house, west, K Boranppa's house.	900
		Total ..	3,281
		Grand total ..	17,471

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St George, February 25, 1910.

No. 66-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Tiruvennainallur, in the South Arcot district, of persons from the infected taluqs of the Salem, Coimbatore, Malabar, Nilgiri and South Canara districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared.

to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Vasanta Utsavam festival.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 11th to the 26th April 1910, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Kulipalayam, Tiruppur, Mangalam, Salur, Singanallur, Podanur, Coimbatore, Todiyalur, Mettupalayam, Mangalore, Palghat, Olavakkot and Parli on the South Indian Railway, the stations of Hillgrove, Fern Hill and Ootacamund on the Nilgiri Railway and the stations of Gudapalli, Kuppam, Mulanur and Patchur on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, for the stations of Polur, Agaramambbandi, Tiruvannamalai, Tandarai and Tirukkoyilur on the South Indian Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 24, 1910.

No. 67-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Tiruvadi, near Tanjore, if persons from the infected parts of the Coimbatore, Malabar, Nilgiri, Salem and South Canara districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Saptasthanam festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 10th to the 27th April 1910, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1910.

No. 68-P.—In modification of notification No 59-P., published on pages 131—133 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd February 1910, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published:

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore—*cont*	Dharapuram.	Dharapuram.
		Ganapati.		Kollegal	Alahalli.
		Gudalur		Palladam.	Palladam.
		Kalappatti			Nerunepuram
		Komarapalayam.			Tiruppur.
		Kurichchi.			Vavipalayam
		Mettupalayam	Malabar ..	Palghat ..	Palghat.
		Pilamedu.	Nilgiris, The.	Coonoor ..	Baliyar.
		Ramanadapuram.		Ootacamund.	Ootacamund.
		Sannavadampatti.			
		Telangupalayam.			
		Vadivalli.			
		Vellakkinar.	Salem ..	Hosur ..	Tekkottanur
		Vilankurichchi.	South Canara	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole Province.	II. Bombay—*cont*	1. *Northern Division*—cont
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*—		(b) Towns—*cont.*
	(a) Districts—		Bassein port.
	Ahmedabad		Bhiwadi port.
	Kaira.		Bombay City
	Surat.		Bulsar port.
	Thana.		Thana port.
	(b) Towns—		Versova port.
	Agashi port		(c) States and Agencies—
	Ahmedabad Town.		Mahi Kantha Agency.
	Bandra port.		Palanpur Agency

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
II. Bombay —*cont.*	2 *Central Division*— (*a*) Districts— Ahmednagar. East Kandesh. Nasik Poona. Satara. 3. *Southern Division*— (*a*) Districts— Belgaum. Bijapur. Dharwar. Kolaba. Ratnagiri (*b*) Towns— Hubli Town. Panvel port. (*c*) States and Agencies— Savantvadi State. 4 *Sindh*— Towns— Karachi town and port. 5. *Palitana Charge*— (*a*) States and Agencies— Baroda State. Cutch State. Kathiawar Agency. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country. Poona Agency. Satara Agency. Surat Agency. (*b*) Towns— Jamnagar Town and port. Kolhapur. Mandvi port. Porbandar port.
III. Bengal.	(*a*) Districts— Champaran. Darbhanga. Gaya. Monghyr. Muzafferpur. Patna. Saran. Shahabad. (*b*) Towns— Calcutta City. Howrah Town. Monghyr Town.
IV. The Punjab.	(*a*) Districts— Ambala. Amritsar. Delhi. Ferozepur. Gujranwala. Gujrat Gurdaspur. Gurgaon. Hissar. Hoshiarpur. Jhang. Jullundur. Karnal. Lahore. Ludhiana. Lyallpur. Montgomery. Rohtak. Shahpur. Sialkot.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
IV. The Punjab —*cont.*	(*b*) Towns— Amritsar City. Lahore City. Patiala City. (*c*) States— Jind State. Kapurthala State. Nabha State. Patiala State.
V. Burma	(*a*) Districts— Amherst (Moulmein). Bassein. Henzada. Katha. Lower Chindwin. Mandalay. Maubin. Meiktila. Myaungmya. Pegu. Prome Pyapon. Sagaing. Shwebo. Thayetmyo. Toungoo. Yamethin. (*b*) Towns— Mandalay. Moulmein. Rangoon (Port).
VI. The Central Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Akola. Amraoti. Buldana. Chindwara. Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore. Nagpur. Narsingpur. Yeotmal. Wardha. (*b*) Towns— Akola Town. Buldana Town. Jubbulpore Town. Jubbulpore Cantonment. Kamptee Town. Nagpur City. Narsingpur Town. Wardha Town.
VII. Rajputana.	Ajmer City. Ajmer Merwara District. Alwar State. Bharatpur State. Bharatpur City. Jaipur City. Jaipur State. Karauli State. Marwar State. Mewar State Sirohi State. Tonk State. Udaipur City.
VIII. The United Provinces.	(*a*) Districts— Agra. Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia. Bara Banki. Bareilly.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VIII. The United Provinces —*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Basti District Benares. Budaun. Cawnpur. Etah. Etawah. Farrukhabad. Fatehpur. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Hardoi. Jaunpur. Mainpuri. Meerut. Mirzapur. Moradabad. Mathra. Muzaffarnagar. Partabgarh. Rae Bareli.	VIII. The United Provinces —*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Sultanpur. Unao. (b) Towns— Bareilly City. Benares City. Cawnpur ,, Gorakhpur City. Hathras City. Meerut City.
		IX. Central India.	Dewas State. Dewas Town (Senior Branch). Indore Residency. Indore State. Jaora State. Malwa State. Manpur Town. Mhow Cantonment.
		X. Hyderabad State.	Aurangabad District. Raichur District. Usmanabad District.
		XI. Kashmir.	Jammu District.

B.—PASSPORT STATIONS.

South Indian Railway.

Kulipalaiyam.	Singanallur.	Mettupalaiyam.	Park.
Tiruppur.	Podanur.	Mangalore.	
Mangalam.	Coimbatore.	Palghat.	
Salur.	Tudiyalur.	Olavakkot.	

The Nilgiri Railway.

Hillgrove	Fern Hill.	Ootacamund.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Gudupalli.	Kuppam.	Mulanur.	Patchur.

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instructions contained in G.O., No. 532 P., dated 31st May 1909.

Fort St. George, February 24, 1910.

No 69-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Sivalaperi village, in the Tinnevelly taluq of the Tinnevelly district, if persons from the infected parts of the Salem and Coimbatore districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Chittrai festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 4th to the 26th April 1910, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No 70-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Madura, in the Madura taluq of the Madura district, if persons from the infected taluqs of the Coimbatore, Salem, Malabar, Nilgiri and South Canara districts and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Chittrai and Kalla Alagar festival and the cattle fair during the festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival or fair from the 9th to the 28th April 1910, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Kulipalaiyam, Tiruppur, Mangalam, Salur, Singanallur, Podanur, Coimbatore, Tudiyalur, Mettupalaiyam, Mangalore, Palghat, Olavakkot and Park on the South Indian Railway, Hillgrove, Fern Hill and Ootacamund on the Nilgiri Railway and Gudupalli Kuppam, Mulanur and Patchur on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, for the stations of Madura, Madura Bridge, Samayanallur, Shulavandan, Paramalai, Tiruparankundram, Kappalur and Tirumangalam on the South Indian Railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival or fair.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 21, 1910.

No. 71-*P.*—Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 19th February 1910.

Districts.	First period (7 years) (1st August 1898).		Second period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Third period (July 1906 to June 1907).		Fourth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Fifth period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Sixth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Seventh period (July 1910 to June 1908).		Eighth period (July 1908 to 3 June 1909).		Ninth period (July 1909 to June 1907).		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1909)		Eleventh period (July 1909 to June 1910)		Twelfth period (1st July 1910 to 19th February 1910).		Grand Total.	
	No. grown	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Anantapur	736	804	0	0	0	0	88	58	148	108	1,073	1,008	1,731	1,346	7	4	12	6	396	178	56	30	1	1	4,456	3,516
Bellary	35	377	118	84	4	3	1,830	1,290	2,765	2,000	6,000	7,224	10,371	8,806	2,000	1,130	205	107	1,756	1,301	618	197	4	3	19,644	21,200
Bezwada	9	3	4	3	3	0	7	1	13	5	15	10	8	1	5	0	7	3	19	10	2	0	1	1	151	24
Cuddapah	4	1	68	36	—	—	565	500	310	170	4,887	3,176	3,078	2,111	317	244	2	0	900	141	2,154	1,000	3,816	2,010	16,816	10,413
Cuddalore	1	0	1	—	3	1	3	1	1	1	881	916	98	70	0	0	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	990	994
Ganjam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	0	10	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	1	44	2
Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	0	—	0	0	3	0	3	1	1	0	—	—	12	0
Guntur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	—	—	—	—	1	—
Kurnool	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Madras City	12	11	0	0	11	7	7	4	24	9	11	10	23	19	16	17	0	0	1	1	—	—	—	—	1,930	1,617
Madura	1	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	4	3	17	13	3	3	—	—	4	0	0	0	0	0	181	126
Malabar	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	1	1	1	7	4	31	9	47	41	40	36	780	611	60	28	907	530	1,908	1,007
Nellore	0	0	—	—	3	3	0	0	1	0	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	12	8
Nilgiris, The	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	25	20	300	213	113	26	300	180	36	10	148	61	223	148	173	127	2,081	1,330
North Arcot	300	211	14	11	40	30	1,010	1,240	1,305	800	1,654	1,450	776	490	81	46	18	3	46	32	11	5	3	0	8,379	4,907
Salem	481	290	373	207	1,540	1,112	1,910	1,301	3,705	2,007	1,722	915	2,334	1,700	180	98	300	221	1,306	918	630	380	161	104	15,462	12,151
South Arcot	—	—	—	—	0	0	1	0	1	—	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	1	1	1	1	11	2
South Canara	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	0	0	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	11
Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	60	40	3,110	994	588	472	720	345	200	170	106	110	134	106	240	178	100	84	5,917	3,712
Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—	—	10	11
Trichinopoly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	4
Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	7	7	10	10
Cochin State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	0
Travancore State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Total	2,706	2,000	1,115	884	1,640	1,172	9,660	6,182	9,510	16,000	19,972	19,010	19,970	14,948	3,958	2,661	922	670	5,972	4,440	3,110	2,430	4,675	3,060	90,852	70,300

Statement showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 19th February 1910.

District and Place	Reported during the week ending 5th February 1910						Reported during the week ending 12th February 1910.						Reported during the week ending 19th February 1910.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Coimbatore district—																		
Coimbatore	—	—	4	5	4	5	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
Other places	—	—	41	41	41	41	3	3	48	32	51	35	1	1	25	14	26	15
Malabar district	—	—	3	3	3	3	1	1	4	3	5	4	1	—	3	3	4	3
Nilgiris district	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nilgiris, The	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem district	—	—	6	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Arcot district—																		
Cuddalore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Canara—																		
Mangalore	—	—	4	3	4	3	—	—	4	3	4	3	—	—	5	5	5	5
Total	1	1	58	58	59	59	4	4	60	40	64	44	2	1	34	23	36	24

Fort St. George, February 23, 1910.

No. 72-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Sripurumbudur, in the Conjeeveram taluq of the Chingleput district, if persons from the infected taluqs of Coimbatore, Malabar and Salem districts and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Bhashyakaraswami:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 26th April to the 12th May 1910, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Gudupalli, Koppam, Mukmar and Patchur on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the stations of Kulipadiyam, Tiruppur, Mangalam, Salur, Singanallur, Podanur, Coimbatore, Tudiyalur, Mettupalaiyam, Palghat, Olavakkot and Parli on the South Indian Railway, for the stations of Manur, Kadambattur, Tiruvallur, Sevvapet Road, Tiruvanur and Avadi on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and the stations of Wallajabad, Vilimpakkam, Athur, Singaperumalkoil, Guduvanchori and Vandalur on the South Indian Railway to persons intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 73-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague in Bommarbettu village, in the Udipi taluq of the South Canara district, if persons from the Mangalore Municipality, the infected portions of Salem and Malabar districts, the Mysore State, the Bombay Presidency and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing car festival of the Hirisaka Virabhadra temple:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 13th to the 18th April 1910, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 74-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Rolla, in the Madakasira taluq of the Anantapur district, if persons from the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Narasimhaswami Jatra:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 27th to the 29th March 1910, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 75-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Hemavati in the Madakasira taluq of the Anantapur district, if persons from the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Hemavati Siddeswaraswami Jatra:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 3rd to the 10th March 1910, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said jatra in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 24, 1910.

No. 76-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague in Kariangala village, in the Mangalore taluq of the South Canara district, if persons from the Mangalore Municipality and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Polali Jatra:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said jatra from the 30th March to the 11th April 1910, inclusive, of persons from the said parts

All persons proceeding to the said jatra in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 77-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague in Maramppadi village, in the Mangalore taluq of the South Canara district, if persons from the Mangalore Municipality and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Car festival of the Mulki Venkataramana Temple:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 8th to the 19th April 1910, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

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Reg. No. M.—1.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

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Part I-B.—Educational Department.

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NOTIFICATION BY GOVERNMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Fort St. George, February 26, 1910.

Provincial Educational Service.

No. 24.—M.R.Ry. Konkoth Ramunni Menon Avargal, Senior Assistant Professor, Presidency College, to be Professor of Zoology in that institution with effect from 1st February 1910.

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENT.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to appoint Mrs Engles, Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Ceded Districts Girls' Range, now on leave, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspectress, Triplicane Girls' Range, *vice* Miss Joyce on other duty or until further orders—to join on the expiry of her leave.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 28th February 1910.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

POSTING.

M.R.Ry. Avantangi Sabhapati Vaidyanatha Aiyar Avargal, Lecturer, Kumbakonam College, and acting Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, to act, on relief, as Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, during the employment of Mr. Mayhew in Foreign service or until further orders.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 28th February 1910

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

PROMOTIONS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to sanction the following promotions of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools with retrospective effect from the 22nd November 1909 :—

(1) M.R.Ry. S. Lakshmana Aiyar, Fourth Assistant, Teachers' College, and acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mayavaram Range, in the III class, to act in the II class, *vice* M.R.Ry. S. Samdarraja Aiyangar on leave or until further orders.

(2) M.R.Ry. V. S. Vasudeva Sastri, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Cocanada Range, acting in the Perambalur Range, from class IV to class III, acting, *vice* M.R.Ry. B. Kameswara Rau promoted.

(3) M.R.Ry. N. Swaminatha Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Georgetown Range, from the probationary class to class IV, acting, *vice* No. (2).

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 28th February 1910.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

In continuation of Proceedings, R.C. No. 451 of 1910, dated 16th January 1910, the Director of Public Instruction sanctions the following stipends tenable up to 31st December 1910 in the School of Commerce, Calicut :—

Serial number.	Name of candidate.	Rate of stipend per mensem	Date of commencement of the stipend
		Rs.	
1.	K. R. Venkatadri Sastri	25	Date of joining the class.
2.	N. Sankaranarayana Sarma	25	
3.	S. Venkataramu Aiyar	25	
4.	K. N. Chidambara Aiyar	25	
5.	S. Ramakrishnan	20	
6.	P. M. Subrahmanya Aiyar	20	

The stipends sanctioned in Proceedings, R.C. No. 451 of 1910, dated 26th January 1910, on behalf of the following candidates are hereby cancelled :—

		Amount of stipend.
		Rs.
1.	G. Dattatreya Rau	25
2.	Pedda Ramiah	25
3.	B. D. Devadas	25
4.	N. R. Sundaram Aiyar	25
5.	H. Narasinga Rau	20
6.	S. Subba Rau	20

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 28th February 1910.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Form of Application for admission to the Upper Subordinate Class, College of Engineering, Madras.

Candidate's name in full (Initials and abbreviations will not be accepted)	Candidate's address.	Name and address of father or guardian	Date of birth	Race and religion.	Year of passing First or Arts or Intermediate examination.	Register number and rank in the F.A. or the Intermediate examination	Whether passed the B.A. degree examination, if so, date and register number	List of documents enclosed.	Remarks

Place
Date

Signature of Candidate

Printed forms will be supplied on application.

(5) The names of the selected candidates will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(6) The selected candidates will join the college on Friday the 15th July 1910 and must each on that date deposit with the Principal—

(*a*) a sum of Rs. 100 which will be drawn against for instruments and books;
(*b*) a health certificate from a Gazetted Government Medical officer to the effect that the candidate is fit for the out-door work of the Public Works Department, and that he has had small-pox or has been vaccinated;
(*c*) his University diploma or certificate;
(*d*) the original testimonials of character of which copies were furnished with his application;
(*e*) original certificate * of age or an attested copy;
(*f*) a leaving certificate from his last college;

(*i*) *Military Candidates.*

41. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's British Service will, to the number of five, be admitted to the college on 15th July 1910. They must hold a first-class Army School certificate. If more than five candidates apply, selection will be made by the Principal, who will give preference to those who have practised a trade. Candidates must be of thoroughly good character, well recommended by their Commanding officers, and under 28 years of age on the 30th June 1910. They must have had not less than two years' service prior to the date of admission to the college. Applications will be received by the Principal up to Tuesday, the 31st May 1910. Each candidate's application will be forwarded by his Commanding officer to the Principal, and will be accompanied by the following documents relating to the candidate—

(*a*) extract from regimental defaulter's and court-martial books for the whole period of service;
(*b*) extract from company defaulter's book for the preceding two years;
(*c*) statement of the trade followed by the candidate before enlistment;
(*d*) statement that the candidate holds a first-class Army School certificate;
(*e*) statement whether the candidate is married or unmarried;
(*f*) certificate of good eye-sight, sound health and unimpaired constitution, signed by a medical officer in the following terms:—

I certify that I have carefully examined A B., and that to the best of my belief his eye-sight is good and he has no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for out-door employment as an Upper Subordinate in the Public Works Department.

Name.
Designation.

42. The selected candidates shall join the college on Friday, the 15th July 1910, and bring with them—

(*a*) a descriptive roll;
(*b*) the record of service;
(*c*) a last-pay certificate;
(*d*) last clothing and bedding certificates;
(*e*) a certified list of clothing and necessaries in their possession when quitting their regiment;
(*f*) a certificate of the carriage, if any, furnished to them at the Government expense, etc., on leaving their regiments to proceed to Madras.

43. When not furnished with carriage to enable them to join, a certificate shall be given to this effect, and they shall then receive travelling allowance at the rate of one anna per mile. A double allowance shall be granted to married men if they are accompanied by their wives.

* Certificate of age means a detailed horoscope with the signs of the zodiac correctly filled in, a baptismal certificate, an extract from a Register of Births or a declaration of age on one rupee stamped paper made on oath before a Magistrate.

4). The selected candidates shall, on joining, attend as probationers for one year during which they will prepare for a college qualifying examination in Mathematics, English and Elementary Drawing. Probationers who fail to pass this examination shall at once revert to their corps. Those who pass shall join the first year Upper Subordinate class as regular students.

(3) LOWER SUBORDINATE CLASS.

(1) Candidates must have passed the Matriculation examination of the Madras University or an examination accepted by Government as equivalent thereto, and must be under twenty-two years of age on the 30th June 1910.

(2) Sixty candidates will be admitted. If the number of applicants exceeds 60 admission will be regulated by selection by the Principal.

(3) The fee for registration for admission is Rs. 3, which will, under no circumstances, be returned. Applications will be received by the Principal up to Tuesday the 31st May 1910.

(4) Every application must be accompanied by—

(*a*) a receipt showing that the registration fee has been paid into a Government Treasury or the Bank of Madras;

(*b*) copies of testimonials of good character covering the last two years; one of the testimonials must be from the head of the college or school the candidate last attended;

(*c*) copy of satisfactory certificate of age.

Form of Application for admission to the Lower Subordinate Class, College of Engineering, Madras.

Candidate's name in full (Initials and abbreviations not to be used) and address for correspondence.	Caste.	Name and address of father or guardian.	Date of birth.	Race and religion.	Year of passing Matriculation examination.	Register number and month of examination.	Whether passed the Fourth Form or Inter-mediate examination; if so, date and regular number.	List of documents enclosed.	Remarks.

Place
Date } Signature of Candidate.

Printed forms will be supplied on application.

5) The names of the selected candidates will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

6) The selected candidates will join the college on Friday, the 15th July 1910, and must each on that date deposit with the Principal—

(*a*) a sum of Rs. 80 which will be drawn against for instruments and books;

(*b*) a health certificate from a Gazetted Government Medical officer to the effect that the candidate is fit for the out-door work of the Public Works Department and that he has had small-pox or has been vaccinated;

(*c*) his University certificate;

(*d*) the original testimonials of character of which copies were furnished with his application;

(*e*) original certificate * of age or an attested copy;

(*f*) a leaving certificate from his last college or school.

* Certificate of age means a detailed horoscope with the signs of the zodiac correctly filled in, a baptismal certificate, an extract from a Register of Births or a declaration of age on one rupee stamped paper made on oath before a Magistrate.

College of Engineering, Chepauk,
14th February 1910.

F. E. MORGAN,
Ag. Principal.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1909.

NAZARETH CENTRE.

It is hereby notified that V. H. Ramakrishna Ayyar, who was trained in the Government Training School, Tinnevelly, failed in the Final Examination held at the above centre in August 1909. He may appear for the Final Examination this month.

(This cancels the notification published in the Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 5th October 1909 announcing the success of this candidate in the examination.)

Office of the Inspector of European & Training Schools,
Madras, 24th February 1910.

H. S. DUNCAN, M.A.,
Ag. Inspector of European and Training Schools.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1910.

Male teachers.

Circle.	Centre.	Time of examination.
Eighth Circle	Cannanore	Third week of January 1910.
	Cochin	First week of March 1910
	Coonoor	First week of April 1910.
	Calicut	Third week of April 1910.
	Palghat	First week of July 1910
	Calicut	Third week of July 1910
	Tellicherry	Second week of August 1910
	Mangalore	Fourth week of September 1910
	Mayaveram	First week of November 1910
	Madura	Third week of December 1910.

2. The exact date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due course by the Inspector.

3. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Training Schools, Madras, S W., at least a month before the date of the examination. Forms can be obtained from this office

Office of the Inspector of European & Training Schools, Madras, 20th February 1910. H. S. DUNCAN, M.A., *Ag. Inspector of European and Training Schools.*

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, DECEMBER 1911.

The following are the text books prescribed for the above examination for the Elementary Grade.

Malayalam.

Prose.—"Kundalata" by T. M. Appu Nedungadi, B.A., B.L. Vidya Vinodhini Press, Trichur. Price As. 10.

Poetry.—"Panchatantram"—Prathamothantram (First half) S.P.C.K. Book and Tract Depot, Mangalore. Price As. 10.

The above books must be read by the Elementary Higher students in one year (*i.e.*) in 1911 and by the Elementary Lower students in two years (i.e.) they must commence them this year.

Kanarese.

Prose and Poetry.—Seventh Vernacular Reader (Bombay Educational Department) Government Press, Bombay

The above book must be read by the Elementary Higher students in one year (*i.e.*) in 1911 and by the Elementary Lower students in two years (*i.e.*) they must commence it this year.

Hindustani.

Prose.—(1) Nizamatar-i-urdu.
(2) Sumbulistan-i-urdu by Maulvi Hafiz Jalaluddin Ahmad

The above books can be had at Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press—Allahabad.

Book No. 1 must be read by the Elementary Lower students in the current year and book No. 2 next year. Both the books must be read by the Elementary Higher students in 1911.

Poetry.—Poems of *Hali* contained in the above two prose books must be read for the examination by both grades of students.

Uriya.

Prose and Poetry—"Uriya Middle Vernacular Literature Book" (Sahitya Taranga), by Baba Madhusudhana Rau (pages 142 to 152 to be omitted). Published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Bombay. Price As. 6.

The above book must be read by the Elementary Higher students in one year (*i.e.*) in 1911 and by the Elementary Lower students in two years (*i.e.*) they must commence it this year.

Telugu.

Prose.—Second book—"Rajasekara Charitram" by Rao Bahadur K. Virasalingam Pantulu. Price As. 2.

This book is prescribed in pursuance of notification, dated 28th January 1910, and must be commenced by the Elementary Lower students in the second year of their course.

Poetry.—"Sundarakanda" in Molla Ramayanam as contained in the Telugu text for the Matriculation Examination of 1909.

The above book must be read by the Elementary Lower students in two years and by the Elementary Higher students in one year.

Tamil.

Poetry.—"Kambaramayana Kanjipurni", by Purushothama Mudaliar—Messrs. Pushparatha Chettiyar & Co., Madras. Price As. 5.

The above book must be read by the Elementary Lower students in two years and by the Elementary Higher students in one year.

Office of the Inspector of European & Training Schools, Madras, 25th February 1910. H. S. DUNCAN, M.A., *Ag. Inspector of European and Training Schools.*

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TRAINING OF SANITARY INSPECTORS

The class for the training of Sanitary Inspectors in this College will be held for six months from July to December.

2 The following classes of applicants are eligible for admission :—

(*a*) Candidates who have passed the Matriculation or any higher examination. In the selection of candidates preference will be given to those who belong to this Presidency and have passed the higher educational tests.

(*b*) Students who have successfully gone through the Sub-Overseer's and Surveyor's course at the College of Engineering, Madras, as also students of the Engineer Subordinate's class at the above-named College.

3. The fee prescribed for the course is Rupees (30) thirty.

4. Applications from candidates must be made to the Principal on printed forms which can be had from the Senior Assistant, Medical College, on sending a half anna postage stamp. Such applications will not be registered unless accompanied by a registration fee of *Five Rupees*, this sum will be allowed to count towards the tuition fee in the case of candidates who are selected and who will be required to pay the balance of Rs. 25 only to complete the payment. No refund of the registration fee will be allowed under any circumstances to selected candidates.

The registration fee as well as the balance must be paid into a Government Treasury to the credit of the "Madras Medical College," and the treasury receipt sent to the Principal.

5. The course of training under the revised scheme comprises physiology, hygiene and bacteriological demonstrations and the standard corresponds to the intermediate technical examination in physiology and hygiene under the Government Technical Examination scheme, to appear for which a separate fee must be paid. The amount of this fee will be notified by the Commissioner for Government Examinations.

6. The applications will be received by the Principal from the 1st April to 15th May next. Selected candidates should remit the balance of the fee and send the treasury receipt to the Principal before the 15th June.

7. The following documents (in original) should be submitted with the application :—

Qualification certificate.
Conduct certificate.
Transfer (or leaving) certificate.
Vaccination certificate.
Permission from superior officer (if in Public service).

Applications defective *in any way* or which have not been received on the 15th May will be rejected.

8. Any selected candidate who may fail to join the class within three days after work commences will be refused admission and no claim for refund of the fee will be entertained.

9. Students will not be granted leave to get married during working days of the session, unless under most exceptional circumstances, when permission must be obtained before arrangements for the marriage are definitely made.

Madras, 25th February 1910.

C. M. THOMPSON, M.B., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Ag. Principal, Medical College.

CANCELLATION OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The undermentioned scholarships sanctioned in this office Gazette, dated 17th January 1910, are hereby cancelled from the dates noted against each :—

No.	Name	Subject.	Institution in which tenable.	Grade	Amount.	Date of cancellation.
			Elementary grade.			
1	S. Karubai	Lace-making ..	L. M. Girls' Industrial School, Kamptown, Trichinopoly.	Elementary ..	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	1st Aug. 1909.
			Standard D.			
1	A. Lardin	Lace-making ..	L. M. Girls' Industrial School, Kamptown, Trichinopoly.	Standard D ..	1 8 0	1st Aug. 1909.
2	T. Annammal ..	Do. ..	Do	Do. ..	2 8 0	Do.
3	P. Ranjithatu ..	Do. ..	Do	Do. ..	1 8 0	Do.
4	D. Devakirubai ..	Do ..	Do	Do ..	1 8 0	Do.
			Standard C.			
1	M. Muniammal ..	Lace-making ..	L. M. Girls' Industrial School, Kamptown, Trichinopoly.	Standard C ..	1 0 0	1st Aug. 1909.
2	P. Muthunayakam ..	Do ..	Do.	Do. ..	1 0 0	Do.

Madras, 26th February 1910.

C. W. E. COTTON,
Ag. Director of Industries.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Under rule 4, section IX of the Government Scholarship Notification of 1909, the undermentioned scholarships are sanctioned in place of those cancelled in this office Gazettes, dated 2nd December 1909 and 20th December 1909 :—

No.	Name	Subject.	School in which tenable	Period for which tenable	Date of taking effect.	Amount.
			Elementary Grade.			Rs. A. P.
1	V. Paripuranam ..	Lace-making ..	U.E.C.M. Lace School, Chingleput.	Seven months.	1st Sept. 1909	2 0 0
2	M. Elisabeth ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	2 0 0
			Standard D.			
1	Pannjothy ..	Lace-making ..	U.E.C.M. Lace School, Chingleput.	Seven months.	1st Sept. 1909	1 8 0
2	Arnal	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	1 8 0
			Standard C.			
1	Sarah	Lace-making ..	U.E.C.M. Lace School, Chingleput.	Seven months.	1st Sept. 1909	2 0 0

Madras, 5th February 1910.

C. W. E. COTTON,
Ag. Director of Industries.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Government Museum during the month of January 1910 was as follows :—

	Christians of											Total number admitted.	Number admitted on payment of fee.	Total number admitted free.	Number of		Total number in 1909.	Daily average.
	European.	Eurasian.	Hindustani.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	Canarese.	Telugu.	Oriya.	Chinese.	Burmese.	Muhammadan.	Native.						
Natural History and Archæological section.																		
Week days ..	4,937	764	118	1,373	..	..	14	..	..	..	29	6,877	16,450	22,840	11,961	10,879	22,840	1,456
Sundays ..	1,290	103	65	670	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2,143	44,991	47,134	23,754	23,380	47,134	2,141
Art, Industrial and Ethnological section.																		
Week days ..	4,132	370	53	1,109	..	..	16	..	..	..	27	5,705	23,293	29,000	13,917	15,083	29,000	1,769
Sundays ..	1,150	60	30	590	..	..	6	..	..	..	14	1,850	27,150	29,000	11,850	17,150	29,000	2,230

Government Museum, Egmore, Madras,
23rd February 1910.

J. R. HENDERSON,
Ag. Superintendent, Government Museum.

VACANCIES.

WANTED immediately a qualified Upper Secondary Grade teacher for the post of Headmaster, Board Elementary School, Harur. Salary Rs. 20 per mensem.

Tirupattur Taluk Board's Office,
23rd February 1910.

J. F. HALL,
President.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified Graduate L.T.'s for the post of the Headmaster of the Board Secondary School at Kolittalai. The pay is at present fixed at Rs. 50 per mensem and may be increased next year. The candidate should be capable of supervising the school to the entire satisfaction of the Inspecting Officers.

Musiri Taluk Board's Office,
25th February 1910.

A. VEDACHALAM AIYAR,
President.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Muhammadan Matriculates, who are well acquainted with Hindustani language for the post of the Supervisor of Muhammadan Schools, Guntur and Nellore districts; the vacancy will continue till 23rd December 1910 :—

						Rs.	A.	P.
Salary per mensem	..	..	..	..	..	25	0	0
Fixed travelling allowance	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	0
Fixed contingency	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	0

The applicants should state in their applications their age, service and other qualifications.
2. The applications should reach the office of the undersigned before 28th February 1910.
3. Preference will be given to a trained matriculate.

Office of the Asst. Inspr. of Schools, Guntur,
6th February 1910.

T. S. MUHOMED HUSSAIN SAHIB,
Assistant Inspector of Schools, Guntur District.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained candidates of Secondary and Elementary grades for Teachers' posts in Board and Municipal Elementary Schools in the Kistna district, on salaries ranging from Rs 5 to 25 in the following form. Those already in service should apply through their present employer.—

(1) Name of candidate.
(2) Last previous appointment, if any, with salary.
(3) Age.
(4) Caste or race
(5) Qualifications—
General Educational.
Professional
Technical
(6) Where trained.
(7) Vernacular
(8) The minimum salary which the candidate likes to accept a post on.
(9) The taluk or taluks in which the candidate wants to be employed.

Office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools,
Kistna District, Masulipatam,
6th February 1910.

S. SWAMINATHA AIYAR,
Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kistna District.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained mistresses of not less than the elementary grade, higher, for the Board Girls' Schools to be started newly at Nelacottah, Chinnamanur, Ayyampalayam and Bodinayakkanur in the Dindigul taluk of the Madura district. The pay of the post is Rs. 10 per mensem. Caste Hindus preferred.

Office of the Sub-Asst. Inspectress of Schools,
Trichinopoly-Madura Girls' Range,
8th February 1910.

M. PARTHASARATHI AIYANGAR,
Sub-Asst. Inspr. of Schools in charge of the Trichinopoly Madura Girls' Range.

WANTED immediately for the post of First Assistant Mistress, Government Hobart Training School for Muhammadan Mistresses, Royapettah, Madras, a trained Upper Secondary Grade Mistress. Salary Rs. 60—4—80

A European or Eurasian Matriculate or F A with a workable knowledge of Hindustani preferred. The following particulars should be furnished in the application.—

(1) Full name; (2) Date of birth; (3) General education qualifications; (4) Professional qualifications; (5) Name of the school in which trained; (6) Experience in teaching.

Madras, 18th February 1910.

A. ARNOLD,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1910. [Price, 6 pies

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL TESTS—JANUARY 1910.

List of candidates who have passed the Special Tests for Officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department, held in January 1910.

General number.	Name	Test or tests passed
	BELLARY.	
1	Ananthachar, M.	E in Telugu and Canarese; F (Higher).
2	Bradbury, C. J.	D, Branches I and IV.
4	Kodandarama Aiyar, C. S. ..	E in Telugu and Tamil; F (Higher).
5	Krishnamachari, V. S. ..	E in Tamil; F (Higher).
6	Krishnaswami Aiyar, T. G. ..	B, Branches I and III (Lower) and II (Higher).
7	Krishnaswami Sastri, K. V. ..	E in Tamil; F (Lower).
9	Mahalingam Aiyar, C. N. ..	E in Telugu.
13	Natesa Aiyar, P.	D, Branch II; E in Telugu.
16	Srinivasachari, V.	B, Branches II and III (Higher).
18	Varadarajan Aiyangar, K. V.	B, Branches II and III (Higher); F (Lower).
	BEZWADA.	
19	Audiseshayya, G.	B, Branches II (Higher) and III (Lower).
21	Brito, E.	A (Higher), D, Branch IV, E in Tamil.
23	Hanumanta Rao, D. ..	F (Higher).
24	Lavirge, E. V. B.	B Branches I and II (Higher).
25	Margabandhu Dikshitar, M. ..	B, Branches I and II (Higher); C.
28	Subrahmanyam, A.	E in Tamil.
29	Swaminatha Aiyar, P. K. ..	E in Telugu and Tamil.
	CALICUT.	
31	Ashutan Nair, K. U. ..	A (Lower); F (Higher).
34	DeRozario, S. F.	C.
36	Ganapathi Rao, T.	C.
45	Krishna Aiyar, C. H. ..	C
46	Krishna Kurup, N.	G, Branch I (Lower)
49	Marriott, B. M.	D, Branch III
50	Mesquita, C. S. B.	D, Branch II.
52	Narayana Aiyar, T. V. ..	A (Lower).
54	Parameswara Aiyar, T. ..	B, Branches II and III (Lower).
58	Raman Menon, V. P. V. ..	B, Branch III (Higher).
59	Raman Nambiar, K.	C; F (Higher).

General number	Names	Test or tests passed.
	CALICUT—*cont.*	
61	Ramunni, K.	A (Lower)
63	Sankarun Nair, M	F (Lower)
66	Seeha Ayyangar, V.	B, Branch I (Higher); E in Malayalam.
68	Shrinivasa Rao, M.	C.
69	Siva Rama Aiyar, K. K ..	G, Branch I (Lower).
72	Unnippoo, N. ..	A (Higher); F in Canarese; F (Higher).
74	Venkatarama Aiyar, T. P. ..	F (Higher).
75	Venkatasubramania Ayyar, R S.	F (Higher).
	COCANADA.	
78	Jayarow, N. B ..	A (Higher); E in Telugu.
79	Kameswara Sastri, A.	B, Branches I (Lower), II and III (Higher); E in Telugu.
81	Krishnamurti Aiyar, T. S ..	B, Branches I (Lower), II and III (Higher).
82	Krishna Rau, C.	B, Branch III (Higher); F (Higher).
83	Krishna Rao, Y. V.	A (Lower)
85	Narasimha Rao, C.	B, Branch II (Higher).
86	Narayana Aiyar, D. V. ..	E in Tamil; F (Higher).
87	Prakasam, B.	F (Higher).
89	Ramana Rau, B.	F (Higher).
90	Ramachandra Rau, D. ..	F (Higher).
92	Ramiah, G. V.	C.
93	Robertson, D.	F (Lower)
95	Seshagiriah, H.	B, Branch II (Lower).
97	Sivarama Rau, K.	B, Branch II (Lower)
98	Venkata Sastri, A	A (Higher)
101	Wright, C. R.	F (Lower).
	CUDDALORE.	
104	Bickle, R. W.	G, Branch II (Lower).
105	Krishnaswami Dikshadar, S ..	C.
109	Nata Rajier, C. K	A (Lower).
112	Robertson, H.	C; D, Branch IV.
113	Sambamurthi Aiyar, K. ..	B, Branch III (Lower).
114	Saranatha Aiyangar, G. ..	F (Higher).
115	Srinivasa Aiyar, M. P. ..	B, Branch I (Lower).
117	Sundaram Aiyar, A. ..	E in Telugu.
118	Swaminatha Aiyar, E. ..	B, Branch II (Higher); F (Higher).
120	Venkatarama Aiyar, T. ..	E in Tamil; F (Higher).
121	Venkataramayala Nayadu, D	C; F (Higher).
	MADRAS.	
124	Anantharama Aiyar, T. K. ..	B, Branches II and III (Higher).
126	Appaswamy Mudali, C. ..	G, Branches I and II (Lower)
127	Arunachalam, S.	F (Higher).
128	Arts, C.	B, Branches II (Lower) and III (Higher)
129	Balasundara Mudaliyar, M. ..	E in Tamil
130	Bartley, C.	G, Branch II (Higher).
134	D'Cruz, G. L.	D, Branch II.
135	Desikachari, C.	E in Tamil.
136	Dunnag, C. W.	B, Branch I (Lower); E in Canarese; F (Higher).
138	Duraiswami Aiyangar, V. K ..	G, Branches I (Lower) and II (Higher).
141	Gujendram Nayadu, A. ..	C.
142	Ganapati Aiyar, E. S. ..	G, Branches I and II (Lower)
143	Ganapthi, S.	G, Branches I (Lower) and II (Higher).
144	Giddens, A. J.	C.
145	Gilby, C. H	D, Branch II.
147	Greene, E. F.	C; G, Branches I and II (Lower).
148	Hamer, W. H.	G, Branch I (Lower).
149	Hunt, R.	G, Branches I (Higher) and II (Lower).
151	Krishnaswami Aiyar, V. S. ..	F (Lower).
153	Kumaradeva Mudali, T. ..	B, Branch III (Higher)
154	Kuppuswamy Aiyar, M ..	C
160	Mannatha Chetti, M. ..	B, Branches I, II and III (Higher); E in Tamil.
162	Muniswamy Aiyar, S. ..	F (Higher).
163	Murugesa Mudali, A ..	E in Tamil.
165	Muthuswami Aiyar, T. K. ..	E in Tamil.
166	Nallamuthu, S	A (Higher).

General number	Name.	Test or tests passed
	MADRAS—*cont*	
167	Narayana Aiyar, E.	F (Higher).
168	Narayanaswami Aiyar, S. ..	F (Lower).
170	Natesa Sastri, A. V.	F (Lower).
171	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, C. M.	C.
172	Perrin, H. A.	G, Branches I and II (Lower).
173	Ponnuswamy Pillai, V. A. ..	E in Tamil and Telugu; F (Higher).
176	Pugsley, E. J	G, Branch II (Lower).
176	Raghava Sastri, C. S. ..	F (Lower).
177	Raghavachari, S.	A (Higher), B, Branch I (Lower).
178	Rajagopalachari, T. V. ..	F (Higher).
179	Rajaiya Mudaliar, T. G. P. ..	G, Branch II (Lower).
181	Ramachandra Aiyar, L. P. ..	F (Higher).
184	Ramanujachari, K.	B, Branches I, II and III (Higher).
186	Ramaswami Aiyar, V. S ..	C.
187	Ramaswami Mudaliar P. R. ..	B, Branches I (Lower), II and III (Higher).
189	Rangachari, A.	G, Branches I and II (Lower).
189	Rangayya Chetti, P	F (Lower).
190	Ratna Mudaliar, A	B, Branch III (Higher); C.
191	Sankara Aiyar, S	A (Higher).
192	Saravanan Pillai, S.	E in Tamil.
195	Sreenivasiah, B	B, Branch III (Higher); E in Tamil.
196	Subbaiya Nayudu, Y. ..	E in Telugu.
198	Subbaraya Mudaliar, P. ..	C.
202	Subrahmiah, P	E in Telugu.
203	Sundaram, A.	B, Branches I, II and III (Higher).
204	Sundaram, C	B, Branches I (Lower), II and III (Higher).
205	Suri Aiyar, T. M.	C.
207	Taylor, C. G.	C.
208	Thiruvenkatachari, M ..	G, Branches I and II (Lower).
210	Tirumurti Ayyar, S.	G, Branches I and II (Higher).
211	Venkataramma Aiyar, K. C ..	G, Branches I and II (Higher).
212	Venkataramnah, V.	F (Higher).
213	Venkata Rao, A.	G, Branch II (Lower).
214	Venkatarathnam Chetti, S. ..	E in Telugu.
216	Venkatasubbaramaiya, D ..	E in Telugu.
217	Vingas, C. W.	D, Branch II.
219	Ward, J. W	D, Branch IV.
	NEGAPATAM.	
221	Appayyah, S.	D, Branch IV.
223	Connor, A. A.	C.
225	Gopala Aiyar, T. K.	F (Lower).
227	Jagadisa Aiyar, V. R. ..	F (Higher).
231	Pichaiya Pillai, A.	E in Tamil; F (Higher).
232	Ramachandra Aiyar, T. S. ..	B, Branches II and III (Higher).
233	Ramanujachari, K. R	B, Branches I, II and III (Higher); C.
239	Saundararaja Aiyangar, S ..	C; G, Branch I (Lower).
240	Srinivasa Aiyar, T. V. ..	E in Telugu.
241	Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, K.	F (Higher).
242	Subbaraya Aiyar, M. J. ..	E in Telugu.
247	Vedanta Aiyangar, V	E in Tamil; F (Higher).
248	Venkataraghava Aiyangar, S ..	B, Branches I (Lower), II and III (Higher); C.
249	Venkatarama Aiyar, M. R. ..	E in Tamil; F (Higher).
251	Venkateswara Aiyar, A. ..	A (Higher).
	NELLORE.	
253	Abraham, A.	B, Branch I (Lower).
256	Joyce, A. W.	C.
260	Parthasarathy Pillai, M. ..	B, Branches I and II (Higher).
261	Raghava Rao, M.	F (Higher).
264	Rangaswami Aiyangar, R ..	B, Branch III (Higher).
265	Saundararaja Aiyangar, M. S ..	F (Higher).
268	Swami Chettiar, T. V. ..	C.
	TRICHINOPOLY.	
268	Chidambara Aiyar, K. R. ..	D, Branch II; E in Tamil.
269	Chidambaraiar, N.	C.
272	Gangadhara Aiyar, T. V ..	E in Malayalam.

General number	Name	Test or tests passed.
	TRICHINOPOLY—*cont.*	
273	Govinda Rao, K. S.	E in Tamil.
274	Ibrahim Kathib Sahib, S. A. ..	B, Branch II (Lower).
275	Kaliyayya Pillai, R ..	C.
276	Krishna Aiyar, P. K. ..	D, Branch II.
277	Krishna Rao, T.	E in Telugu.
279	Mutharbutham Aiyar, T. S. ..	B, Branch III (Higher); E in Tamil.
280	Muhammad Shah Ali ..	F (Higher).
281	Natesa Aiyar, S. T.	C.
282	Nilameghachari, R	E in Tamil; F (Higher).
283	Rangasami Aiyar, S. R. ..	C.
285	Sivarama Sastri, T. K. ..	F (Higher).
286	Sivakatakshem Pillai, T. S. ..	F (Lower).
287	Subbarama Aiyar, S.	B, Branches II and III (Higher); E in Tamil.
288	Taylor, T. A. K.	D, Branches II and IV.
	TUTICORIN.	
289	Ahobilasomayaji, A. S. ..	B, Branch II (Lower).
291	Athmanatha Sarma, M. ..	B, Branches I and II (Higher).
292	Batty, G	B, Branch I (Lower).
296	Nandikeswaram Pillai, S ..	E in Tamil; F (Higher).
300	Natesa Aiyar, M	E in Telugu.
302	Parsons, W. G. L.	F-(Lower).
303	Pell, P. W.	D, Branch II.
304	Pichandy Aiyar, K	B, Branch III (Lower); E in Tamil.
306	Ramaswami Aiyangar, K. ..	A (Lower?); F (Higher).
307	Rogers, D. G.	C.
308	Subramania Pillai, R. M. ..	B, Branches I (Higher) and II (Lower).
309	Thothadri Rao, P. R. ..	F (Higher).
311	Veeraraghavan, A. S ..	D, Branch I.
	VELLORE.	
314	Govindaraja Mudaliar, C. N .	A (Lower); E in Tamil and Telugu.
317	Kothandarama Aiyar, T. ..	F (Higher).
318	Krishnamachari, P. V. ..	B, Branches I, II and III (Higher).
319	Marriott, A. E.	B, Branch I (Lower).
322	Ramanatha Sarma, V ..	B, Branch II (Higher).
323	Ramanuja Aiyangar, D. ..	F (Higher).
325	Rangaswami Aiyangar, M. N...	F (Higher).
327	Sheppard, R. S.	D, Branch II.
328	Smith, T. S	B, Branches I (Lower) and II (Higher).
334	Viswanatha Pillai, S. A. ..	B, Branch I (Lower).
	WALTAIR.	
336	Appalanarasayya, T.	B, Branch III (Lower).
338	Brue, W. A.	F (Higher).
342	Krishnamoorty, N.	D, Branch I.
343	Krishna Rao Nayudu, B. V. ..	C.
344	Lakshmanarayana, B ..	B, Branches I and III (Lower).
346	Mac Bride, K. C.	D, Branch II.
351	Ramanuja Aiyangar, V. ..	B, Branch II (Higher).
352	Ramsbotham, A. E.	A (Higher); E, Branch I (Higher); D, Branches I and II; G, Branch II (Lower.)
355	Sreenivasa Aiyangar, T. ..	F (Higher).
356	Subba Rao, V.	B, Branches I and III (Lower).
360	Venkat Rao, S.	B, Branch I (Higher).
361	White, A. J. H.	G, Branch I (Lower).

Office of the Board of Examiners, Madras,
21st February 1910.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Secretary.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1910. [Price, 2 annas.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following candidates have passed the English Language Division of the B.A. Degree Examination held in December 1909:—

[The F.A. certificates and the B.A. term certificates of candidates for the above examination will be returned only in the case of candidates who have failed to pass the examination or have yet to pass the remaining divisions of the B.A. Degree Examination. If candidates desire their F.A. certificates and B.A. term certificates to be returned to them at an address different from that given in their application forms, they should intimate their new address to the Registrar within one month after the publication of the results; if no such intimation is received, the certificates will be returned to the addresses given in the application forms after the 1st April 1910.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		First Class.	
1	1492	Srinivasa Rau, Chikkalapur V. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
2	88	Anantakrishnan, S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
3	1145	Ramaswami, T. M.	Madras Christian College.
4	24	Agboram, Pallavur V.	Presidency College, Madras, and Private study.
5	959	Raghavendra Rau, S.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
6	109	Babu Rau, Kollipara G.	Madras Christian College.
	102	Chandrasekharan, Conjeevaram V. ..	Do.
	705	Nattuswami, S. R.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
		Second Class.	
1	538	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Kandadai.	Presidency College, Madras, and Private study.
2	1437	Srinivasachari, Chidambaram S. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
3	1807	Venkataraman, C. (1907) ..	Presidency College, Madras.
4	746	Narayanan, N. (2065 of 1907) ..	Do.
	1354	Venkatasubba Rau, Kuchimanchi ..	Government College, Rajahmundry, and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
6	732	Narasimhachari, Akur	Madras Christian College.
	1553	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Koduvayur I.	Do.
8	520	Krishnaswami, Nagapatam ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	803	Narayana Pillai, Krishna ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	935	Purushottam, Sonti	Presidency College, Madras.
	1349	Seshachala Aiyar, Brahmadesam C.	Madras Christian College.
	1414	Srinivasaiya, Kuliyur	Presidency College, Madras.
13	519	Krishnaswami, M.	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	985	Rajagopalan, T. S.	Presidency College, Madras.
	993	Rajaram Nayak, R.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where educated.
		SECOND CLASS—*contd.*	
16	1280	Sachitanandam, Subhapati ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
17	913	Patabhiraman, V	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1809	Virarāghavachari, Ramayyangar ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, and Private study.
19	783	Narasinga Rau, K.	Government College, Kumbakonam, and Private study.
	1176	Rangachari, C	Presidency College, Madras.
21	1189	Rangaya, Velugaleti	Noble College, Masulipatam.
	1550	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Krishna ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	210	Devaseean, David W.	Madras Christian College.
	270	Gopala Aiyangar, Nuggihalli ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	748	Narasimhan, S. (1906)	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Pachaiyappa's College.
	736	Narasimhachari, V.	Presidency College, Madras.
23	1043	Ramachandra Sastri, Tettangudi A	Do
	1088	Ramanuja Aiyangar, Kadabam V. ..	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	1175	Rangachari, G	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1310	Sankunni, Talancheri	Madras Christian College.
	1427	Srikrishnaiya, Inguva	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1486	Srinivasaraghavan, Viravanallur R	Do
33	564	Koppana Aiyangar, D. Parthasarathi	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Government College, Rajahmundry.
	1154	Ramaswami Aiyangar, S. S. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1936	Gnanavirun, Bhagyasudari ..	Do.
35	309	Govinda Rau, Pokala	Madras Christian College.
	684	Moses, Andrew V.	Do.
	867	Paramesvaran, A.	Do.
	212	Deveraja Aiyar, Aegadipuram ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Private study.
	528	Krishnaswami, S. (1161 of 1907) ..	Government College, Kumbakonam.
39	556	Kunhikrishnan Nayar, Kunnat ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1062	Ramakrishnan, P.	Do.
	1113	Ramoonbhan, G. R.	Madras Christian College.
	1741	Varadachari, R.	Government College, Kumbakonam, and Madras Christian College.
	533	Krishnaswami, T. K	Presidency College, Madras.
	625	Narayanaswami, K.	Madras Christian College.
45	1080	Ramanath, Sojir	Presidency College, Madras.
	1805	Venkataramana, B	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	20	Adinarayana Chetti, K. R. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	3	Abdul Kharim, G.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	44	Anandalwar, Madayam N. ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
49	687	Masarenhas, James H. A ..	St Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	761	Narasinga Rau, Bandur	Do.
	1845	Venkata Rau, S. H.	Presidency College, Madras, and Private study.
	422	Kesavaramamurti, Kommireddi ..	Presidency College, Madras, and Madras Christian College.
	730	Narasimha Aiyar, M. Kolattu ..	Madras Christian College.
	887	Paramasivan, N.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
55	927	Perumalswami Aiyar, Arinkunnam R.	Madras Christian College.
	1277	Sankaran, Kalpati S.	Do
	1625	Surdata Aiyar, Calicut A ..	Do
	1632	Sundaram, M. S.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, and Private study.
	1801	Venkatasubrahmanya Aiyar, K. V.	Madras Christian College.
	126	Bhaskaran, Tiruvur	Do
63	624	Madhavan, Comattu O	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1072	Rama Menon, Perinchari ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1602	Subrahmanyan, P. S. (1907) ..	Madras Christian College.
	13	Abraham, Varughese	Do
	82	Appukuttan Eradi, Kochalil ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	911	Pattabhiraman, P. K.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	931	Pannayanam, P.	Madras Christian College.
	1019	Ramachandran, G. (1907) ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
67	1083a	Ramanathan, A. S.	Madras Christian College.
	1639	Sundaram, P. S. (630 of 1907) ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1732	Vaidyanathan, M. (1167 of 1907) ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1731	Vaidyanathan, M. (1156 of 1907) ..	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1746	Varuga, P. John	Madras Christian College.
	1618	Venkataramana, S. (1906)	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
73	266	Gopalan Nayar, Mukkancheri ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	737	Narasimhaiya, Maddagiri ..	Central College, Bangalore.

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		SECOND CLASS—*contd.*	
	893	Parameswaran Pillai, Raman ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	912	Radhakrishnan, Ramaswami ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
78	1224	Ratnavelu Mudali, B. S. ..	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	1413	Sivasankaran, Tekkedat ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study
	1505	Srinivasa Rau, Udipi ..	Central College, Bangalore
	15	Achyuta Menon, Cherukot ..	Presidency College, Madras
	84	Appu Nayar, Paiyol ..	Do.
85	522	Krishnaswami, P. D. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and S.P.G College, Trichinopoly and Private study
	819	Lukos, Kanukezhiyil K. ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	1272	Sankara Ayyar, Turakad H. ..	Madras Christian College
	208	Lakshmanarayaniya, Vuppalatdiyum ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1946	Rajamanl, S. Joy ..	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
90	1200	Rangaswami, Algiri ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1451	Srinivasan, C. R. ..	Do.
	1845	Subba Reddi, Kottapalli ..	Madras Christian College
	1927	Whitehurch, William G. ..	Do.
	98	Anantakrishna Aiyar, Venkateswara.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	254	Ganesan, A. (1902) ..	Private study
	950	Raghava, Chikkangal ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
98	1010	Ramachandra, Mangalore ..	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	1483	Srinivasan, P. R. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1535	Subrahmanyan, Chittur N. (1906) ..	Presidency College, Madras
	1955	Venkatasubba Rau, Bhavanam ..	Madras Christian College
	922	Pillailakshmi, R. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
103	1281	Sankaran, P. M. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1342	Seshadri, C. ..	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	282	Gopalan, D. S. ..	Madras Christian College.
	514	Krishnaswami, Erode S. ..	Central College, Bangalore
	640	Makdum Ghulam Muhiuddin Mekhu.	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
106	1398	Sitarama Sastri, Allada N. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1688	Swamidas, Daniel ..	Private study.
	1788	Venkatarighavan, D. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1840	Venkata Rau, Mysore V. ..	Central College, Bangalore and Private study.
	37	Albuquerque, Denis J. ..	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	49	Ananda Rau, Tumkur ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	54	Ananda Kini, Ullal ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	410	Kappanna, Santolachakalli ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore and Private study.
	499	Krishnan Nambiyar, Paramekavil.	Presidency College, Madras.
	719	Narasayyam, V ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	930	Narayanaswami, S (1907) ..	Presidency College, Madras
113	1114	Ramasubbu, T. A ..	Madras Christian College
	1307	Sankaranubha Aiyar, Krishna ..	Do.
	1439	Srinivasa, S (1910 of 1907) ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1598	Subrahmanyan, N. E. ..	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1703	Tiruvaikattilan, K ..	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1739	Yinnamayu, Uppalari ..	Government College, Rajahmundry and Private study
	1750	Vasudeva Rau, A ..	Madras Christian College.
	258	Ganesa, P. V ..	Presidency College, Madras
	324	Hallegua, Elias, I. ..	Do
	426	Khahfullah, P ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
	539	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, K. S. ..	Madras Christian College
127	922	Madhava Menon, Pattatil ..	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	900	Narayanamurti, Uppu ..	Government College, Rajahmundry and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
	1542	Subbarayan, Subrahmanya ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1559	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Sankarasoka.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	947	Raghavachari, N. K. ..	Madras Christian College.
	1151	Ramaswami Aiyangar, Bindiganavale K.	Central College, Bangalore and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
135	1511	Sriramamurti, Durga ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1187	Rangacharlu Nandyal ..	Madras Christian College
	1421	Somayaji Sarma, Raghavatula ..	Do
	1515	Srimulu Navadu, Bandi ..	Do
	216	Devi Dyal Issar, A ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
141	461	Krishnamachari, Sarukkai, G. ..	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
	586	Lakshmana Rau, K ..	Do. do.

Rank.	Register number	Name of candidate	Where educated
		Second Class—*cont.*	
	770	Narayana Aiyar, Tripurantham D.	Madras Christian College and Presidency College, Madras.
	853	Nilakanta Pillai, Narayana	Private study.
	900	Parthasarathi, K.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1003	Rama Aiyar, Krishna	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
141	1136	Ramaswami Aiyar, C.	Do.
	1193	Ranganathan, S. H.	Madras Christian College.
	1325	Satyabhamachandrudu, Gudu	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	1332	Satyamurty (or Sarma, Mallajyula	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	1763	Yedriyasichari, K.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1875	Venkateswaran, A.	Madras Christian College.
	12	Abraham, M. Rama	Do.
	219	Dharma Rau, Tapi	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	373	Jayarama Aiyar, Chittoor S.	Do.
	421	Narayanaswami, A.	Do.
	580	Parameswara Aiyar, V. Subrahmani	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	623	Ponnaiya, J. David	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	967	Raghava (the Rao, Velliyur	Madras Christian College.
154	1216	Rangaswami Aiyangar, Somadhangi.	Central College, Bangalore.
	1219	Rathachalam, Tiruvadimaruder B.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1266	Sanjiva Rau, Natrajulu	Madras Christian College.
	1276	Sankaran G.	Do.
	1440	Srinivasachari, R.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1535	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Narayana	Presidency College, Madras.
	1744	Venkatakrishnatatasimhaswami, Srimat G.	Government College, Rajahmundry and Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	1795	Venkataramayya, Seripalli	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	180	Chandran, Lawrence R.	Madras Christian College.
	196	Dakshinamurti, Zandhyala V.	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	509	Krishnaswami, A.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	654	Mumman, P. Mammen	Private study.
	710	Nagaswaran, N.	Presidency College, Madras.
	823	Narayanaswami, B. (1907)	Madras Christian College.
	1102	Rama Rau, Ayagari	Presidency College, Madras.
159	1163	Ramaswami Aiyar, Y.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1202	Rangaswami, D. (1907)	Presidency College, Madras.
	1351	Seshadri, S.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1356	Subrahmanyan, Chittor N. (1907)	Madras Christian College.
	1597	Subrahmanyan, N.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1634	Sundaram, N. (1904)	Madras Christian College.
	1800	Vijayasamaya Samapalli	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	1922	Viswanathan, V. R.	Madras Christian College.
	61	Ananthanarayana Aiyar, Kotesvayar N.	Madras Christian College and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	94	Adhikari Aiyar, K.	Presidency College, Madras.
	247	Ganneca, G. Daniel	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	837	Nataraja, P.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	886	Paramagurn Chetti, Manuel A. X.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
184	921	Pichamma, T. S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	958	Raghavendra Rau, Devanhalli	Central College, Bangalore.
	1025	Ramakrishna Aiyar, Manjeri R.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1190	Rangachariachari, Madabushi	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram and Private study.
	1456	Srinivasan, N.	Maharaja's College, Mysore and Private study.
		Third Class.	
	1	Abdul Azizkhan, Kolar	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	2	Abdul Hakk, Muhammad	Central College, Bangalore.
	4	Abdoli Khan, I.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	10	Abraham, M. Kuryan	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Madras Christian College and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	14	Achaiya Sastri, Viswanadi	Government College, Rajahmundry and Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	16	Achyuta Menon, Punnikot	Presidency College, Madras.
	17	Achyuta, Pokkanchari	Madras Christian College.
	22	Adelphus, Albert C.	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	23	Aga Muhammad Husain	Noble College, Masulipatam.

RANK.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		THIRD CLASS—*contd.*	
26		Ahmad Ali, Sharif	Madras Christian College
27		Ahmad Husain, Z.	Do.
38		Albuquerque, Aloysius P ..	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore
42		Amirthingam, S.	Government College, Kumbakonam
45		Anandan, Mambalil	Madras Christian College.
47		Anandi Rau, Kalaid	Presidency College, Madras.
59		Anantarayana Aiyar, E. Sankara	Do
64		Anantaraman, S.	Madras Christian College.
68		Annaswami, Rama	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
69		Annaswami Rau, Angiri ..	Central College, Bangalore
70		Anjaneyan, S	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Private study
71		Annamalai, Periyatamby	Madras Christian College
73		Antony, S. Philominathan ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
74		Antonisamy, A	Do.
89		Aravamudan, K. S. (1125 of 1907) ..	Government College, Kumbakonam and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
92		Aravamudu, S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
98		Arumukham Pillai, C. S.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
108		Azizuddin Ahmad	Presidency College, Madras and St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore
112		Balakrishnan, R.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
113		Balakrishnan, V.	Presidency College, Madras.
116		Balasubrahmanyam, R.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
118		Balraj, S. Joseph	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
121		Bedford, Ezekiel E.	Madras Christian College, and Private study.
133		Bhashyam Nayudu, Papinoni ..	Madras Christian College. Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Private study.
134		Bhaskaran Muthattu, S.	Private study.
135		Bhima Rau, Maddagiri	Central College, Bangalore.
142		Bindu Rau, Desai Kaginalli ..	Do.
147		Buchivenkata Sastri, Mangipudi ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram and Private study.
152		Chakravarti, Cotamkolattur ..	Central College, Bangalore.
153		Chalamaiya Sastri, Nori	Government College, Rajahmundry and Private study.
157		Chandi, M. Jacob	Madras Christian College and Private study.
163		Chandrasekharan Pillai, G. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
176		Channaiya Urs, Mavuttur ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
178		Cheriyan, T. Poonen	Madras Christian College.
181		Chidambaram Pillai, K. P. ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
184		Chinnaswami, S. V.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
189		Chinnavenkatanarasiya, Pallela ..	Madras Christian College.
194		Coelho, Venantius P.	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
197		Damodaran Menon, Chittur C. P. ..	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
198		Damodaran Nayar, Arikat ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study
201		Daniel, R. H. V.	Jaffna College.
208		Devadasan, Kannaran	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
211		Devarao, Upalari	Government College, Rajahmundry.
214		Dorasharyan, Arthur	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly
222		Duraisamy, N.	Madras Christian College.
227		Duraiswami, Mangalam T. ..	Madras Christian College and Private study.
229		Duraiswami, S.	Do do.
232		Duraiswami, V. G	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly
243		Ethirajulu, Cantam	Madras Christian College
244		Ezekiel, Arogyam	Do.
248		Ganapati, C. N.	Presidency College, Madras.
250		Ganapati, K.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
251		Ganapati Aiyar, Chidambara ..	Maharaja's College Trivandrum
253		Ganapati Sastri, K.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
255		Ganesam, A. (1907)	Do
257		Ganesan, S.	Presidency College, Madras. Government College, Kumbakonam. Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Private study
258		Ganesh Narain	Nizam College, Hyderabad.
260		Gnanaraghava, M. George	Madras Christian College.
273		Gopala Aiyar, Kadiyam S. ..	Do

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where educated.
		THIRD CLASS—*cont.*	
	279	Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Koduvayur S	Madras Christian College.
	276	Gopalakrishna Baliga, Bantwal ..	Do
	283	Gopalan Nambiyar, Muployil ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	287	Gopala Pillai, Krishna	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study
	296	Gopala Pillai, K. Narayana ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	289	Gopalaraja, Penumatcha	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	280	Gopala Rau, Tirachangod V. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	293	Gopalaswami, J	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study
	294	Gopalaswami, Payasam	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram and Private study.
	295	Gopalaswami Aiyangar, Kavanur K	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	296	Govinda Karthayn, K	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	297	Govinda Mazur, Kettil W ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	298	Govinda Menon, Ittikat N. ..	Do
	300	Govindan, K. Narayanan	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	312	Govindaswami, Canto	Presidency College, Madras.
	314	Govindaswami, T. M	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	315	Govindaswami Aiyar, Pallavur V.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	322	Gururaja Rau, Kanukapur	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	326	Hanumanta Rau, Madireddi ..	Madras Christian College.
	329	Haribara Aiyar, P. Vaidyanatha ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	332	Harsankar Bhat, L	St. Peter's College, Tanjore and Private study.
	333	Haritirtam, M.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	341	Irtiza Hussain	Presidency College, Madras.
	345	Ittiracha Menon, Vappabkalatti ..	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study
	346	Ittyera, Thomas T.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	348	Jacob, C. Kerala	Madras Christian College
	350	Jacob, P. George	Do.
	352	Jagadisan, M. K.	Do.
	353	Jagan Mohan Patnaik	Do.
	356	Jagannatham, Pokkanuru ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	358	Jagannathan, K.	Madras Christian College.
	365	James, P. Daniel	Do.
	366	Janakiraman, P. S.	Presidency College, Madras.
	368	Janardanan Tampan, Kuttiravattat	Do.
	371	Jayanathaiyar, C. T.	Presidency College, Madras and Private study
	372	Jayaram, Mandelam	Madras Christian College and Private study
	380	John, C. K.	Do. do.
	385	John, Palackaren V.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	388	Joseph, Taliat V.	St Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	391	Kalyanasundara Aiyar, L. S ..	Madras Christian College.
	392	Kalyanasundara Mudaliar, O. M. ..	Do
	395	Kamaraju, Kota	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	397	Kameswara Rau, Avanavala ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	398	Kameswara Rau, Nori	Government College, Rajahmundry and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	399	Kanaka Raju, Pusumarti	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	405	Kandaswami, P	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	407	Kannan Menon, Kavunkal A ..	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
	408	Kannan, Puthatta T.	Do. do.
	411	Karunakara Menon, Ampalkat ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	413	Karunakaran Nayar, Chettur ..	Do.
	415	Kasturarangan, K.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	423	Kesava Rau, Dumedasa	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	426	Kelappa Pillai, Subrahmanya ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and Private study.
	430	Kondaya Santi, Chilakam ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	431	Kondayya, Amdhani	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Private study
	432	Koshi, K Chandapilla	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	433	Koshi Koshi Kuthail	Madras Christian College.
	434	Kosho, M Jacob	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	435	Kotaiya, Divipala	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	437	Krishna Aiyangar, B Sampat ..	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	450	Krishna Aiyar, Sundaram ..	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	454	Krishnaiya, Vadigapalli	Private study
	456	Krishnamachari, Aramballiyur K. ..	Madras Christian College.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		THIRD CLASS—*contd.*	
	457	Krishnamachari, A. R.	Government College, Kumbakonam, Presidency College, Madras, and Private study.
	464	Krishna Menon, Padmanabha ..	Private study
	465	Krishnamurti, Kanuva	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	466	Krishnamurti, M. R.	Presidency College, Madras, and Government College, Kumbakonam
	469	Krishnamurti, Mysore R ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	471	Krishnamurti, Subbavadhani ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore
	478	Krishnan, Ayilam S	Presidency College Madras
	479	Krishnan, C (53 of 1906) ..	Do.
	484	Krishnan, P. C.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Private study.
	487	Krishnan, S Subrahmanya ..	Do. do.
	488	Krishnan Attoli, K. V.	Presidency College, Madras.
	495	Krishna Pillai, Narayanan ..	Private study.
	498	Krishna Rau, Bedthikota ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, and Private study.
	501	Krishna Rau, Doddi	Presidency College, Madras
	510	Krishnaswami, Arumbuliyur C. ..	Madras Christian College.
	511	Krishnaswami, Kumbakonam K. ..	Presidency College, Madras
	521	Krishnaswami, P. A.	Government College, Kumbakonam Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
	525	Krishnaswami, S (1906)	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	528	Krishnaswami, Srinivasaraghava ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Presidency College, Madras.
	529	Krishnaswami, Sriperumbudur S ..	Madras Christian College.
	535	Krishnaswami, T. S	Do.
	537	Krishnaswami, V (1906) ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	548	Krishnaswami Reddi, M. ..	Madras Christian College.
	549	Krishna Warriar, Achankulangara	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	551	Kumaran Nayar, Tekkat	St Joseph's College and S.P.G College, Trichinopoly.
	552	Kumaraswami, Chimakurti ..	Government College, Rajahmundry, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Private study.
	553	Kumaraswami, Kondira	Madras Christian College.
	556	Kumaratatachari, Rayadurgam ..	Do
	557	Kushakanna Karop, Chuyan R ..	Do
	559	Kunhikrishnan Nayar, Poiyanpara.	Presidency College, Madras.
	560	Kushiraman, Kottayi V.	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	563	Kunjanni Menon, Tattampilli ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Private study.
	569	Kuppuswami, P.	Presidency College, Madras.
	575	Kurivan, Thomas	Madras Christian College.
	580	Kuttikrishna Menon, Kuruppat ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	582	Lakshman, Kalyanasundara ..	Madras Christian College.
	585	Lakshmanan, I. K.	S.P.G College, Trichinopoly, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, and Private study.
	587	Lakshmanan, R.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Private study.
	590	Lakshmana Rau, Madukasira ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, and Private study.
	597	Lakshminarasimham, Danturti ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	598	Lakshminarasimham, Dembhatla ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	601	Lakshminarasimham, Pusa ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	603	Lakshminarasimhan, S. V. ..	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, and Private study.
	608	Lakshminarayana, Jois, Belur ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	610	Lakshminarayanam, Chittur R. ..	Madras Christian College.
	611	Lakshminarayanan, V.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	614	Lingamurti, Korukonda	Government College, Rajahmundry, and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	615	Lobo, Marcel	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, and Private study
	617	Loganpan, Paramba V.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	623	Madhava Menon, Vattoli	Presidency College, Madras.
	624	Madhava Rau, Gibikota	Maharaja's College, Mysore.

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		THIRD CLASS—*contd.*	
	628	Madhava Rau, S. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Private study.
	630	Maduranayahm, M ..	S P G College, Trichinopoly.
	636	Mahadeva Aiyar, T. Ramakrishna ..	Presidency College, Madras
	643	Mahalingam, P	Government College, Kumbakonam, Madras Christian College and Private study.
	648	Mahalingaswami, K. S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Private study.
	652	Mammen, A Varughese	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	656	Manjaiya, Kanakatti	Central College, Bangalore.
	660	Murgabkanda, Tirvalam J ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	662	Murth, Akkanath	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	664	Martandam Pillai, P. N.	Madras Christian College
	668	Mastkmani, G	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	677	Michael R.	Private study
	680	Minakshisundram, M S. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	687	Mudaya Pillai C	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	691	Muhammad Azmatullah Khan ..	Noble College, Masulipatam.
	692	Muhammad Habibullah	Madras Christian College, and Private study.
	695	Muhammad Shaikh Dawud ..	Madras Christian College.
	707	Nagabushanam, Hari	Noble College, Masulipatam, and Private study.
	709	Nagabushanam Sangeeapa ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	715	Nageswaran, Coonjeswaram S ..	Madras Christian College.
	717	Nageswaran, P. N.	Do
	731	Narasimhachar, Mundayam Aji ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Private study.
	733	Narasimhachari, Coram S ..	Madras Christian College.
	734	Narasimhachari, Kumattur M. ..	Do.
	752	Narasimha Rau, Emmanoor ..	Do.
	754	Narasimha Rau, Tallapragada ..	Presidency College, Madras, and Private study.
	759	Narasimha Rau, Yedurumadi ..	Private study.
	760	Narasimhulu Nayudu, Tunga ..	Madras Christian College
	764	Narsinga Rau, Kotapalli ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	768	Narayana Aiyar, Chelakkara S. ..	S P G. College, Trichinopoly, and Private study.
	771	Narayana Aiyar, Padmanabha ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, and Private study
	772	Narayana Aiyar, Perumal ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	774	Narayana Aiyar, Peruvemba U. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	781	Narayanan, Kollangode A. ..	S P G. College, Trichinopoly.
	783	Narayanan, Lakshminarayanapuram A.	Madras Christian College.
	784	Narayanan, M R, ...	Madras Christian College.
	785	Narayanan, N (1907 or 1907) ..	Presidency College, Madras
	788	Narayanan, P. S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Puchaiyappa's College, Madras
	789	Narayanan, P Vaidyanatha ..	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	790	Narayanan, Tarakad S.	Presidency College, Madras.
	791	Narayana Menon, Chakkalakkal P	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	792	Narayana Menon, Eluvadatta ..	Madras Christian College.
	794	Narayana Menon, Mannathuchat ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	795	Narayana Menon, Mannattil ..	Madras Christian College.
	798	Narayanamurti, Mullampalli ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	802	Narayanan Nambiyar, Teyyadi R.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Private study.
	808	Narayana Punikkar, Thirumangalam K.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	809	Narayana Pillai, G.	Do
	813	Narayana Pillai, Vellayat ..	Do
	817	Narayana Rau, Kunduri	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	820	Narayana Rau, V. Buduri	Puchaiyappa's College, Madras.
	822	Narayanaswami, B (1905) ..	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	826	Narayanaswami, M. R.	Presidency College, Madras
	831	Narayanaswami, S. (1906) ..	Madras Christian College and Puchaiyappa's College, Madras
	833	Narayana Venkatesha Bapat ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore
	836	Natarajan, E	Puchaiyappa's College, Madras.
	841	Natesan, Parangimalai	Presidency College, Madras.
	845	Nilakanta Aiyar, Bhagavata ..	Private study.

Rank	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where educated.
		THIRD CLASS—*contd.*	
	850	Nilakantan, S.	Presidency College, Madras
	851	Nilakanta Pillai, Krishna. ..	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	853	Nilakanta Pillai, Thalathuvittil K.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and Private study.
	856	Nityananda Sastri, Darbha ..	Noble College, Masulipatam
	858	Noronha, Mark	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	861	Ommen, Poyabil C	Madras Christian College.
	870	Padmanabhan, S S.	Central College, Bangalore.
	871	Padmanabha Panikkar, Sekharan ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	875	Pais, Alexander A	St Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	879	Panchapagesan, Ramaswami ..	S P G. College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	880	Panchapagesan, T M.	Do, do.
	882	Panguam Nayar, K. Vellat ..	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	893	Pankunni Menon, Mattilakat M. ..	Madras Christian College.
	895	Parameswara Aiyar, Pudamkunnasi P.	Madras Christian College and Private study
	896	Parameswara Panikkar, K. ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Madras Christian College
	898	Parasurama Aiyar, P Ananta ..	Private study.
	899	Parasuraman, Tarur S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Madras Christian College.
	902	Parthasarathi, Mamandur ..	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
	903	Parthasarathi, Sesha ..	Do. do
	905	Parthasarathi, Vadakaput M. ..	Presidency College, Madras
	912	Pattabhiraman, P S.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Madras Christian College.
	915	Pereira, Leopold S. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
	934	Purushottam, Nyapati ..	Madras Christian College
	936	Purushottam, Yallapragada .	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Government College, Rajahmundry.
	939	Radhakrishna Aiyar, P M. ..	S P G. College, Trichinopoly.
	940	Radhakrishnan, K. N.	Madras Christian College
	943	Radhakrishnan, V	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study
	945	Raghava Aiyar, Narayana ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	948	Raghavachari, Perungarur ..	Presidency College, Madras
	952	Raghunathan, K. S.	Do
	954	Raghunathan, N. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study
	965	Raghunatha Rau, Devaji	Presidency College, Madras and Government College, Kumbakonam.
	968	Raghunatha Rau, T. Ramachandra	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
	972	Rajagopal, Vissa	Madras Christian College.
	973	Rajagopala Aiyangar, Nangapasdi	Central College, Bangalore.
	979	Rajagopalan, Annamalai	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Private study.
	984	Rajagopalan, S. (Srinivasa) ..	Government College, Kumbakonam and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	988	Rajam, S.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	989	Rajamaiya, T S. ..	Madras Christian College.
	990	Rajam Aiyangar, Mandayam K. ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	995	Rajaratnam, Maruvadi	Noble College, Masulipatam.
	1002	Rama Aiyar, Janardana	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1005	Rama Aiyar, Pallavur V. ..	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1007	Rama Aiyar, Sesha	Presidency College, Madras.
	1015	Ramachandram, D	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1021	Ramachandran, M.	Do
	1023	Ramachandran, N S	S P G College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1024	Ramachandran, P.	Madras Christian College.
	1029	Ramachandran, Sundaram ..	Presidency College, Madras
	1030	Ramachandran, Soundravadi S. ..	Do.
	1034	Ramachandra Rau, Burjanroppa ..	Central College, Bangalore
	1035	Ramachandra Rau, Chilagondanahalli.	Central College, Bangalore

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate	Where educated.
		THIRD CLASS—*contd.*	
	1045	Ramdas, S.	Madras Christian College
	1048	Ramaiya, Vemuri	Nizam College, Hyderabad and Government College, Rajahmundry
	1055	Ramakrishna Aiyar, K. V. ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and Private study.
	1060	Ramakrishnan, A.	Madras Christian College.
	1063	Ramakrishnan, Poonmailee ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1069	Ramalinga Rayaningar, Kanimalla.	Madras Christian College.
	1073	Ramamurti, A.	Presidency College, Madras
	1074	Ramamurti, Dodballapur	Maharaja's College, Mysore and Private study.
	1076	Ramamurti, Terumalli	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	1078	Raman, Nellicherry N.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1081	Ramanatha Aiyar, Calimuttam V. ..	Presidency College Madras, and Private study.
	1085	Ramanathan, M. V.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1092	Raman Menon, Kannangat ..	Presidency College, Madras
	1098	Ramanja Aiyangar, Bejur ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	1100	Ramanjachari, Pillaipakkam V. ..	Madras Christian College
	1101	Ramanjan, V. V.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1105	Rama Rau, Arcot	Central College, Bangalore and Private study.
	1112	Ramasesha, Maremanda	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram and Private study.
	1115	Ramasubrahmanyan, G	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1117	Ramaswami, A (1907)	Presidency College, Madras.
	1120	Ramaswami, Cudavelli	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	1121	Ramaswami, C Ranga	Presidency College, Madras
	1122	Ramaswami, D. S.	S.P.G College, Trichinopoly.
	1123	Ramaswami, K. S.	Madras Christian College.
	1124	Ramaswami, M. (1906)	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1125	Ramaswami, M. (1907)	Madras Christian College.
	1126	Ramaswami, Mysore	Maharaja's College, Mysore, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Private study.
	1127	Ramaswami, M. S.	Presidency College, Madras and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1136	Ramaswami, S (1907)	Nizam College, Hyderabad.
	1138	Ramaswami, Saligram	Maharaja's College, Mysore
	1143	Ramaswami, T. Kapistalam ..	Madras Christian College
	1147	Ramaswami, V. S. (1905) ..	Do
	1158	Ramaswami Aiyar, M. V ..	Madras Christian College and Private study
	1166	Ramaswami Sastri, Mandukolattur ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1167	Rama Varma (23rd Prince) ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1169	Rama Varma, Koyikkal	Do.
	1170	Rama Varma Raja, A. J ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1183	Rangachari, B	Presidency College, Madras
	1186	Rangachari, Venkatapuram ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1192	Ranganathan, S	Government College, Kumbakonam, Pachaiyappa's College and Private study.
	1197	Ranga Rau, Dharvada	Government College, Rajahmundry and Madras Christian College.
	1198	Ranga Rau, R	Madras Christian College.
	1204	Rangaswami, Kalattur	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1209	Rangaswami, S. (1906)	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1210	Rangaswami, S (1907)	Madras Christian College.
	1213	Rangaswami Ayyangar, Anbil S. ..	Central College, Bangalore, Maharaja's College, Mysore and Private study
	1222	Ratnaswami, Samuel W	Madras Christian College.
	1229a	Sachithanadam Pillai, Pannicherry G.	Central College, Bangalore.
	1236	Saiyid Abdul Ihsan Rizavi ..	Nizam College, Hyderabad and Madras Christian College
	1240	Saiyid Mahmud Padshah ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1242	Saldanha, Victor	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore and Private study.
	1247	Sama Rau, Vellore	Government College, Rajahmundry and Noble College, Masulipatam
	1248	Sambayya, Chegantl	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1249	Sambandamurti, S.	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.

Rank.	Register number	Name of candidate	Where educated
		THIRD CLASS—*cont.*	
	1253	Sambasiva Rau, Vampati ..	Noble College, Masulipatam and Private study.
	1255	Sampathkamaran, Mandayam A. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1257	Samuel, Iyadurai A. ..	St. Peter's College, Tanjore and Private study.
	1261	Samuel, Prakasam ..	Private study
	1262	Samuel, S. (2002 of 1906) ..	Madras Christian College.
	1263	Samuel, S. (1240 of 1908) ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1267	Sankaraiya, Maddipatla ..	Madras Christian College.
	1268	Sankaraiya, Mattaraju ..	Do.
	1271	Sankara Aiyar, Pichu ..	Presidency College, Madras
	1278	Sankaran, P. ..	Madras Christian College
	1282	Sankaran, P. N. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Madras Christian College.
	1287	Sankaran, V.	Government College, Kumbakonam
	1289	Sankaranarayana Aiyar, L. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1290	Sankaranarayana Aiyar, M. ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
	1292	Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Tanu ..	Private study.
	1295	Sankaranarayanan, Royaprob ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1296	Sankaranarayanan, S. K. ..	Do.
	1298	Sankaranarayanan, T. S. ..	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	1304	Sankara Rau, Ragade	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Madras Christian College
	1309	Sanku Aiyar, Sankaranarayana ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	1313	Santanagopalan, S	Government College, Kumbakonam, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Private study.
	1314	Santanam, V. R	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly
	1320	Sarangapani, Srinivasa	Madras Christian College
	1323	Sarveswara Rau, Kolluri	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	1327	Satyanarayana, Mandavilli ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	1329	Satyanarayana, Uppadrasta ..	Madras Christian College.
	1330	Satyanarayana, Vuddiparti ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram and Private study.
	1331	Satyanarayana, Venneti	Government College, Rajahmundry and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1334	Satyavagiswara Aiyar, Subrahmanya.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1336	Saundararajan, P.	Government College, Kumbakonam
	1339	Savarimuttu, A.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1341	Sekhara Mannadiyar, Puliyankalat	Madras Christian College.
	1345	Seshachalam Aiyar, Nagam ..	Private study
	1350	Seshadri, K.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1355	Seshagiri Aiyar, Vujjala R ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	1359	Seshagiri Rau, Lingampudi ..	Private study.
	1360	Seshagiri Rau, Potturi	Noble College, Masulipatam.
	1392	Sitaraman, M. C	Presidency College, Madras
	1393	Sitaraman, Mallavarapu P ..	Do
	1400	Sitaramasomayajula, Chiravuri ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	1401	Sivabrahmam, Poddala	Noble College, Masulipatam and Private study.
	1403	Sivarajan, M. V	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1412	Siva Rau, Bonigal	Presidency College, Madras
	1416	Sivaswami, P. S. ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	1417	Sosai, Frederic	Madras Christian College.
	1418	Somanatha Sastri, Samavedula ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	1420	Somasundram, Tirupur A ..	Presidency College, Madras
	1426	Srikanta Pillai, Raman	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	1430	Srinivasa Aiyar, A. Ramakrishna ..	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
	1431	Srinivasa Aiyar, Caveripatnam K.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Private study
	1439	Srinivasachari, Peravasta ..	Madras Christian College.
	1441	Srinivasachari, Sriperumbudur ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1443	Srinivasagopalan, R.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1449	Srinivasamurti, Lakshmana ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	1452	Srinivasan, Caroni S.	Madras Christian College
	1454	Srinivasan, J	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1457	Srinivasan, K. S	Madras Christian College.
	1459	Srinivasan, Natta	Do.
	1460	Srinivasan, N. S	Central College, Bangalore and Private study.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		THIRD CLASS—*cont.*	
	1462	Srinivasan, Peruvemba K.	Madras Christian College.
	1464	Srinivasan, P. V.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1465	Srinivasan, R	Madras Christian College.
	1474	Srinivasan, T P. (1159 of 1907)	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1476	Srinivasan, T R. (1906)	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1477	Srinivasan, T R. (1907)	Presidency College, Madras.
	1479	Srinivasan, V (Srinivasa)	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1481	Srinivasan, V (1907)	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
	1482	Srinivasan, Venkatarama	Madras Christian College.
	1483	Srinivasan, V. K.	Presidency College, Madras
	1491	Srinivasa Rau, Bhimaraju	Madras Christian College.
	1494	Srinivasa Rau, Hennavar	Maharaja's College, Mysore and Pachaiyappa's College.
	1496	Srinivasa Rau, Mukkagundam	Madras Christian College.
	1497	Srinivasa Rau, Mysore S.	Central College, Bangalore.
	1504	Srinivasa Rau, Tamkur	Do
	1507	Srinivasa Rau, Vulagundam	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram and Private study.
	1509	Sriramachandraiya, Jonnalagedda	Noble College, Masulipatam.
	1510	Sriramamurti, Anupindi	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	1512	Srinamamurti, Swayampakula	Presidency College, Madras.
	1514	Srirama Rau, Redkum	Madras Christian College.
	1517	Stagg, Walter B	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	1521	Subbaiya, S.	Madras Christian College.
	1523	Subbanarasaiya, S.	Private study.
	1525	Subbanna, Revada	Noble College, Masulipatam, Government College, Rajahmundry and Private study.
	1528	Subbaraman, Vadakkanchan K.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1536	Subba Rau, Krishnaji	Presidency College, Madras and Maharaja's College, Mysore
	1537	Subba Rau, Machiraju V	Madras Christian College and Pachaiyappa's College
	1551	Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. S.	Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
	1556	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Pichumani	Do
	1557	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Pudupakkam	Presidency College, Madras.
	1560	Subrahmanya Aiyar, V Krishna	Private study.
	1561	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Vaidyanatha-param R	Madras Christian College.
	1566	Subrahmanyam Brahmajosyula	Noble College, Masulipatam and Pachaiyappa's College.
	1567	Subrahmanyam, Challa	Noble College, Masulipatam and Private study
	1572	Subrahmanyam, Kesiraju V	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	1575	Subrahmanyam, Veeranki V. K.	Government College, Rajahmundry and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1583	Subrahmanyam, A. S	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1590	Subrahmanyan, G	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1598	Subrahmanyan, Madura V.	Madras Christian College.
	1603	Subrahmanyan, R S.	S P.G College, Trichinopoly
	1604	Subrahmanyan, S	Presidency College, Madras
	1605	Subrahmanyan, S. M.	Government College, Kumbakonam
	1609	Subrahmanyan, T M	Private study.
	1613	Subrahmanyan, V. (1907)	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
	1615	Subrahmanyan, Y.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study
	1619	Sudanandam, Arnold N	Madras Christian College
	1620	Sudarsanam, N Y.	S P G. College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1624	Sukumaran, Kanot	Madras Christian College.
	1634	Sumitra, Hespet	Central College, Bangalore.
	1636	Sundaram, P.	Madras Christian College
	1649	Sundaram Aiyar, Krishnaswami	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1652	Sundaram Aiyar, T. S.	Private study
	1654	Sundararaj, B	Madras Christian College
	1655	Sundararajan, Huggahalli	Presidency College Madras.
	1658	Sundararaja Rau, Akkanur	Maharajah's College, Mysore.
	1656	Sundararama Aiyar, Mandakolatur	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, Madras Christian College and Private study.
	1672	Surappa, Motashalli S.	Maharajah's College, Mysore
	1674	Suryanarayana, Chevuh	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	1677	Suryanarayana, Yanamandra	Maharajah's College, Vizianagram.

Rank.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where educated
		THIRD CLASS—*cont.*	
	1672	Suryanarayanakameswara Rau, Hariderara	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	1681	Suryanarayanan, S.	Madras Christian College
	1694	Suryaprakasa Rau, Yerramilli ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	1695	Suryasekharan, P. S.	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	1689	Swamidas, John	Madras Christian College
	1690	Swaminathan, D.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
	1695	Swaminatha Pillai, T Siniya ..	Madras Christian College.
	1699	Syamal Rau, Rallapalli ..	Government College, Rajahmandry.
	1701	Tana Ayyar, T. S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Madras Christine College
	1703	Tammayya Sastri, Bhamidipati ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1704	Thamotharam, C. P.	Private study.
	1705	Tiruvenkatachari, P. T.	Madras Christian College
	1707	Tiruvenkatam, Conjeveram ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1714	Thomas, Kallarakal C.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1716	Thomas, P. T	Do.
	1721	Tyagarajan, A.	Do.
	1723	Umamaheswara Rao, Kambhotla ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, and Private study.
	1724	Unnaricha Nedungadi, T. Madattil	Madras Christian College
	1726	Vaidiswaran, N. S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Private study.
	1733	Vaidyanathan, Nurani C.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1737	Vaidyanathan, T. R.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1738	Vaidyanathaswami, P.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1740	Varadachari, Krishna	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1756	Vasudeva Rau, R.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1757	Vasumi, Vaiyavunt K	Presidency College, Madras, and Private study.
	1758	Vasupalappa, Ijazi	Do. do.
	1761	Vedanayakam	Private study.
	1765	Velayudha Menon, Ariyampavambat	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1766	Velayudhan, C S	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
	1768	Venkanna, Potadkallu	Central College, Bangalore.
	1769	Venkannaiya, Tellak S.	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	1773	Venkatachalam, Alampallam R. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1776	Venkatachari, N.	Madras Christian College and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
	1782	Venkatajoga Rau, Ryali ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	1785	Venkatakrishnamurti Rau, Saraguntu.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1787	Venkatakrishnan, Sirakarambar R.	Do
	1793	Venkatanarasaiya, Kottakota ..	Government College, Rajahmundry, and Madras Christian College.
	1794	Venkatanarasu, L	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1796	Venkatanarayanan, Tattomangalam V.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, and Private study.
	1799	Venkataramma Ayyar, Chittur P. ..	Madras Christian College.
	1801	Venkataramaiya, Kolar	Central College, Bangalore.
	1810	Venkataramiah, G. S.	Madras Christian College.
	1819	Venkataraman, V. H.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1820	Venkataramana, Nidam	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1821	Venkataramanachar, Hebbani ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1822	Venkataramanachar, Tambraparni ..	Madras Christine College.
	1825	Venkataramanaiya, Hosadurga ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	1828	Venkataramanan, E. S	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1829	Venkataramanan, K. R.	Madras Christian College
	1830	Venkataramanan, Mandalam ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1835	Venkataranganna, Magadi ..	Central College, Bangalore, and Private study.
	1836	Venkataratnam, Bhagavatula ..	Madras Christian College.
	1839	Venkata Rau, K. S.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1843	Venkata Rau, Palur H.	Do.
	1846	Venkatasubbachar, Kunigal R. ..	Do.
	1851	Venkatasubbaiya, Siddavaram ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1855	Venkatasubba Rau, Nandari ..	Private study.
	1857	Venkatasubba Rau, Palepu ..	Presidency College, Madras, and Private study.
	1860	Venkatasubba Sastri, Tirumakudla.	Central College, Bangalore.
	1862	Venkatasubbanayara, Panyam ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.

Rank.	Register number	Name of candidate	Where educated.
		THIRD CLASS—*cont.*	
	1884	Venkatasuryanarayana, Tangirala ..	Government College, Rajahmundry
	1889	Venkateswara, Gangigunte ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	1871	Venkatesa Aiyar, T. R. ..	Private study.
	1877	Venkateswara Pai, Krishna ..	Do
	1873	Venkateswarulu, Lanka	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	1880	Venkoba Rau, Bakasta	Private study.
	1888	Verghese, Chunkat P	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1892	Vikkara Velladi, Mullat	Presidency College, Madras.
	1893	Vinayakam, Tiruvettiyurampet ..	Madras Christian College
	1898	Viraraghava Aiyar, Vellur M. ..	Do.
	1900	Viraghavachari, Tirupukuli A. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1901	Viraraghavayya, Pennatlae	Madras Christian College.
	1902	Viraraghavan, K.	Government College, Kumbakonam, and Private study.
	1905	Viraraghavan, Wallajabad ..	Madras Christian College
	1907	Viraraghavulu, Patalam	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1908	Viraswamaiya, Mamidipudi ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, and Private study
	1910	Vivarenkatesabrahmanyan, Kivalur V.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1912	Visvanatha Aiyar, Tamkad S.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1918	Visvanadham, Palepu	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	1916	Visvanathan, P. K	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1924	Visvanatha Rau, Mangamur ..	Madras Christian College
	1928	Vyasa Rau, Combatore M ..	Government College, Kumbakonam, and Madras Christian College.
	1933	Yesudian, Solomon	Private study.
	1934	Aarons, Felicitas	Presidency College, Madras
	1935	Bennett, Evelyn C.	Private study
	1936	Cruickshank, Helen	Presidency College, Madras.
	1937	Florence de Concenco, Ida ..	Do
	1942	Martin, Irene	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	1943	Parukutti Ammal, Gouriketti ..	Do.
	1947	Verka, Mary K	Presidency College, Madras.

The following are the Register numbers of absentees:—

34, 61, 131, 146, 164, 168, 177, 204, 205, 236, 243, 280, 302, 310, 311, 331, 335, 359, 373, 378, 381, 406, 424, 436, 442, 613, 645, 659, 658, 681, 705, 704, 729, 735, 799, 889, 924, 944, 963, 1011, 1059, 1079, 1107, 1140, 1152, 1154, 1185, 1217, 1231, 1239, 1244, 1267, 2344, 1372, 1407, 1419, 1495, 1530, 1541, 1568, 1617, 1642, 1683, 1730, 1755, 1770, 1803, 1823, 1844, 1867, 1874, 1881, 1891, 1896, 1931.

(By order.)

Senate House, 23rd February 1910.

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

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OF

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No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1910. [PRICE, 2 annas.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following is the list of candidates who have passed the SCIENCE DIVISIONS of the B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION held in December 1909 :—

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated
		BRANCH I.	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	58	Anantakrishnan, S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
2	54	Ananta Rau, Ullal	Presidency College, Madras.
3	935	Purushottam, Sonti	Do.
4	1492	Srinivasa Rau, Chakabelapur V. ..	Do.
5	1807	Venkataraman, C. (1907) ..	Do.
6	1145	Ramaswami, T M.	Madras Christian College.
7	249	Ganapati, C N.	Presidency College, Madras.
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	32	Appalrattan Enadi, Kuchalil ..	Presidency College, Madras
	222	Durairajan, N.	Madras Christian College
	1616	Ramachandran, G (1907) ..	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
4	227	Duraiswami, Mangalam T. ..	Madras Christian College and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
5	933	Krishnaswami, T K.	Presidency College, Madras.
6	614	Langamurti, Korukonda	Government College, Rajahmundry and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
7	1850	Sundaram Aiyar, Ramakrishna ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
8	1711	Thomas, Elijah S.	S P G College, Trichinopoly, and Private study.
9	161	Chandrasekhara Aiyar, C. Subrahmanya. .	Madras Christian College and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
10	837	Narayanaswami, S. (1906) ..	Do do
11	389	Kuttaiah, A	Madras Christian College and Private study.
12	1477	Srinivasan, T. R. (1907)	Presidency College Madras
13	229	Duraiswami, S.	Madras Christian College and Private study.
14	373	Jayarama Aiyar, Chittoor G. ..	Pachaiyappa's College and Private study.
	486	Krishnan, S (Sembanur) ..	Madras Christian College and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1806	Venkataramana, C. (1908)	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly, and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
17	129	Bhashyam, Dumal	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
18	687	Paramasivan, N.	Government College, Kumbakonam
	1328	Satyanarayana, Nori V.	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram, Government College, Rajahmundry, and Private study.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.

BRANCH I—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

20	241	Ebenezer, Y. T	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly
21	534	Henry, Samuel J.	Do
	1142	Ramaswami Tiruvenkatatta ..	Government College, Kumbakonam, and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
23	736	Narasimhachari, V.	Presidency College, Madras.
24	833	Narayana Venkatesha Bapat ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	1148	Ramaswami, Yedatur	Central College, Bangalore, and Private study.
26	270	Gopala Aiyangar, Nuggihalli ..	Central College, Bangalore.
27	1739	Venkaiya, Uppaluri	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	626	Madhava Rau, Gibikote ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.

THIRD CLASS.

5	Abdul Rahim Khan	Madras Christian College and Nizam College, Hyderabad
12	Abraham, T. T.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
116	Balasubrahmanyam, R.	Government College, Kumbakonam, and Private study.
119	Balraj, S. Joseph	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
130	Bhashyam, T. B.	Presidency College, Madras, Central College, Bangalore, and Private study
172	Chelava Aiyangar, Belur ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Private study.
183	Chinnaramaswami, Varahagiri ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
188	Chinnathurai, S.	Private study.
217	Dharmaraja, L.	Madras Christian College and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
219	Dharma Rau, Tapi	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
233	Duraiswami, V. G.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
447	Krishna Aiyar, L.	Do.
456	Krishnamachari, Kapisthalam ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, and Private study.
459	Krishnamachari, K. R	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
482	Krishnan, L.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly
485	Krishnan, P. Sama	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
513	Krishnaswami, E. B	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
515	Krishnaswami, G.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
517	Krishnaswami, K. (1902 of 1907) ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
528	Krishnaswami, S. (1181 of 1907) ..	Government College, Kumbakonam.
530	Krishnaswami, S. R	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
542	Krishnaswami Aiyar, Narayanaswami	Maharaja's College, Tiruvandram.
556	Kunhikrishnan Nayar, Kunnat ..	Presidency College, Madras.
621	Madavachari, R	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
642	Mahadevan, V. R.	Madras Christian College and Private study.
735	Narasimhaiya, Yedatore	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
741	Narasimhulu Reddiabonda ..	Pachaiyappa's College and Private study.
789	Narayanan, P. S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
838	Natarajan, Subrahmanya	Presidency College and Private study.
932	Pornaiya, Chetti	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
951	Raghavan, K	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Government College, Kumbakonam
953	Raghavan, S. (1205)	Madras Christian College.
970	Rajagopal, Coimbatore	Central College, Bangalore.
980	Rajam Aiyangar, Mandayam K. ..	Do.
2018	Ramachandrao, G. (2906) ..	Government College, Kumbakonam
1025	Ramachandran, R.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
1040	Ramachandra Rau, V.	Madras Christian College and Private study.
1063	Ramakrishnan, Poonamalle ..	Presidency College, Madras.
1095	Ramanuja Aiyangar, Belur ..	Central College, Bangalore
1101	Ramanujan, V. V	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
1113	Ramasubban, G. R	Madras Christian College.
1117	Ramaswami, A. (1907)	Presidency College, Madras
1121	Ramaswami, C. Ranga	Do

Rank	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated
		BRANCH I—*cont.*	
		THIRD CLASS—*cont.*	
	1141	Ramaswami, T.	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
	1166	Ramaswami Sastri, Mandukolattur ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1169	Rama Varma, Koyikkal	Presidency College, Madras.
	1178	Rangachari, G	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1203	Ranganswami, K	Madras Christian College and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1260	Samuel, Daniel S.	S.P.G College, Trichinopoly
	1273	Sankara Aiyar, V.	Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
	1281	Sankaran, P. M.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1291	Sankaranarayana Aiyar, R. ..	S.P.G College, Trichinopoly.
	1333	Satyavageswara Aiyar, Sesha ..	Private study
	1347	Seshachar, Casadhri	Central College, Bangalore.
	1353	Seshadri Aiyar, K Pichan ..	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
	1377	Singalachar, Mysore K	Maharaja's College, Mysore
	1406	Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, Parameswara.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1422	Somayajula, Pullela V.	Government College, Rajahmundry and Private study
	1452	Srinivasa Aiyar, Guruvayur S ..	Madras Christian College and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1440	Srinivasachari, R	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1476	Srinivasan, T. R. (1906)	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1505	Srinivasa Rau, Udipi	Central College, Bangalore.
	1518	Stephen, David	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1519	Subbaiya, Bhagavatula	Government College, Rajahmundry and Private study
	1536	Subba Rao, Krishnaji	Presidency College, Madras and Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	1573	Subrahmanyam, Mappanapalli ..	Private study.
	1584	Subrahmanyan, A. V.	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
	1585	Subrahmanyan, M. S.	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	1606	Subrahmanyan, S. N	Government College, Kumbakonam, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Private study
	1614	Subrahmanyan, Vidyasagar V ..	Pachaiyappa's College
	1685	Sundaram, N. Palvanna ..	Madras Christian College and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1702	Tatachari, S.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1714	Thomas, Kallarakal C	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
	1731	Vaidyanathan, M (1186 of 1907) ..	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1811	Venkataramana, K. S.	Do.
	1827	Venkataramanan, B. S	Central College, Bangalore.
	1831	Venkataramanan, T. M. ..	Government College Kumbakonam and Pachaiyappa's College Madras.
	1838	Venkataratnam, Palavi	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	1839	Venkata Rau, K. S.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1847	Venkatasubba Aiyar, C. G. ..	S.P.G College, Trichinopoly, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Private study.
	1848	Venkatasubbachar, Kunigal R. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1864	Venkatasuryanarayana, Tangirala ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	1870	Venkateswara, Puranam	Madras Christian College, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Private study.
		BRANCH II-A.	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	1569	Subrahmanyan, P. E	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
2	374	Jayaramachar, Bachahalli ..	Central College, Bangalore.
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	730	Narasimha Aiyar, M. Kolatta ..	Madras Christian College.
2	1232	Rajeswami, Samuel W.	Do.
3	1256	Sundararaju, Hoggenhalli ..	Presidency College, Madras.
4	1316	Ranganswami Aiyangar, Somasundaram.	Central College, Bangalore.
5	890	Parameswara Aiyar, V. Subrahmani.	Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate	Where educated

BRANCH II-A—*contd.*

SECOND CLASS—*contd.*

6	968	Raghunatha Rau, T. Ramachandra	Presidency College, Madras.
7	1028	Ramachandram, Subrahmanya ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
8	737	Narasimhaiya, Middagiri ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	1810	Venkatarimam, G. S.	Madras Christian College.
10	684	Moses, Andrew V.	Do.
11	344	Iswaran, S. K.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
12	736	Nageswaram, N.	Presidency College, Madras.
13	444	Krishna Aiyar, Gnapati (1908) ..	Do.
14	634	Mahadeva Aivar, Padmanabha ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
15	1577	Subrahmanyam, V.	Madras Christian College.
16	358	Jagannatham, K.	Do.
17	912	Pattabhiraman, P. S	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Madras Christian College.
	1020	Ramachandran, Sundaravada, S. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
19	1624	Samarn., Hospet	Central College, Bangalore.
20	726	Narasimha Aiyangar, Kannamkoti	Do.
	800	Narayanamurti, Uppu	Govt. College, Rajahmundry and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
22	1497	Srinivasa Rau, Mysore S. ..	Central College, Bangalore.
23	120	Balaji, S. Vedamurty	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
24	673	Mathew, P. George	Madras Christian College.
25	1210	Rangaswami, S. (1907)	Do.
26	1326	Satyanarayana, Bhavaram ..	Govt. College, Rajahmundry.
27	790	Narayanan, Tarakad S. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1813	Subrahmanyan, V. (1907) ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1405	Sivaramakrishnan, Swaminatha ..	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	443	Krishna Aiyar, Cudavallur S. ..	Madras Christian College and Private study.
30	809	Narayana Pillai, Krishna ..	Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
	1801	Venkataramaiya, Kolar	Central College, Bangalore.
	631	Mahabala Rolli, Baindur ..	Presidency College, Madras.
33	1564	Subrahmanyaya, Bangalore ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	1799	Venkatarama Aiyar, Chittur P. ..	Madras Christian College.
35	551	Ram rau Nayar, Tekkat ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1913	Viswanatha Aiyar, Tondikulam K.	Madras Christian College and Private study.
38	1748	Venkanna, Pattikalla	Central College, Bangalore.
	1779	Venkatachiam, N.	Madras Christian College and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
40	959	Rajamidra, T. S.	Madras Christian College.
	1708	Tiruvenkattan, K.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
42	1686	Verghese, Chandat P.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
43	653	Marth, Alkonath	Government College, Rajahmundry.
44	940	Radhakrishnan, K. N.	Madras Christian College.

THIRD CLASS.

3	Abdul Kharim, G.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
45	Anandan, Mambalil	Madras Christian College.
47	Ananda Rau, Kabad	Presidency College, Madras.
49	Ananda Rau, Tombat	Central College, Bangalore.
111	Balakrishnan, P. R	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
125	Bhanumurti, Mullapudi	Government College, Rajahmundry and Presidency College, Madras.
200	Daniel, Mokshakkan	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
221	Dikshitulu, Durvuri	Government College, Rajahmundry and Private study.
269	Gnanatikhanam Raj, Samuel ..	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
300	Govindan, K. Narayanan ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
307	Govindan Nambijar, Chandrotvattil.	Madras Christian College and Private study.
308	Govinda Rau, Polaka	Madras Christian College.
341	Imam Hussain	Presidency College, Madras.
856	Jagannatham, Pokkamuri ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
416	Kasturirangantha Aiyar, Adur V.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
430	Kondaya Sastri, Chikkuri ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.

BRANCH B-A—*cont.*

THIRD CLASS—*cont.*

487	Krishnamurti, Mokshagundam ..	Central College, Bangalore and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
624	Krishnaswami, R. S.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and Madras Christian College.
649	Krishna Wariyar, Achamkulangarai.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
653	Kumaraswami, Kondura	Madras Christian College.
670	Kuppuswami, Tanjanagar ..	Do.
675	Kuppuswami Mudali, Vellore B ..	Do.
684	Lakshmana Kudva, Karkal ..	Madras Christian College and Private study.
697	Lakshmanan, R.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
609	Lakshmanarayana Jois, Belur ..	Central College, Bangalore
637	Mahadeva Aiyar, Vilayanur ..	Madras Christian College and Private study
665	Martin, Edward D.	Central College, Bangalore
676	Matrubhutam, T. S.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
724	Narasiyan, B. K.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
706	Narsinga Rau, Nagar	Central College, Bangalore and Private study.
770	Narayanan, Chittur S	Madras Christian College, S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
785	Narayanan, N (1307 of 1907) ..	Presidency College, Madras.
799	Narayanamurti, Palukuri.. ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
817	Narayana Rau, Kundari	Do
822	Narayanaswami, B. (1905) ..	Madras Christian College.
829	Narayanaswami, Pudukota S. ..	Central College, Bangalore.
869	Padmanabhan, R.	Madras Christian College.
906	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Raghava ..	St. Joseph's, College, Trichinopoly.
915	Pereira, Leopold S.	Do
921	Prabhanam, T. S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
937	Puttanarasaiya, Vittalanarasaiya .	Central College, Bangalore.
939	Radhakrishna Aiyar, P. M .	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
1020	Ramachandran, K. S .. .	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Madras Christian College and Private study.
1029	Ramachandran, Sundaram .	Presidency College, Madras.
1034	Ramachandra Rau, Barjanzoppa ..	Central College, Bangalore
1035	Ramachandra Rau, Chikagondanahalla.	Do
1039	Ramachandra Rau, Tadpatri ..	Madras Christian College.
1045	Ramadas, S	Do
1106	Rama Rau, Dharvada . ..	Madras Christian College, Government College, Rajahmundry and Private study
1134	Rameswara, R. (1905) .. .	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
1147	Rameswami, V. S. (1905).. .	Madras Christian College
1259	Samuel, D. G.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
1309	Sanka Aiyar, Sankaranarayana .	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
1325	Satyaharischandrudu, Guda .	Government College, Rajahmundry.
1371	Sekaram, N.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
1429	Srinivasa, A. S. . .	Madras Christian College and Private study.
1469	Srinivasan S. (1906)	Presidency College, Madras, Madras Christian College and Private study.
1481	Sriramam, V. (1907) .. .	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
1483	Srinivasan, V. K.	Presidency College, Madras.
1504	Srinivasa Rau, Tumkur	Central College, Bangalore
1539	Subba Rau, Pappa	Madras Christian College.
1561	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Vaidyanathapuram R.	Do
1572	Subrahmanyam, Kesiraju V. ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
1604	Subramanyam, S.	Presidency College, Madras.
1639	Sundaram, P. S. (530 of 1907) ..	Do.
1651	Sundram Aiyar, S	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
1670	Sundresan, S	Madras Christian College.
1679	Suryanarayanamkaseswara Rau, Haridasam.	Government College, Rajahmundry.
1713	Thomas, James	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
1721	Tyagarajan, A.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
1745	Varghese, C. George	Madras Christian College and S. P. G. College, Trichinopoly.
1768	Velayudha Menon, Ariyannambat.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
1773	Venkatachalam, Alampalkam R ..	Do.
1783	Venkatakrishna Aiyar, Reppal P. ..	Do

Rank	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		BRANCH II-A—*cont.*	
		THIRD CLASS—*cont.*	
	1815	Venkataraman, R.	S P G College, Trichinopoly.
	1892	Venkatamma Rao, Basavar ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	1899	Venkatasubba Sastri, Tirumakudla.	Do.
	1888	Verghese, Tchattu P.	Madras Christian College
	1941	O'Leary, Dora	Private study
	1947	Verki, Mary K.	Presidency College, Madras.
		BRANCH II-B.	
		FIRST CLASS	
1	1078	Raman, Nellicherry N	Presidency College, Madras.
2	773	Narayana Aiyar, Peruvemba A ..	Do.
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	84	Appu Nayar, Patiyil	Presidency College, Madras
2	479	Krishnan, C. (53 of 1906) ..	Do.
3	1594	Subrahmanyam, M.	Do.
4	801	Narayanamurti, Udipi D.	Do.
5	478	Krishnan, Ayilam S	Do
6	1518	Venkataraman, V. H.	Do
7	58	Anantaswami, Rama	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
8	1086	Raman Pillai, C.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and Private study.
9	1530	Venkatramanan, Mandalam ..	Presidency College, Madras
10	985	Rajagopalan, T. S.	Do
		THIRD CLASS.	
	61	Ananta Aiyar, V.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
	317	Gunamadayan, Abraham ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and Private study.
	495	Krishna Pillai, Narayanan ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	703	Mutta Pillai, C	Private study.
	771	Narayana Aiyar, Padmanabha ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	945	Raghava Aiyar, Narayana ..	Do
	1171	Rama Varma Raja, Churakal K. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1274	Sankara Menon, S	Do.
	1293	Sankaranarayana Aiyar, Vatotalai V	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	1382	Sitaraman, M. C.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1400	Sitaramanjaneyulu, Chittavuri ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram
	1551	Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. S. ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	1556	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Pichumani ..	Do.
	1646	Sundaram, T. V.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1942	Parukutti Ammal, Gourikutti ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
		BRANCH III-A.	
		FIRST CLASS	
1	1543	Subbarayan, Subrahmanya ..	Presidency College, Madras.
		SECOND CLASS	
1	1255	Sampatkumaran, Mandayam A ..	Presidency College, Madras
2	1787	Venkatakrishnan, Sarukarambur R.	Do.
3	238	Govinda Menon, Ittikat N. ..	Do.
4	1812	Vasudeva Aiyar, Turakad S. ..	Do.
		THIRD CLASS.	
	481	Krishnan, Edavalat K.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1052	Ramakrishnan, P	Do.
	1934	Aarons, Felestus	Do.
		BRANCH III-C	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	210	Devanesan, David W.	Madras Christian College.
	1654	Sundararaj, B.	Do.

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		BRANCH III-C.	
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	1896	Vinayakam, Tiruvateeswarampet	Madras Christian College
2	273	Gopala Aiyar, Kadayam S	Do
3	925	Pothan Mapillai, Kandathil M.	Do
4	948	Raghavachari, Perungavur	Presidency College, Madras
5	1382	Sirdar Singh, K.	Madras Christian College.
6	166	Channappaiya, Halamd	Presidency College, Madras.
7	1166	Rama Varma (20th Prince)	Do.
		THIRD CLASS.	
	638	Mahadeva Aiyar, T. Ramakrishna	Presidency College, Madras.
	680	Minakshisundaram, M. S.	Do.
	873	Padmanabha Pillai, Narayana	Do.
	1307	Sankaranabba Aiyar, Krishna	Madras Christian College.
	1823	Vavanathan Nayar, Kosgot	Presidency College.
	1896	Cruickshank, Helen	Do.
		BRANCH III-D	
		FIRST CLASS	
1	514	Krishnaswami, Erode, S	Central College, Bangalore.
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	1825	Venkataramanayya, Hosadurga	Central College, Bangalore
2	69	Anantaswami Rau, Anigiri	Do.
3	1187	Rama Varma (23rd Prince)	Presidency College, Madras.
4	806	Parthasarathi, Vadakapat M.	Do.
5	1551	Subba Rau, Channagiri N	Central College, Bangalore.
6	472	Krishnamurti Vellore A.	Do.
7	256	Ganesan, P V	Presidency College, Madras
8	152	Chakravarti, Catankolathur	Central College, Bangalore.
		THIRD CLASS.	
	203	Dasa Rai, Bellipadi	Central College, Bangalore.
	283	Gopalan, T. K	Presidency College, Madras
	409	Kannaswami, S.	Do.
	501	Krishna Rau, Doddi	Do.
	507	Krishna Rau, Vadurumudi	Do.
	973	Rajagopala Aiyangar, Nangaparam.	Central College, Bangalore.
	1085	Ramakrishnan, S. A	Do.
	1386	Sitaramaiya, Gudimaranahalli	Do
	1423	Srikantaiya, Yedatore	Do
	1425	Srikantan, Subrahmaniya	Presidency College, Madras.
	1601	Subrahmanyan, P. S (1906)	Do.
		BRANCH IV.	
		FIRST CLASS	
1	1007	Rama Aiyar, Seeha	Presidency College, Madras.
2	456	Krishnamachari, Arumbaliyur K.	Madras Christian College
3	1545	Subba Reddi, Kottapalli	Do
4	1398	Sitarama Sastri, Allada N.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
5	284	Gopala Nambiyar, Kiyatla	Presidency College, Madras.
6	286	Gopalan Nayar, Makkancheri	Do.
7	1176	Rangachari, C.	Do
	1946	Sargunar, Mary	Do
		SECOND CLASS	
1	385	John, Paleakaren V.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
2	1555	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Narayana	Presidency College, Madras
3	1554	Venkatasubba Rau, Kuchimanchi	Government College, Rajahmundry and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
4	216	Devi Dyal Isser, A.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
5	911	Pattabhiramu, P. K	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
6	927	Ponnuswami Aiyar, Annamuram R.	Madras Christian College
7	241	Ezekiel, Arogyam	Do
8	1578	Subrahmanyam, Vuranam V. K.	Government College, Rajahmundry and Pachaiyappa's College.
9	784	Narasinga Rau, Kotapalli	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated
		BRANCH IV—*contd.*	
		SECOND CLASS—*contd.*	
10	961	Raghunathachari, Sriperumbudur E	Madras Christian College.
11	1748	Varugis, P. John	Do.
12	798	Narayanamurti, Pallimpalli ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
13	1805	Venkataraman, B	Government College, Kumbakonam
14	220	Gopala Rau, Tiruchengod V. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	285	Gopalan Nambiyar, Mayleyil ..	Presidency College, Madras.
16	1037	Ramachandra Rau, Gajavelli ..	Government College, Rajahmundry and Madras Christian College.
	1186	Rangachari, Venkatapuram ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
18	1057	Ramakrishna Aiyar, M. Subrahmanya.	Private study.
19	238	Eapen, Kandettil V.	Madras Christian College.
	1684	Suryaprakasa Rau, Yarramilli ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram.
21	1740	Varadachari, Krishna	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
22	196	Dakshinamurti, Gandhyala V. ..	Pachaiyappa's College and private study.
	582	Jagannatha Rau, Vijapurapu S ..	Government College, Kumbakonam
	959	Raghavendra Rau, S	Government College, Kumbakonam
25	871	Padmanabha Panikkar, Sukharan ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
26	1328	Subbaraman, Vadukkanchori K. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
27	1003	Rama Aiyar, Krishna	Do
28	289	Gopalaraju, Penumatcha	Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram.
	708	Nagabushanam, Sangamapa ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
30	717	Nageswaran, P. N.	Madras Christian College.
31	1230	Sachitanandam, Sabhapati ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1880	Vijayaramaiya, Surampalli ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram.
33	535	Krishnaswami, T. S.	Madras Christian College.
		THIRD CLASS.	
	16	Achyuta Menon, Panniket ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	73	Antony, S. Philomenathan	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	76	Appadurai, S. Jesudas	Madras Christian College
	199	Daniel, E. S.	Jaffna College and private study
	312	Govindaswami, Canta	Presidency College, Madras
	314	Govindaswami, T. M.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	329	Hariharа Aiyar, P. Vaidyanatha ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	361	Jagannatha Rau, Rachuri ..	Maharajah's College, Vizianagaram and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	386	Joseph, Jesudas M	Madras Christian College
	390	Kellat, Edward	Do. and private study.
	398	Kameswara Rau, Nori ..	Government College, Rajahmundry and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	399	Kanaka Raju, Penmarti ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram.
	449	Krishna Aiyar, Kalpathi R. ..	Private study.
	529	Krishnaswami, Sriperumbudur E ..	Madras Christian College.
	587	Lakshminarasimham, Donkuri ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	753	Narayanan, Lakshmanarayanapuram A.	Madras Christian College.
	825	Narayanaswami, K	Do
	835	Nilakanta, E.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	861	Oommen, Poyalil C.	Madras Christian College.
	929	Pranatartihara Rau, T. A ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	957	Rajagopala Rau, Tekumalla ..	Private study.
	1059	Ramanathan, V. Ramachandra ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1093	Raman Menon, Maanathazhat ..	Private study.
	1197	Ranga Rau, Dharmada	Government College, Rajahmundry and Madras Christian College.
	1204	Rangaswami, Kulattur	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1240	Saiyid Mahmud Padshah ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1256	Samuel, Cornelius	St. Peters College, Tanjore and private study.
	1271	Sankara Aiyar, Picha	Presidency College, Madras
	1342	Satyanarayana Sarma, Mallajosyula.	Maharaja's College, Vizianagaram
	1335	Sundararajan, P.	Government College, Kumbakonam
	1418	Somanatha Sastri, Samavedula ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	1454	Srinivasan, I.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1456	Srinivasan, K. (Pupil)	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1486	Srinivasaraghavachari, K. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1489	Srinivasaraghavan, Viravanallur R.	Do
	1511	Sriramamurti, Durga	Do
	1949	Sundaram Aiyar, Krishnaswami ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated
		BRANCH IV—*cont.*	
		THIRD CLASS—*cont.*	
	1703	Tammaya Sastri, Bhamidipati ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1707	Tiruvenkatam, Conjeeveram ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1732	Vaidyanathan, M. (1167 of 1907) ..	Do.
	1756	Vasudeva Rau, R.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1793	Venkatanarasaiya, Kottakota ..	Government College, Rajahmundry and Madras Christian College.
	1899	Viraraghava Aiyangar, Candadai ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
		BRANCH V.	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	1553	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Kodavayur S.	Madras Christian College.
2	1437	Srinivasachari, Chidambaram S. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
3	109	Babu Rau, Kolipara G.	Madras Christian College.
4	823	Narayanaswami, E. (1907) ..	Do.
5	1625	Sundara Aiyar, Calicut A ..	Do.
6	192	Chandrasekharan, Conjeeveram V	Do.
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	1575	Venkateswaran, A.	Madras Christian College.
2	647	Mahalingam, Venga	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
3	54	Annakanayana Aiyar, E Sankara.	Presidency College, Madras.
4	1843	Seshachala Aiyar, Brahmadesam C	Madras Christian College.
5	786	Narayanan, N (2065 of 1907).	Presidency College, Madras.
	892	Parameswaran, A	Madras Christian College.
	1956	Sundararaja Rau, Akkanur ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
8	1189	Rangaiya, Yelagalata	Noble College, Masulipatam.
9	1451	Srinivasan, C. R.	Presidency College, Madras.
10	1550	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Krishna ..	Do.
11	1741	Varadachari, R.	Government College, Kumbakonam and Madras Christian College.
12	1421	Somaji Sarma, Raghavatula ..	Madras Christian College.
13	1072	Rama Menon, Parincheri	Presidency College, Madras.
	1156	Ramaswami Aiyar, C.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
15	1427	Srikrishnaiya, Inguva	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
16	996	Rajaratnam, Paul J	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
17	1420	Somasundaram, Tirupur A. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1482	Srinivasan, Venkatarama	Madras Christian College.
	1559	Subramanya Aiyar, Sankaraseeha	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	624	Madhavan, Coumtta O.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
20	900	Parthasarathi, K.	Presidency College, Madras.
	993	Rajaram Nayak, R	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1491	Srinivasa Rau, Bhimaraju ..	Madras Christian College.
	28	Ahmad Ali, Sharif	Do.
25	587	Mascarenhas, James H. A ..	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	1586	Subrahmanyan, Chittur N (1907) ..	Madras Christian College.
26	610	Lakshminarayanan, Chittur R ..	Do.
	1272	Sankara Aiyar, Tarakad H. ..	Do.
30	496	Krishnamurti, Kanava	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	706	Muttuswami, S. R.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
32	1737	Vaidyanathan, T. R.	Presidency College, Madras.
33	489	Krishnan Nambiyar, Paramekavil ..	Do.
	1200	Rangaswami, Abgiri	Do.
35	569	Kuppuswami, P	Do.
36	322	Gururaja Rau, Karakopur ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1277	Sankaran, Kalpati S.	Madras Christian College.
	623	Madhava Menon, Vattoli	Presidency College, Madras.
38	795	Narayana Menon, Mantattil ..	Madras Christian College.
	1924	Visvanatha Rau, Mungamur ..	Do.
41	691	Muhammad Azimtullah Khan ..	Noble College, Masulipatam.
42	1114	Ramasubbu, T A.	Madras Christian College.
	1278	Sankaran, P	Do.
	1821	Venkataramanachar, Hobboni ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1010	Ramachandra, Mangalore	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	1123	Ramaswami, K. S.	Madras Christian College.
45	1202	Rangaswami, D (1907)	Presidency College, Madras.
	1597	Subrahmanyan, N.	Do.
	1816	Venkataraman, Rishiyur S ..	Presidency College, Madras and Government College, Kumbakonam.
50	533	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, K S. ..	Madras Christian College.
	1929	Yegnanarayanaiya, Tiruveram ..	Private study.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where educated.
		Branch V—cont.	
		Second Class—cont.	
52	1927	Whitehurch, William C	Madras Christian College.
53	1616	Subrahmanya Pillai, Sankara-kumara.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
54	520	Krishnaswami, Nagapatam ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	660	Margabhandu, Tiruvalam J. ..	Do.
56	1851	Venkatasubbaiya, Siddavanam ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
57	352	Jagadisan, M. K	Madras Christian College.
58	22	Adolphus, Albert C.	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	225	Doraiswami, Eshar	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1246	Sambaiya, Chaganti	Do.
	1760	Vedadri Rao, Pattankar	Do.
62	580	Kottikrishna Menon, Kunnpat ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	215	Govindaswami Aiyar, Pallavur V. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
63	606	Lakshminarayanaiya, Veppalatadi-yam.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1349	Seshadri, C.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	898	Parameraman, Tarur S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Madras Christian College.
65	1926	Tyasa Rau, Coimbatore M. ..	Government College, Kumbakonam, and Madras Christian College.
	1092	Ramas Menon, Kunnangat ..	Presidency College, Madras.
66	1066	Ramanuja Aiyangar, Kadabam V.	Madras Christian College and Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	671	Jayanathachar, C. P.	Presidency College and Private study.
70	604	Lakshmanarau, Medak	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	649	Makdum Ghulam Muhiuddin Mokhri	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	176	Chennaraja Urs, Mavuttur ..	Do.
	426	Khalifullah, P	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
73	548	Lakshmanarasimham, Desabhatla ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1246	Sankaraiya, Mattarasu	Madras Christian College.
	1664	Sundara Rau, Hanumgadi ..	Private study.
	144	Braj Mohan Lal	Nizam College, Hyderabad.
	576	Kuriyan, Thomas	Madras Christian College.
78	1697	Ramas Pillai, Padmanabhan ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1483	Srinivasan, P. R	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1283	Swamidas, John	Madras Christian College.
81	318	Balakrishnan, V.	Presidency College, Madras.
	104	Coelho, Venantius P	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	37	Albuquerque, Denis J.	Do.
85	875	Pais, Alexander A.	Do.
	1735	Vaidyanathan, P. R.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1900	Viraraghavachan, Tirupakuli A. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	253	Jagan Mohan Patnaik	Madras Christian College.
88	309	Krishnaswami, A.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	675	Mathias, John	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	679	Munakshisundaram, K.	Presidency College, Madras.
	355	Jagannatham, Kampajocyula ..	Private study.
	933	Punnaiya, Parna S.	Do.
	1085	Ramanathan, M. V	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1310	Sankaran, Talanchery	Madras Christian College.
93	1395	Sitaraman, V.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1409	Sivaramakrishna, V. Ramaswami	Private study.
	1554	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Nanu ..	Madras Christian College.
	1570	Subrahmanyam, I. S.	Do.
	1868	Venkatavasudeva Rau, Rayapati ..	Do.
	1925	Vittal Rao, Mandkur	Presidency College and Private study.
		Third Class.	
	1	Abdul Azizkhan, Kolar ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	4	Abdulla Khan, I.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	13	Abraham, Varughese	Madras Christian College.
	23	Aga Muhammad Hussain ..	Noble College, Muzaffarpur.
	31	Aiyappan, Connittan K	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	36	Albuquerque, Aloysius P. ..	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	38	Alvares, Michael	Do.
	39	Alvares, Victor	Do.
	44	Anandalwar, Mandayam N. ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	91	Aravamudha Aiyangar, G. S. ..	St. Peter's College, Tanjore, Madras Christian College and Private study.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where educated
		BRANCH V—*cont.*	
		THIRD CLASS—*cont.*	
94		Ardhanari Aiyar, K.	Presidency College, Madras.
110		Balagurunathan, Chittoor ..	Madras Christian College.
151		Chakrapani Aiyangar, R ..	Government College Kumbakonam, Madras Christian College and Private study.
154		Chalapati, Nilamraju	Noble College, Masulipatam, Madras Christian College and Private study.
170		Chellayya, S.	Madras Christian College.
181		Chidambaram Pillai, K. P. ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
197		Damodaran Menon, Chittur C. P. ..	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore, and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
208		Doraisami, Kumaran	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
252		Ganapati Aiyar, Rama	Madras Christian College.
255		Ganesan, A (1907)	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
258		Ganesh Narain	Nizam College, Hyderabad.
262		Ghulam Dastgir	Madras Christian College
271		Gopala Aiyar, G	Do.
295		Gopaleswami Aiyangar, Kavanur K.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
296		Govinda Karthara, K	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
297		Govinda Murar, Kottil W. ..	Presidency College, Madras
304		Govinda Pillai, Mudiyil K ..	Madras Christian College
308		Govindarajulu Nayudu, Pagadala ..	Do.
320		Gummuri Rau, Shimoga	Maharaja's College, Mysore, Madras Christian College and Private study.
327		Hanumanta Rau, Neti	Noble College, Masulipatam, and Private study.
346		Ittiyera, Thomas T.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
347		Ittoop, P. V	Do.
364		James, Govada	Noble College, Masulipatam, and Private study.
366		Janakiramaa, P. S.	Presidency College, Madras.
387		Joseph, Nedavattucheri V. ..	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
388		Joseph, Talist V.	St Aloysius College, Mangalore.
396		Kameswara Aiyar, M. S	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
411		Karunakara Menon, Ampalakat ..	Presidency College, Madras.
439		Krishna Aiyangar, Tandur ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Private study.
441		Krishna Aiyar, Chidambara ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
445		Krishna Aiyar, Ganapati (1907) ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
450		Krishna Aiyar, Sundaram ..	Do.
460		Krishnamachari, N. R.	Presidency College, Madras, and Private study.
471		Krishnamurti, Sabbavadhani ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
474		Krishnamurti Aiyangar, Pandi N.	Madras Christian College.
476		Krishnamurti Rau, Amur ..	Do.
488		Krishnan Attoa, K. V.	Presidency College, Madras.
491		Krishna Pillai, Aiyappa	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
493		Krishna Pillai, Krishna (Narayana)	Private study.
499		Krishna Rau, Channagiri ..	Madras Christian College.
521		Krishnaswami, P. A.	Government College, Kumbakonam, and Presidency College, Madras.
543		Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pallavur A. ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
556		Kumarabachari, Rayadurgam ..	Madras Christian College.
563		Kuppuswami, K. G.	Do
567		Kuppuswami, M	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
581		Lakshmaji Rau, Sunatu	Do.
607		Lakshminarayana Bhandari, Kundapur.	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
618		Lake, Lennel F	Noble College, Masulipatam
619		Lukes, Kanukuzhiyil K.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
622		Madhava Menon, Pattatil ..	St. Aloysius' College Mangalore
666		Martin, William	Madras Christian College and Private study.
671		Mathai, Mammen	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
672		Mathan, P. Idikula	Private study.
702		Muthuyya, A.	Madras Christian College.
711		Nagaraja Aiyangar, N ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
719		Namasivayam, V.	Do.
745		Narasimhamurti, Kalipatnapu ..	Noble College, Masulipatam
752		Narasimha Rau, Emmanni ..	Madras Christian College.
761		Narasaga Rau, Bandur ..	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore
764		Narayanan, M. R.	Madras Christian College.
794		Narayana Menon, Manaadhizhat ..	Presidency College, Madras.
808		Narayana Pillai, G	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
813		Narayana Pillai, Valliyat ..	Do
816		Narayana Rau, Hiriyur	Private study

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		BRANCH V—*cont.*	
		THIRD CLASS—*cont.*	
	839	Natesa Ayyar, S. V	Private study.
	843	Nayar, Pulikkal M.	St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	850	Nilakanta, S.	Presidency College, Madras.
	852	Nilakanta Pillai, Narayana ..	Private study.
	856	Nityananda Sastri, Davbhu ..	Noble College, Masulipatam.
	858	Noronha, Mark	St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.
	859	Obi Reddi, Chinnapalamada ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	918	Peramal Nayuda, Battini	Noble College, Masulipatam, and Private study.
	922	Pillailokachari, R.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	931	Punnayyam, P	Madras Christian College.
	942	Radhakrishnam, Ramaswami ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	948	Radhakrishnan, V.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Private study.
	983	Rajagopalan, P.	St Peter's College, Tanjore, and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	984	Rajagopalan, S. (Srinivasa) ..	Government College, Kumbakonam, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, and Private study.
	1031	Ramakotaiya, Lakkaraju	Noble College, Masulipatam, and Private study.
	1073	Ramamurti, A.	Presidency College, Madras
	1104	Rama Rau, Bapu	Do.
	1106	Rama Rau, M	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1123	Ramaswami, Mauli V.	Nizam College, Hyderabad.
	1138	Ramaswami, S. (1907)	Do.
	1155	Ramaswami Aiyangar, Tirumalai ..	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	1181	Rangachari, Madabhusi K. ..	Presidency College, Madras
	1183	Rangachari, R	Do
	1233	Sadasivam, P. V.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1240	Saladanha, William	St. Aloysius College, Mangalore, and Private study
	1249	Sambandamurti, S.	Presidency College, Madras, and Private study.
	1266	Sanjiva Rau, Netrakalli	Madras Christian College.
	1282	Sankaran, P. N	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, and Madras Christian College.
	1303	Sankara Rau, Mysore	Madras Christian College.
	1305	Sankara Rau, Ragada	St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.
	1337	Saundararajan, S	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1339	Savarimuthu, A.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1355	Seshagiri Aiyar, Vajjala R ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore
	1359	Seshagiri Rau, Lingampudi ..	Private study.
	1360	Seshagiri Rau, Potturi	Noble College, Masulipatam.
	1361	Sequira, John P.	St. Aloysius College, Mangalore
	1368	Sitaramaiya, Pallikhotla ..	Private study.
	1383	Sitaraman, Mukkamal P	Presidency College, Madras.
	1411	Sivaramasundaram, Kuliyur ..	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	1412	Siva Rau, Benigal	Presidency College, Madras
	1441	Srinivasachari, Saptarishabadur ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1478	Srinivasan, T. S	Madras Christian College
	1498	Srinivasa Rau, Paramarti ..	Private study.
	1521	Subbiya, S.	Madras Christian College.
	1565	Subrahmanyam, Arigalapudi ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1568	Subrahmanyam, Conjeeveram S. ..	Madras Christian College.
	1596	Subrahmanyan, N. E	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1602	Subrahmanyan, P. S. (1907) ..	Madras Christian College
	1628	Sundara Aiyar, Tiruvumbar R. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1653	Sundara Rau, C. S	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1672	Surappa, Motakatalli S.	Maharaja's College, Mysore
	1686	Suryanarayanan, P. S.	Madras Christian College.
	1688	Swamidas, Daniel	Private study
	1689	Swaminathan, D.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1694	Swaminathan, Vedaraniyan ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1695	Swaminatha Pillai, T. Sivaja ..	Madras Christian College.
	1710	Thomas, P. I.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1724	Unnamicha Nedungadi, T. Madathil	Madras Christian College.
	1738	Vaidyanathaswami, M.	Government College, Kumbakonam
	1769	Venkanayya, Tolluk S	Maharaja's College, Mysore
	1785	Venkatakrishnamurti Rau, Sangana-	Presidency College, Madras.
	1808	Venkataraman, C. S.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate	Where educated.
		BRANCH V—*cont.*	
		THIRD CLASS—*cont.*	
	1812	Venkataraman, M. S.	Government College, Kumbakonam, Madras Christian College, and Private study
	1813	Venkataraman, N.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Private study
	1822	Venkatarammanachar, Tambusami..	Madras Christian College
	1828	Venkataramanan, E. S. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1836	Venkatasatakam, Bhagavatula ..	Madras Christian College.
	1853	Venkatasubba Rau, Bhavaraju ..	Do
	1867	Venkatavaradachari, P.	Private study.
	1941	Peters, Grace	Presidency College, Madras.

The following is the list of failures in the SCIENCE DIVISIONS of the B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION held in December 1909 :—

[If candidates desire their F.A. certificates and B.A. term certificates to be returned to them to an address different from that given in their application forms, they should intimate their new address to the Registrar within one month after the publication of the results; if no such intimation is received, the F.A. certificates and the B.A. term certificates will be returned to the addresses given in the application forms after the 1st April 1910.]

BRANCH I

Pure Mathematics .. .. a
Mixed Mathematics .. .. b

Deficient in total number of marks . . . c

[Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject from which they absented themselves.]

Register number	Subjects failed in.	Register number	Subjects failed in.	Register number	Subjects failed in.	Register number	Subjects failed in.
35	absent	685	a	1053	b	1805	c
53	b	693	a b	1061	c	1807	a
55	a	709	a b	1064	c	1810	absent
62	c	714	a	1083	a b	1815	a b
72	a b	720	a b	1100	c b	1819	c b
88	a	722	a	1125	b	1826	a b
92	c	727	b	1139	c	1831	a
124	absent	732	a	1165	a b	1840	a
128	absent	740	a b	1178	c b	1847	a
141	c	748	a b	1191	a b	1857	a
153	c	750	b	1215	absent	1869	a b
176	a b	762	absent	1231	absent	1871	a b
186	absent	769	a b	1236	c	1885	a b
230	c	776	c	1269	a b	1706	a b
250	c	782	a b	1276	a b	1727	a
252	c	783	c	1301	c b	1728	a b
257	a	834	c	1308	c b	1734	a
272	c	836	a	1322	a b	1736	a b
275	a b	837	a b	1331	a b	1753	a
209	a	845	a	1342	c	1764	c
324	c	855	a b	1351	absent	1772	a b
357	a b	868	c	1354	c	1788	c
378	a b	870	b	1367	a	1792	a
382	c	874	a	1376	a	1794	a
401	absent	879	absent	1399	absent	1824	a
424	absent	893	a	1445	a	1838	c
425	a b	897	a	1457	a	1849	a b
462	c	918	a b	1462	c b	1861	a
463	a b	934	a	1465	c b	2873	a b
506	c	950	c	1471	c	1879	c
518	a b	954	a	1473	c	1882	a
540	a b	982	a b	1474	a	1891	a b
571	b	986	a b	1494	c	1905	a b
595	a b	988	a b	1510	a b	1922	a b
632	c	991	c	1533	a b	1930	a
641	c	1000	a b	1568	a		
656	a	1004	c	1574	c		
658	a	1012	a	1587	c		
668	a	1014	a	1593	a b		

BRANCH II-A.

Chemistry .. .. .. a | Deficient in total number of marks .. c
Physics .. .. .. b

[Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject from which they absented themselves.]

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
19	a	469	c	1119	a	1436	a
21	c	470	a b	1122	a	1448	c
41	a b	473	a b	1135	c	1468	a b
56	a	500	c	1146	a b	1506	c
57	c	518	a b	1150	a	1514	c
71	c	531	c	1153	b	1530	absent
77	a b	554	a b	1154	a	1546	absent
83	a b	562	b	1159	a b	1579	c
89	a	579	a b	1162	a	1585	c
103	a b	585	b	1194	c	1596	c
121	c	596	b	1198	a b	1633	a b
122	b	644	c	1199	a b	1636	c
127	a	646	a	1201	a b	1611	c
149	b	678	b	1219	a b	1642	absent
182	a b	688	c	1227	c	1644	c
218	c	693	a	1238	b	1692	b
226	a b	725	c	1244	absent	1681	a b
234	a	748	b	1240	b	1716	c
240	c	777	a b	1250	c	1727	c
242	absent	826	c	1254	a	1718	b
246	c	830	a	1262	a b	1722	c
248	b	840	c	1267	a	1762	b
265	a b	841	c	1284	c	1754	b
282	a b	865	a b	1285	a b	1777	c
288	a	880	a	1311	c	1776	c
323	absent	894	a b	1314	c	1786	a
325	a	896	c	1326	b	1814	a
376	a	928	a b	1329	c	1852	a
391	c	936	a b	1350	c	1865	b
413	a	949	a	1357	a b	1869	c
432	c	964	a	1370	c	1919	a
434	a b	1027	a b	1374	a b	1920	a
435	c	1035	a b	1375	c	1928	c
438	b	1056	b	1379	a b		
440	a	1077	b	1381	a b		
449	a	1084	b	1403	c		

BRANCH II-B.

Chemistry .. .. .. a | Deficient in total number of marks .. c
Physics .. .. .. b

[Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject from which they absented themselves.]

Register number	Subjects failed in	Register number	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number	Subjects failed in.
247	a	652	a	1318	a b	1762	a b
330	a	654	a b	1416	a b	1795	c
354	b	1054	a	1659	c	1816	a b
595	a	1232	c	1668	c	1621	a b
650	b	1290	c	1748	a b	1937	b

BRANCH III-A

General Biology .. .. a | Practical Botany c
Botany .. .. .. b | Deficient in total number of marks. d

[Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject from which they absented themselves.]

Register number	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in	Register number	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
787	d	1568	c	1676	d	1843	c

Rank.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		URDU.	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	668	Muhammad Abdul Ali ..	Madras Christian College.
2	1374	Shaik Muhammad, Belgaum ..	Do
3	258	Ganesh Narain	Do
4	691	Muhammad Azmatullah Khan ..	Nizam College, Hyderabad.
5	23	Aga Muhammad Hasan ..	Noble College, Masulipatam.
6	27	Ahmad Husain, Z	Do.
			Madras Christian College.
		SECOND CLASS.	
7	26	Ahmad Ali, Sharif	Madras Christian College.
8	341	Iftikr Husain	Presidency College, Madras.
9	262	Ghulam Dastgir ..	Madras Christian College
10	1238	Saiyid Ghulam Dastgir, E. ..	S P G. College, Trichinopoly.
11	144	Brij Mohan Lal	Nizam College, Hyderabad.

The following are the register numbers of absentees:—

Tamil:—306, 313, 342, 609, 924, 1231, 1380, 1495, 1513, 1580, 1735, 1790 and 1886

Telugu:—602 and 885.

Sanskrit.—87, 277, 536, 747, 976, 1047, 1109, 1111, 1210, 1305, 1461, 1532, 1542 and 1770.

Latin:—143 and 917.

(By order)

Senate House, 27th February 1910

F. DEWSBURY, M.A., LL.B,
Registrar.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 9] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1910. [PRICE, 2 annas.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following candidates have passed the SECOND LANGUAGE DIVISION of the B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION held in December 1909:—

[The F.A. certificates and the B.A. term certificates of candidates for the above examination will be returned only in the case of candidates who have failed to pass the examination or have yet to pass the remaining divisions of the B.A. Degree Examination. If candidates desire their F.A. certificates and B.A. term certificates to be returned to them at an address different from that given in their application forms, they should intimate their new address to the Registrar within one month after the publication of the results; if no such intimation is received, the certificates will be returned to the addresses given in the application forms after the 1st April 1910.]

Rank	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		TAMIL.	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	162	Chandrasekharan, Conjeeveram V.	Madras Christian College.
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	482	Krishnan, L.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1477	Srinivasan, T. R. (1907)	Presidency College, Madras.
	1613	Subrahmanyan, V. (1907) ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
4	515	Krishnaswami, G.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1113	Ramasubban, G. R.	Madras Christian College.
6	516	Krishnaswami, K. (67 of 1907) ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	42	Amirthagam, S.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
7	1230	Sachidanandam, Sabhapati ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1437	Srinivasachari, Chidambaram S. ..	Do.
	415	Kasturirangan, K.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
10	993	Rajaram Nayak, R.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	958	Jagannathan, K.	Madras Christian College.
12	1343	Seshachala Aiyar, Brahmadesam C.	Do.
	1927	Whitehorn, William C.	Do.
	32	Ayyaswami, P. R.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	426	Khalifallah, P.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
16	809	Padmanabhan, R.	Madras Christian College.
	1397	Sundaramjan, S.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	290	Gopala Rau, Tirtchangad V. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
19	717	Nageswaran, P. N	Madras Christian College.
	1741	Vanidachari, R.	Government College, Kumbakonam and Madras Christian College.

Rank	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated
		TAMIL—*cont.*	
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
	1014	Ramachandra Chetti, Gummudipundi	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1117	Ramaswami, A. (1907) ..	Presidency College, Madras
22	1474	Srinivasa, T. P. (1758 of 1907) ..	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1570	Subrahmanyam, I. S	Madras Christian College.
	1587	Subrahmanyam, N. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1637	Sundararajulu, C A	Madras Christian College
	403	Kandaswami, Mosur	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	705	Muttuswami, S. R.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
28	827	Narayanaswami, M. V. ..	Madras Christian College
	830	Narayanaswami, S (1901) ..	Presidency College, Madras
	1654	Sundararaj, B	Madras Christian College.
	71	Arumuha Periatambi	Do
	520	Krishnaswami, Negapatam ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	630	Mahanayakam, M.	S P.G College, Trichinopoly.
33	939	Radhakrishna Aiyar, P. M ..	Do
	1317	Saptarshi Sastri, Subrahmanya ..	Madras Christian College.
	1547	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Cacchi ..	Do.
	1661	Sundaram, Arcot	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	247	Gnanaos, G. Daniel	Maharaji's College, Trivandrum.
	1958	Gnanavan, Bhagyammadari ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	368	Janakiraman, P. S.	Do
	479	Krishnan, C. (39 of 1906) ..	Do.
	682	Manuswamiayakam, S. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	992	Rajaram, T. P	Private study.
40	1181	Rangachari, Mudabhusi, K. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1204	Rangaswami, Kabattur	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1314	Santoshanathan, Tanjore P. ..	Private study.
	1482	Srinivasan, Venkatarama ..	Madras Christian College.
	1630	Venkata Rau, K. S.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1926	Vyasa Rau, Coimbatore M. ..	Government College, Kumbakonam and Madras Christian College.
	4	Abdulla Khan, I.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
	107	Asirvadam, J.	S.P G. College, Trichinopoly.
	210	Devanesan, David W ..	Madras Christian College.
	215	Devasikhamani, Vedamanikkam ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	438	Krishnamachari, Arumbaiyur K. ..	Madras Christian College.
	510	Krishnaswami, Arumbaliyur C. ..	Do.
	533	Krishnaswami, T. K.	Presidency College, Madras
52	668	Manikamani, G.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	811	Natesan, Parangimalai	Presidency College, Madras.
	1156	Ramaswami Aiyar, C.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1281	Sankaran, P. M.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1629	Sundaraluri, Daniel V.	Madras Christian College.
	1685	Swaminatha Pillai, T. Soniya ..	Do
	1732	Vedronathan, M (1187 of 1907) ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1816	Venkataraman, Rishiyur, S. ..	Presidency College, Madras and Government College, Kumbakonam.
	3	Abdul Kharim, G	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	250	Ganapati, K	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	253	Ganapati Sastri, K.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	292	Gopalaswami, Abhiramapuram K. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
67	701	Muttaiyan, A.	Madras Christian College.
	942	Radhakrishnan, Ramaswami ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	989	Rajamanya, T S	Madras Christian College.
	1475	Srinivasan, T P. (1680 of 1907) ..	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
	1767	Venkatakrishnan, Sirukarumbur, R.	Presidency College, Madras.
		THIRD CLASS.	
	19	Adaikkalam, Maria S	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	63	Arantachari, P.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	68	Arunachalam, S	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	75	Appadurai, Jonathan D.	Madras Christian College.
	78	Appadurai, S. Jesudas	Do.
	89	Aravamudan, K. S. (1135 of 1907). .	Government College, Kumbakonam and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	92	Aravamudu, S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	94	Ardhanari Aiyar, K	Presidency College, Madras.
	104	Arunajatai, G.	Private study
	117	Balasundaram, T. A	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	118	Balasundara Mudali, V. D. ..	Do.
	119	Balraj, S. Joseph	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.

Rank	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where educated.
		TAMIL—*con*	
		THIRD CLASS—*cont.*	
	123	Bhagyanathan, Christian J. ..	Madras Christian College
	129	Bhashyam, Damal	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	167	Charles, Joseph L. ..	Madras Christian College
	179	Chidambaram, M S	Presidency College, Madras and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	181	Chidambaram Pillai, K. P ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	200	Daniel, Mokshakkan	S P G. College, Trichinopoly.
	214	Devasahayam, Arthur	Do
	226	Duraiswami, Gomutam C. ..	Madras Christian College and Private study
	231	Duraiswami, V	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and S P G. College, Trichinopoly
	249	Ganapati, C. N	Presidency College, Madras.
	295	Gopalaswami Aiyangar, Karanur K.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	321	Gurusaḍam, John	S. P G College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	365	James P. Daniel	Madras Christian College
	377	Jesudasan, M P S	S P.G. College, Trichinopoly
	386	Joseph, Jesudas M.	Madras Christian College
	392	Kalyanasundara Mudaliar, O. M. ..	Do.
	400	Kanakasabhai, Nagur	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	404	Kandaswami, Poonamallee ..	Private study
	409	Kannuswami, S	Presidency College, Madras.
	417	Kayarohanam, S	Madras Christian College
	427	Kodandaraman, P. D.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Madras Christian College
	468	Krishnamurti, M E ..	Presidency College, Madras and Government College, Kumbakonam
	474	Krishnamurti Aiyangar, Pandi N ..	Madras Christian College
	509	Krishnaswami, A.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	547	Krishnaswami Rau, Yendapalli ..	Private study.
	567	Kuppuswami, M.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	576	Kuppuswami, Tanmanur ..	Madras Christian College.
	575	Kuppuswami Mudali, Vellore B. ..	Do.
	578	Michael, V. S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
	684	Moses, Andrew V.	Madras Christian College
	700	Murugesa Mudali, Conjeeveram ..	Do.
	706	Nachimuthuniyan, Tirumanam ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	711	Nagaraja Aiyangar, N.	Do.
	714	Nagaswami, S. K.	Do.
	719	Namasivayam, V.	Do.
	732	Narasimhachari, Akur	Madras Christian College.
	734	Narasimhachari, Kanattur M ..	Do.
	823	Narayanaswami, B. (1907) ..	Do.
	825	Narayanaswami, K.	Do.
	836	Natarajan, M.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	842	Navaratnam, J. S.	Private study.
	868	Padmanabhan, N.	S P.G College, Trichinopoly and Pachaiyappa's College Madras.
	870	Padmanabhan, S. S.	Central College, Bangalore.
	881	Panchapagesam, T. S.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore and Private study
	886	Paramagnani Chetti, Mannal A. X	St. Joseph's College Trichinopoly.
	900	Parthasarathi, K.	Presidency College, Madras.
	906	Parthasarathi Aiyangar, Raghava ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	921	Pichumani, T. S.	St. Joseph's College Trichinopoly and Private study.
	932	Pillailokachari, R.	St. Joseph's College Trichinopoly
	951	Ramaswami, P.	Madras Christian College
	976	Rajagopala Aiyar, R	Government College, Kumbakonam and Madras Christian College.
	998	Raja Rau, T M	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	998	Raja, T. K	Central College, Bangalore
	1022	Ramachandran, Narayana ..	Pachaiyappa's College Madras
	1024	Ramachandran, P.	Madras Christian College
	1060	Ramakrishnan, A.	Do
	1062	Ramakrishnan, P.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1063	Ramakrishnan, Poonamallee ..	Do
	1082	Ramanatha Aiyar, Subrahmanya ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	1084	Ramanathan, J N.	Madras Christian College.
	1088	Ramathan, R	Do.
	1104	Rama Rau, Bapu	Presidency College, Madras.
	1119	Ramaswami, B S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		TAMIL—*cont.*	
		Third Class—*cont.*	
	1122	Ramaswami, D. S.	S P G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1127	Ramaswami, M. S.	Presidency College, Madras and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly
	1132	Ramaswami, P.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1143	Ramaswami, T. Kapistalam ..	Madras Christian College.
	1147	Ramaswami, V. S. (1905) ..	Do.
	1154	Ramaswami Aiyangar, S. S. ..	Presidency College, Madras
	1173	Ram Mohan, G. V.	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	1177	Rangachari, C. V.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1183	Rangachari, R	Presidency College, Madras.
	1222	Ratnaswami, Samuel W	Madras Christian College.
	1257	Samuel Ivanmai A.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore and Private study
	1275	Sankaran, A S.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1279	Sankaran, P. K. ..	Do.
	1295	Sankaranarayanan, Royaptoli ..	Do.
	1314	Santanam, V. B.	S P G College, Trichinopoly.
	1320	Sarangapani, Srinivasa	Madras Christian College.
	1336	Saundararajan, P.	Government College, Kumbakonam
	1350	Seshadri, K.	S P G College, Trichinopoly
	1355	Seshagiri Aiyar, Vajjala R ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	1371	Sethuraman, N.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1393	Sitaramma, Mullaivasal P. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1418	Sivaswami, P. S.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	1420	Somasundaram, Tirupur A. ..	Presidency College, Madras
	1454	Srinivasan, J	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1459	Srinivasan, Natta	Madras Christian College.
	1522	Subbaya, S	Do.
	1552	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Kapistalam S	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1556	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Pichumani ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
	1565	Subrahmanyam, Angalapudi ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1575	Subrahmanyam, S	Presidency College, Madras.
	1590	Subrahmanyan, G	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1600	Subrahmanyan, P. R.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1619	Sudarsanam, Arnold N.	Madras Christian College.
	1625	Sundara Aivar, Tiruvarambur R. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1638	Sundaram, P.	Madras Christian College.
	1663	Sundara Rau, C S.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1669	Sundaresan, P. G	Madras Christian College.
	1701	Tann Aiyar, T. S	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Madras Christian College
	1702	Tabichan, S	S P G College, Trichinopoly.
	1705	Tiruvenkatachari, P T.	Madras Christian College.
	1707	Tiruvenkatam Conjeeveram ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1715	Thomas, M D.	Madras Christian College
	1722	Trajarajan, Komarahgam R ..	Presidency College, Madras
	1731	Vaidyanathan, M. (1166 of 1907) ..	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1734	Vaidyanathan, P. K.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1735	Vaidyanathan, P. R.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1748	Varadachari, Krishna	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1742	Varadachari, Vinnagaram ..	Private study
	1761	Vedanayakam	Do.
	1794	Venkatanarasu, L.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1812	Venkataraman, K S.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1829	Venkataraman, E. S.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1874	Venkateswara Ettu, P	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
	1889	Vijayaraghavachari, Nirvalur V. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1895	Vijayaraghava Aiyangar, Candadi ..	Do.
	1905	Vijayaraghavan, Wallajabad ..	Madras Christian College
	1928	William, Solomon	S P G College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
		TELUGU.	
		First Class	
1	1672	Suryanarayana Attili	Private study.

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate	Where educated.
		TELUGU—*cont.*	
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	1679	Suryanarayanakameswara Rau, Muridevara	Government College, Rajahmundry
2	1267	Sankaraiya, Maddipatla ..	Madras Christian College.
3	653	Kumaraswami, Kandura ..	Do.
	723	Narasimha Rau, Idupuleti ..	Noble College, Masulipatam
6	1645	Subba Reddi, Kottapalli ..	Madras Christian College
	663	Murti, Akunuth ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
7	422	Kesavaramamurti, Kammireddi ..	Presidency College, Madras and Madras Christian College.
	1901	Viraraghavaiya, Pamarthur ..	Madras Christian College.
	358	Jagannatham, Pokkanuri ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
9	1398	Sitarama Sastri, Allada N. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1427	Srikrishnaiya, Ingava ..	Do
12	739	Narasimham, Abbaraju ..	Noble College, Masulipatam
	219	Dharma Rau, Tupi ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
13	1189	Ranganiya, Velugaleti ..	Noble College, Masulipatam.
	1439	Srinivasachari, Paravasu ..	Madras Christian College.
	1916	Viswanadham, Pulepu ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
16	196	Dakshinamurti, Zandhyala V. ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	1418	Somanatha Sastri, Samavedula ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram
	1789	Venkatakrishna Rau, Polkanuri ..	Private study
	397	Kameswara Rau, Avasarala ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	436	Kotaiya, Dwipala ..	Do.
20	896	Kamaraju, Kota ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram
	935	Purushottam, Sonti ..	Presidency College, Madras
	1956	Venkatasubba Rau, Nanduri ..	Private study
	14	Acharya Sastri, Varanasi ..	Government College, Rajahmundry and Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
23	174	Chenchavenkataramaiya, Durbha ..	Private study.
	1491	Sriniwasa Rau, Bhimaraju ..	Madras Christian College.
	1509	Sriramachandraiya, Jammalagedda ..	Noble College, Masulipatam.
	1034	Suryaprakasa Rau, Yarramilli ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	72	Annappa Somayajulu, Garimella ..	Madras Christian College.
	639	Krishnaswami, Sripermbudur E. ..	Do.
	743	Narasimham Kantimahanti ..	Private study
	758	Narasimha Sastri, Vallabhajosyula L.	Madras Christian College and Noble College, Masulipatam.
30	1037	Ramabhadra Rau, Gajavelli ..	Government College, Rajahmundry and Private study.
	1360	Seshagiri Rau, Potluri ..	Noble College, Masulipatam.
	1624	Sumitra, Hospet ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	1851	Venkatasubbaya, Suddavaram ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	326	Hanumanta Rau, Madireddi ..	Madras Christian College.
	658	Munattheran Nayuda, Pillaisetti ..	Do.
	767	Narasimha Sarma, Vibudakkom ..	Do.
	800	Narayanamurti, Uppu ..	Government College, Rajahmundry and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
38	520	Narayana Rau, V. Badari ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1325	Satyabaruchandrudu, Gadi ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	1569	Subrahmanyam, Conjeeveram S. ..	Madras Christian College
	1804	Venkatasury anarayana, Tangirala ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	1854	Venkatasubba Rau, Kuchimanchi ..	Government College, Rajahmundry and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	243	Ettirajulu, Cuttack ..	Madras Christian College
	399	Kanaka Raza, Pusumarti ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	598	Lakshminarasimham, Dasubhatla ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
47	605	Lakshmanarayana, Adilapalle ..	Do
	1421	Somayaji Sarma, Raghavatula ..	Madras Christian College.
	1699	Syamal Rau, Rallapalli ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	1749	Vasudevan, Parampattur ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	630	Mallikarjuna Rau, Bokkasam ..	Madras Christian College.
	733	Narasimhachari, Caram S. ..	Do.
	1326	Satyanarayana, Bhavaraju ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
54	1597	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Pudupakkam.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1572	Subrahmanyam, Kosireu V. ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	1675	Suryanarayana, Gantur ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram and Private study.
		THIRD CLASS.	
	196	Annudam, Dantamala ..	Noble College, Masulipatam
	169	Babu Rau, Kolluru G. ..	Madras Christian College.
	145	Bachiraju, Velavali ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		THIRD—*contd.*	
		THIRD CLASS—*contd.*	
146		Raghavamaiya, Yammarti	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
189		Chinnavenkataramanayya, Pullela ..	Madras Christian College.
213		Devaraju Mudali, Tiruppanmkadu	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
289		Gopalaraju, Pennaclim	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
308		Govindarajulu Nayadu, Pagadala ..	Madras Christian College.
312		Govindaswami, Chulu	Presidency College, Madras.
318		Gunaiya, Kota	Private study.
322		Gururaja Rao, Kanukapur ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
382		Jagannatha Rao, Vijapurapa S. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Private study.
383		Jagannathaswami, Siram S. ..	Madras Christian College.
398		Kameswara Rau, Nori	Government College, Rajahmundry and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
355		Kumaraswami Chetti, Pitti T. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
381		Lakshmaji Rau, Surata ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
600		Lakshminarasimham, Pedura ..	Private study
604		Lakshmiarasu, Modali	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
699		Maniswami, Chelapilla	Madras Christian College.
740		Narasimham, Bulipalli	Government College, Rajahmundry and Pachiyappa's College, Madras.
745		Narasimhamurti, Kalipatnapu ..	Noble College, Masulipatam.
756		Narasimha Rau, Vedurmudi ..	Private study.
760		Narasimhulu Nayudu, Tanga ..	Madras Christian College.
798		Nageswaramurti, Mallampalli ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
859		Obi Reddi, Chennapolamadu ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
918		Parthasarathi Chetti, Molichatti C ..	Madras Christian College.
907		Raghavachari, Kidambi V. ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
909		Patabhiramaiya, Vedum	Private study
934		Purushottam, Nyapati	Madras Christian College.
1077		Ramamurti Sarma, Mullapudi ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.
1105		Rama Rau, M.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
1106		Ranganauda Rau, P.	Private study.
1214		Rangaswami Aiyangar, Chellur ..	Madras Christian College.
1248		Sambaiya, Chaganti	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
1268		Sankaraiya, Mattarasa ..	Madras Christian College.
1316		Sanyasirayudu, Maddala	Government College, Rajahmundry.
2323		Sarveswara Rau, Kalluri	Do.
1331		Satyanarayana, Vennelli	Government College, Rajahmundry and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
1332		Satyanarayana Sarma, Mallapeyala.	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram
1366		Seshaiya, Paruchuri V	Private study.
1388		Seradhara Rau, Kanukollu ..	Noble College, Masulipatam.
1382		Sirdar Singh, K.	Madras Christian College
1401		Sitabrahmam, Peddula	Noble College, Masulipatam and Private study.
1461		Srinivasachari, Sriperumbudur ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
1452		Srinivasan, Carani S.	Madras Christian College.
1510		Sriramamurti, Durga	Government College, Rajahmundry.
1511		Sriramamurti, Durga	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
1514		Sriram Rau, Rachuri	Madras Christian College.
1578		Subbahmayam, Varanasi V. K. ..	Government College, Rajahmundry and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
1579		Subrahmanyam, Vedagiri ..	Madras Christian College.
1655		Sundararajan, Haggahalli ..	Presidency College, Madras.
1677		Suryanarayana, Yanamandra ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
1762		Venkatajoga Rau, Ryali	Do.
1785		Venkatakrishnamurti Rau, Sarugunta ..	Presidency College, Madras.
1783		Venkatanarasiya, Kottakota ..	Government College, Rajahmundry and Madras Christian College
1820		Venkataramana, Nilam	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
1822		Venkataramanachar, Tambraparni ..	Madras Christian College.
1857		Venkatanadha Rau, Pulepa ..	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
1862		Venkatasubrahmanyam, Paryam ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
1872		Venkatesam, Bellamkonda	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Madras Christian College
1819		Venkateswarulu, Nori	Noble College, Masulipatam and Private study.
1890		Vijayaramayya, Sarampalli ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram
1893		Vinayakam, Tiruvalangadupet ..	Madras Christian College
1906		Viraraghavachari, Tirupakuli A ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
1924		Yarratha Rao, Mungamur ..	Madras Christian College

Rank	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated
		KANARESE.	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	1492	Srinivasa Rau, Chikballapur V. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
2	279	Gopalakrishna Baliga, Buntwal ..	Madras Christian College.
3	1010	Ramachandra, Mangalore ..	St Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	1536	Subba Rau, Krishnaji ..	Presidency College, Madras and Maharaja's College, Mysore.
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	1672	Sanappa, Motnahalli S.	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
2	325	Hanumanta Rau, Gudnahalli ..	Central College, Bangalore.
3	1444	Srinivasaiya, Kaliyur ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1664	Sundara Rau, Hosangadi ..	Private study.
5	1505	Srinivasa Rau, Udipi ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	1697	Swami Rau, Lakshmeswara ..	Do
	596	Lakshmanarasimhaiya, Kilara ..	Madras Christian College
7	1386	Sitarangaiya, Gudimaranahalli ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	1255	Sampatkumaran, Mandayam A. ..	Presidency College, Madras
	737	Narasimhaiya, Maddagiri ..	Central College, Bangalore
10	761	Narasinga Rao, Bandur ..	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	1531	Subba Rau, Channagiri N. ..	Central College, Bangalore
	1698	Swamy, Jodukatti S. ..	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
14	1934	Aurora, Feliptea	Presidency College, Madras.
	203	Dasa Rau, Belliandi ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	620	Madhava Rau, Gibikote	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
16	1254	Sampat Aiyangar, Srinivasa R. ..	Central College Bangalore.
	1503	Srinivasa Rau, Timmajapaiya ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore
	1709	Venkannaiya, Tellala S.	Do.
20	49	Ananda Rau, Tumbet	Central College, Bangalore.
21	591	Lakshmana Rau, Shoddi	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	1035	Ramachandra Rau, Chikegondanahalli	Central College, Bangalore.
	142	Bindu Rau, Desai Kaginalli .	Do.
23	499	Krishna Rau, Channagiri .. .	Madras Christian College
	631	Mahabala Holla, Bandur ..	Presidency College, Madras
	1889	Venkatesaiya Gangigante ..	Central College Bangalore.
27	1098	Ramanuja Aiyangar, Bolar ..	Do
28	176	Channaraja Urs, Mavattur ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	1656	Sundararaja Rau, Akkanur ..	Do
	1832	Venkatarama Rau, Banavar ..	Central College Bangalore.
31	166	Channappaiya, Halasad	Presidency College, Madras
32	39	Alvares, Victor	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	1358	Seshagiri Rau, Honnali .. .	Central College, Bangalore
	1435	Srinivasachar, Pratyadibhayankaram.	Private study.
		THIRD CLASS.	
	49	Ananda Rau, Mulki .. .	Private study
	202	Dasappa, Belavadi .. .	Central College, Bangalore
	336	Hiranaiya, Malavalli .. .	Do.
	379	Jyaratnam Pillai, Tirumangavaram Y.	Madras Christian College and Maharaja's College, Mysore
	466	Krishnamurti, Kanave	Maharaja's College, Mysore
	472	Krishnamurti, Vellore A. ..	Central College, Bangalore
	607	Lakshminarayana Bhandari, Kundapur	St Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	632	Mahabala Rau, Dodballapur ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore
	649	Makdum Ghulam Muhiuddin Mekhri	Do.
	875	Pais, Alexander A	St Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	937	Puttanarasaiya, Vittalanarasaiya ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	973	Rajagopala Aiyangar, Nangapuram.	Do.
	1229	Sachitanandam Pillai, Panniceherri G	Do
	1417	Soans, Frederick	Madras Christian College
	1429	Srinivasa Aiyangar, Kattiganahalli R.	Central College, Bangalore.
	1752	Vasudava Rau, Devanahalli ..	Do.
	1801	Venkatanarasaiya, Kolar	Do
		MALAYALAM.	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	803	Narayana Panikar, Tirumangalam K.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
2	823	Madhava Menon, Vattoli ..	Presidency College, Madras
3	1189	Rama Varma, Koyikkal .. .	Do.
	1869	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Sankarasesha.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		MALAYALAM—*cont*	
		Second Class.	
1	871	Padmanabha Pankkar, Sekharan ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	383	John, Palackaren V	Do.
2	1767	Velayudhan Nayar, Parameswara ..	Madras Christian College.
	1886	Verghese, Chunkath P.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
6	329	Hariharn Aiyar, P. Vaidyanatha ..	Do.
6	1819	Visvanathan, P. K.	Do.
	423	Kesava Rau, Damodara	Do
7	496	Krishna Pillai, Purushottama ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Madras Christian College
	730	Narasimha Aiyar, M. Kolattu ..	Madras Christian College
	1277	Sankaran, Kalath S.	Do.
	453	Koshi Koshi Kuthatil	Do.
11	557	Kunhikama Karoja, Chonan R. ..	Do.
	1555	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Narayana ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	950	Kuttavan, Chakkungal	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
14	1003	Rama Aiyar, Krishna	Do.
	1763	Velayudha Menon, Ariyanparambat.	Do
	549	Krishna Warrier, Achumkalangara	Do.
17	652	Mammen, A Varughese ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
	1943	Parakotti Ammal, Gourikutti ..	Do
	1072	Rama Menon, Perincheri ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	800	Govindan, K Narayanan ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study
21	891	Parameswara Menon, Kollamparambil	Do do.
	1817	Yorki, Mary K...	Presidency College, Madras.
	17	Achyutan, Pokkancheri	Madras Christian College.
	434	Koshi, M Jacob	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	624	Madhavan, Comatta O ..	Do
24	894	Parameswaran Pillai, Raman ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	1092	Raman Menon, Kunnangat ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1097	Raman Pillai, Padmanabhan ..	Do
	1887	Verghese, T. Mathew	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and Private study.
	347	Ittoop, P V.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	351	Jacob, P. Jacob	Madras Christian College.
31	410	Kelu Menon, Koturi	Presidency College, Madras and Private study
	612	Narayana Pillai, M. K.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1331	Sekhara Munnediyar, Puliyamkolat.	Madras Christian College.
	45	Anandan, Mambalh	Do.
	92	Appukuttan Eradi, Kuchahl ..	Presidency College, Madras
35	389	Joseph, Tahat V.	St Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	410	Krishna Aiyar, Ayakad P ..	Madras Christian College
	561	Kunhiraman Nambiyar, Ayilyat K	Private study.
	1724	Unniricha Nedungadi, T. Madattil.	Madras Christian College.
	13	Abraham, Verghese	Do.
	658	Kunhikrishnan Nayar, Kunnat ..	Presidency College, Madras
42	855	Mammen, Mathai	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1308	Sanku Aiyar, Sankaranarayana ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	1550	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Krishna ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1799	Venkatramma Aiyar, Chittur P. ..	Madras Christian College
	84	Appu Nayar, Puthyil	Presidency College, Madras.
	156	Chamukutti Menon, Putingara R. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	285	Gopalan Nambiyar, Mapleyil ..	Presidency College, Madras
	346	Ittiyara, Thomas T.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	881	Kuppanasundara Aiyar, L. S. ..	Madras Christian College.
48	481	Krishna Pillai, Aiyappa	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	704	Narayana Menon, Mannathazhat ..	Presidency College, Madras
	808	Narayana Pillai, O.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1007	Rama Aiyar, Seshu	Presidency College, Madras
	1534	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Nana ..	Madras Christian College.
	1885	Verghese, A Mani	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	31	Ayyappan, Cannitton K.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	142	Chakko, Kandattil N.	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	295	Govinda Karthavu, K.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
	374	Iswaran, S. K.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	366	Jacob, C. Kurula	Madras Christian College
59	342	John, K Jacob	Do
	947	Lonappan, Parambi V.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1071	Rama Menon, Manayat	Do
	1662	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Vaidyanatha-puram R ..	Madras Christian College

Rank	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where educated.
		MALAYALAM—contd.	
		SECOND CLASS—contd.	
59	1621	Sukumaran, Kanot	Madras Christian College.
	1763	Venkatakrishna Aiyar, Eappal P. .	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	168	Chandrasekaran Pillai, G. ..	Do.
76	287	Govinda Marar, Kottil W. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	476	Kuriyan, Thomas ..	Madras Christian College.
	239	Kapen, P. Thomas	Private study.
	251	Ganapati Aiyar, Chidambara ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	280	Geevarghese, M. George	Madras Christian College.
	413	Karunakaran Nayar, Chettur ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	551	Kumaran Nayar, Tekkot	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
78	579	Karavilla, Thengamannil K. ..	Madras Christian College.
	619	Lukos, Kanukuzhiyil, K. ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	1271	Sankara Aiyar, Pichu	Presidency College, Madras.
	1415	Sivasankara Pillai, Narayana ..	Private study.
	1650	Sundaram Aiyar, Ramakrishna ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and Private study.
	127	Damodaran Menon, Chittur C. P. ..	St. Aloysius College, Mangalore and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	340	Ipe, Mathew	Private study.
	387	Joseph, Naduvattucheri V. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	498	Krishnan Atoti, K. V.	Presidency College, Madras.
	543	Krishnaswami Aiyar, Pallavur A. ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	561	Oommen, Poyalil C.	Madras Christian College.
83	884	Panikker, C. Philipose	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	888	Parameswaran, Tarur S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Madras Christian College.
	1172	Rama Wariyar, R.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1426	Sivikanta Pillai, Raman	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and Private study.
	1626	Sundara Aiyar, Kalattur	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	261	George, George	Madras Christian College.
	384	John, Mathew	Do.
	651	Maman, Valiyaparambil R. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	792	Narayana Menon, Elayadattu ..	Madras Christian College.
94	802	Narayanan Nambiyar, Teyyadi R. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Private study.
	1169	Ramaswami Aiyar, Pudukodu S. ..	Madras Christian College.
	1311	Sankunni Nambodi, Nellikot ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1733	Vaidyanathan, Nitani C. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Private study.
		THIRD CLASS.	
	8	Abraham, Abraham V.	Madras Christian College, and Private study.
	21	Adivarahe Aiyar, Vitamani ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	56	Anantakrishna Aiyar, Venkateswara.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	57	Anantakrishnan, Chittur G. ..	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	59	Anantanarayana Aiyar, E. Sankara	Presidency College, Madras.
	83	Appu Nayar, Chokur T.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	150	Charkn, P. Kuriyan	Madras Christian College.
	160	Chandran, Lawrence R.	Do.
	178	Cheriyan, T. Poonan	Do.
	187	Chinnaswami, Trichur J.	Do.
	191	Chuppaiyan, Tachat	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	208	Devadasan, Kumaran	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	234	Duraiswami Aiyar Kollengode S. ..	Madras Christian College.
	240	Eappen, C. Chakka	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	298	Govinda Menon, Ittikat N. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	304	Govinda Pillai, Mudiyil K. ..	Madras Christian College.
	359	Jacob, P. George	Do.
	411	Karunakara Menon, Ampalakat ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	412	Karunakaran, Churya	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	418	Kasturirangunatha Aiyar, Ailur V.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	445	Krishna Aiyar, Ganapati (2907) ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	446	Krishna Aiyar, Kallot V. ..	Madras Christian College.
	448	Krishna Aiyar, Naduvil V. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	451	Krishna Aiyar, Sekarapuram G. ..	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	452	Krishna Aiyar, Vadakkantand K. ..	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
	481	Krishnan, Edavalat K.	Presidency College, Madras.

Rank.	Register Number	Name of candidate.	Where educated
		MALAYALAM—*cont.*	
		THIRD CLASS—*cont.*	
	482	Krishnan, Oyitti U	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	495	Krishna Pillai, Narayanan ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	550	Krishna Warrier, Kiran Kulangarai	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and Presidency College, Madras.
	562	Kunhiraman Nayar, Kicheri V. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	563	Kunjunni Menon, Tattampilli ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	580	Kutti Krishna Menon, Kurappat ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	618	Lonappan Kandukulam P. ..	Madras Christian College.
	622	Madhava Menon, Pattatil ..	St. Aloysius College, Mangalore.
	636	Mahadeva Aiyar, T. Ramakrishna..	Presidency College, Madras.
	659	Manuel, Lawrence J.	Madras Christian College.
	671	Mathai, Mammen	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	783	Narayanan, Lakshminarayanaperum A	Madras Christian College.
	790	Narayanan, Tarakad S.	Presidency College, Madras.
	843	Nayar, Pulikkal M.	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	851	Nilakanta Pillai, Krishna ..	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	860	Ommen, Kakumanil E	Madras Christian College.
	883	Pankanni Menon, Mattilakat M. ..	Do.
	893	Parameswaran, Vengasallur V. ..	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	891	Paramu Pillai, Krishna	Do
	915	Pereira, Leopold S	Do
	918	Philip, K Bastian	Do
	1055	Ramakrishna Aiyar, K V. ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	1056	Ramakrishna Aiyar, Manjeri R. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1078	Raman, Nellicherry N.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1089	Ramanathan, V Ramachandra ..	Do.
	1221	Ratnaswami, Arukrandam ..	Private study.
	1272	Sankara Aiyar, Tarakad H. ..	Madras Christian College.
	1273	Sankara Aiyar, V.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	1299	Sankara Pillai, Bhaghavati	Private study.
	1310	Sankunni, Talancheri ..	Madras Christian College.
	1340	Sebastian, C.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1528	Subbaraman, Vadakkecheri K. ..	Do.
	1549	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Kavassan ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1551	Subrahmanya Aiyar, K. S. ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
	1566	Subrahmanyan, Chittor N (1907) ..	Madras Christian College.
	1618	Subrahmanya Sastri, Venkatarama.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1678	Suryanarayana Aiyar, A. ..	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1713	Thomas, K Chandi	Madras Christian College.
	1714	Thomas, Kallarakal C.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1716	Thomas, P. T.	Do
	1717	Thomas, V Idichandi	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and S.P.G College, Trichinopoly.
	1746	Varugis, P John	Madras Christian College.
	1774	Venkatachalam Aiyar, A. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
		HEBREW.	
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	324	Hallegua, Elias I.	Private study.
		URIYA.	
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	352	Jagan Mohan Patnaik	Private study.
2	1485	Srinivasa Padhi	Do.
		SANSKRIT.	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	1598	Subrahmanyan, N. S	Government College, Kumbakonam.
2	1440	Srinivasachari, S	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
3	1145	Ramaswami, T. M.	Madras Christian College.
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	786	Narayanan, N. (2065 of 1907) ..	Presidency College, Madras.
2	1225	Sathavala Mudali, Vellore ..	Private study.
3	1094	Raman Nayar, Karuvetti ..	Madras Christian College.
	1750	Vasudeva Rau, A.	Do

Rank	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where educated
		SANSKRIT—*cont.*	
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
	88	Anantaswami, Rama	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
	279	Gopala Aiyangar, Nuggihalli ..	Central College, Trivandrum.
5	823	Narayanaswami, M R	Presidency College, Madras.
	892	Parameswaran, A ..	Madras Christian College
	1810	Venkataramana, G. S.	Do
	87	Aravamudan, K.	Do
10	1245	Samashar, Tirumalai	Madras Christian College and Private study.
			Central College, Bangalore and Private study
	1802	Subrahmanyan, P. S (1907) ..	Madras Christian College
13	1643	Ramachandra Sastri, Tattangudi A	Presidency College, Madras
	1450	Srinivasan, C.	Government College, Kumbakonam, St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
16	1018	Ramachandran, G. (1907) ..	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
17	1723	Trivikramarama Rau, Kunukolla ..	Private study
	640	Mahadevan, Elapalli G.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
	46	Ananda Rau, Bangaramanjeshvara M.	Central College, Bangalore and Presidency College, Madras.
18	1483	Srinivasaraghavan, Viravanallur B.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1618	Venkataraman, V. H.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1821	Venkataramanachar, Hebbani	Do
	499	Krishnan Nambiyar, Paramekavil .	Do
	885	Rajagopalan, T. S.	Do.
22	1214	Sakharama Rau, Tembat	Madras Christian College
	1443	Srinivasagopalan, R	Government College, Kumbakonam
	1807	Venkataraman, C. (1907) ..	Presidency College, Madras
	236	Gopalan Nayar, Mukkancheri ..	Do
	903	Parthasarathi, Sesha	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
27	1101	Ramanujan, V. V.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1400	Sitaramasomayajula, Chiravuri ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	1553	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Koduvayur I. ..	Madras Christian College
	1805	Venkataraman, B	Government College, Kumbakonam
	1525	Venkataramaniyn, Hosadurga ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	47	Ananda Rau, Kabad	Presidency College, Madras
	254	Ganesam, A (1902)	Private study.
	288	Gopala Pillai, K. Narayana ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
34	1050	Ramanath Sujir	Presidency College, Madras.
	1091	Ramu Menon, Chatanath ..	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
	1210	Rangaswami, S. (1907)	Madras Christian College.
	1307	Sankarasubba Aiyar, Krishna ..	Do.
	1648	Venkatasubbachar, Kunigal R ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	795	Narayana Menon, Mannatill ..	Madras Christian College.
	783	Narayanan, P. Vaidyanatha ..	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	539	Krishnaswami Aiyangar, K. S ..	Madras Christian College
	887	Paramasivan, N	Government College, Kumbakonam.
42	937	Raghavendran, K	Presidency College, Madras.
	1149	Ramaswami Achar, S	S P G. College, Trichinopoly.
	2167	Rama Varma (23rd Prince) ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1176	Rangachari, C.	Do.
	1347	Seshachar, Gandadai	Central College, Bangalore.
42	1639	Sundaram, P S (530 of 1907) ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	471	Krishnamurti, Subbavadhani ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
52	730	Narasimhachari, V	Presidency College, Madras.
	1721	Tyagarajan, A.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	52	Anantachari, G.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	514	Krishnaswami, Erode S.	Central College, Bangalore.
	930	Krishnaswami, S. R	S P G College, Trichinopoly
	937	Perumaswami Aiyar, Arnakunnam B.	Madras Christian College
55	1166	Ramaswami Sastri, Mandakolattur.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1590	Subrahmanyan, Madura V. ..	Madras Christian College.
	1631	Sundaram, M.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1653	Venkatasubba Rau, Bhavarasa ..	Madras Christian College.
	1681	Venkatesa Brahmanya Aiyar, K. V.	Do.
	282	Gopalan, D. S.	Do.
	806	Kuppuswami, A S.	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
64	810	Rachakrishnan, K N, ...	Madras Christian College.
	1008	Ramakrishnan, K. S.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and Private study.
	1469	Srinivasan, S. (1210 of 1907) ..	Presidency College, Madras.

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		SANSKRIT—*cont.*	
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
	183	Chinnaswamiswami, Varahagiri ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	318	Govindaswami Aiyar, Pullavur V. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1138	Ramaswami, S. (1907) ..	Nizam College, Hyderabad.
	1193	Rangasthan, S. R. ..	Madras Christian College and Private study.
69	1246	Sama Rau, Anikuli	Central College, Bangalore.
	1251	Sambasiva Chetti, V.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1329	Satyanarayana, Uppudasi ..	Madras Christian College.
	1334	Satyaragavam Aiyar, Subrahmanya	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1363	Seshagiri Rau, S. K.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1562	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Yeddanlakancheri S.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	123	Balakrishnan, V.	Presidency College, Madras.
	800	Narayana Pillai, Krishna ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
	1303	Sankara Rau, Mysore	Madras Christian College.
70	1457	Srinivasan, K. S.	Do.
	1591	Subrahmanyan, M.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1651	Sundaram Aiyar, S.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1626	Venkataramanan, A. V.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	517	Krishnaswami, K. (1902 *et* 1907) ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
88	1308	Sankara Wariyar, Ramaputat V. ..	Madras Christian College.
	1353	Seshadri, S.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
		THIRD CLASS.	
	25	Agnihotradu, Jandhyala ..	Government College, Rajahmundry and Private study.
	41	Anandalwar, Mandayam N. ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	54	Ananta Kini, Ullal	Presidency College, Madras.
	84	Anantaraman, S.	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	89	Anantaswami Rau, Anigeri ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	89	Arramudu, K. S. (101 of 1907) ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	141	Bhavarshamurthyachar, S. ..	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	218	Dharmarajan, P. Suryanarayana ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	224	Duraiswamiyo, Tirunageri ..	Madras Christian College and Private study.
	225	Duraiswami, Echur	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	228	Duraiswami, P.	Private study.
	230	Duraiswami, T. B.	Presidency College, Madras.
	236	Duraiyappan, E. N	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	252	Ganapati Aiyar, Rama	Madras Christian College.
	255	Ganesan, A. (1907)	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	276	Gopaladeshan, K.	St. Peter's College, Tanjore and Private study.
	283	Gopalan, T. R.	Presidency College, Madras.
	352	Jagadisan, M. K.	Madras Christian College.
	396	Kameswara Aiyar, M. S. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	418	Kelu Attyoh, Kunnot	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	450	Krishna Aiyar, Sundaram ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	478	Krishnan, Ayilam S	Presidency College, Madras.
	500	Krishna Rau, Dharwar	Central College, Bangalore.
	513	Krishnaswami, E. R.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	556	Kumaratatachari, Rayadurgam ..	Madras Christian College.
	568	Kuppuswami, K. C.	Do.
	569	Kuppuswami, P.	Presidency College, Madras.
	571	Kuppuswami, T. R	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	582	Lakshmanan, Kalyanasundara ..	Madras Christian College.
	583	Lakshmana Aiyar, C. Sankaranarayana	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and Private study.
	608	Lakshminarayaniya, Vappalatadiyam.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	609	Lakshminarayana Jois, Belur ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	610	Lakshminarayanan, Chittur R ..	Madras Christian College.
	620	Madanamohan Ratha	Do.
	656	Manpaiya, Kanakatti	Central College, Bangalore.
	660	Margabhandu, Tiruvalam J. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	680	Minakshisundaram, M. S. ..	Do.
	682	Narayana, K. S.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	685	Narayanan, N. (1307 of 1907) ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	788	Sarasimhan, P. S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	817	Suryana Rau, Kunduri	Government College, Rajahmundry.
	821	Suryanarayanaswami, A	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	833	Suryana Venkatesha Rajah ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate	Where educated
		SANSKRIT—*cont.*	
		THIRD CLASS—*cont.*	
	835	Natarajan, E.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	837	Natarajan, P.	Do.
	845	Nilakanta Aiyar, Bhagavati ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
	850	Nilakantan, S.	Presidency College, Madras
	904	Parthasarathi, Timiri R.	Madras Christian College
	911	Pattabhiraman, P. K	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	912	Pattabhiraman, P. S	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Madras Christian College
	948	Raghavachari, Perungarur ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	959	Raghavendra Rau, S.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	962	Raghunathan, K S	Presidency College, Madras.
	965	Raghunatha Rau, Devaji ..	Presidency College, Madras and Government College Kumbakonam
	969	Raghupati, T. R.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	970	Rajagopal, Coimbatore	Central College Bangalore,
	981	Rajagopalan, K. V.	Presidency College, Madras.
	988	Rajam, S.	Government College, Kumbakonam
	1009	Rama Aiyar, Ranga	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and Private study.
	1029	Ramachandran, Sundaram ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1030	Ramachendra, Soundravadi S. ..	Do.
	1034	Ramachendra Rau, Banjaroppa ..	Central College, Bangalore
	1042	Ramachendra Sastri, Sondekappam	Central College, Bangalore and Private study
	1044	Ramadas, Godavarti	Private study
	1045	Ramadas, S.	Madras Christian College
	1053	Ramakrishna, Matti	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum and Private study.
	1065	Ramakrishna, S. A.	Central College, Bangalore.
	1066	Ramalinga Aiyar, Ganapati ..	Private study
	1085	Ramanathan, M V.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly
	1114	Ramarubba, T. A	Madras Christian College.
	1125	Ramaswami, M (1907)	Do
	1139	Ramaswami, Saligram	Maharaja's College Mysore
	1141	Ramaswami, T.	Presidency College, Madras and Private study.
	1168	Rama Varma (20th Prince) ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1189	Rangachari Venkatapuram ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1209	Rangaswami, Alagiri	Presidency College, Madras
	1202	Rangaswami, D (1907)	Do
	1209	Rangaswami, S. (1905)	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Pachaiyappa's College Madras.
	1216	Rangaswami Aiyangar, Somthangi.	Central College, Bangalore.
	1219	Ratnachalam, Tiruvadamarudur B.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1236	Sampurachar Maidngelam V. ..	Private study
	1266	Sanjiva Rau, Netrahalli ..	Madras Christian College
	1276	Sankaran, G.	Do.
	1278	Sankaran, P.	Do
	1282	Sankaran, P. N.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and Madras Christian College
	1299	Sankaranarayana Aiyar, L. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1345	Sashachalam Aiyar, Nagam ..	Private study
	1352	Seshadri Aiyangar, Grama ..	Maharaja's College, Mysore.
	1366	Seshan, S.	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1380	Sitaraman, K (1903)	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum, and Private study
	1392	Sitaraman, M. C.	Presidency College, Madras
	1395	Sitaraman, V.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1423	Srikantaiya, Yadatore	Central College, Bangalore.
	1425	Srikanta, Subrahmanya	Presidency College, Madras.
	1445	Srinivasamurti, Lakshmana ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	1456	Srinivasan, K (Pupil)	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1462	Srinivasan, Peruvemba K. ..	Madras Christian College.
	1473	Srinivasan, S. R	S P.G College, Trichinopoly.
	1481	Srinivasan, V. (1907)	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1483	Srinivasan, V K.	Presidency College, Madras
	1543	Subbarayan, Subramanya ..	Do
	1603	Subrahmanyan, R. S.	S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1604	Subrahmanyan, S.	Presidency College, Madras.
	1605	Subrahmanyan, S M.	Government College, Kumbakonam.

			Where educated.

SANSKRIT—*cont.*

THIRD CLASS—*cont.*

	1614	Subrahmanyan, Vilayanur V. ..	Pachaiyappa's College, Madras
	1640	Sundaram, P. S. (230f of 1907) ..	S P G College, Trichinopoly.
	1659	Sundararamayya, Kurella ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	1682	Suryanarayanan, S ..	Madras Christian College
	1688	Suryasekharam, P.S. ..	Madras Christian College and Private study
	1703	Tammaira Sastri, Bhamidipati ..	Presidency College, Madras.
	1709	Tiruvenkatathan, S.	St Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1736	Vaidyanathan, R.	Government College, Kumbakonam and Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.
	1737	Vaidyanathan, T. R.	Presidency College, Madras
	1738	Vaidyanathaswami, R.	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1744	Varahalakshmanarasimhaswami, Srimat G.	Government College, Rajahmundry and Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	1756	Vasudeva Rau, R	Government College, Kumbakonam.
	1768	Venkanna, Patadkulla ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	1774	Venkatachalam, Alampallam R ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	1785	Venkatanarayana, Sripada ..	Maharaja's College, Vizianagram.
	1814	Venkataraman, P	Presidency College, Madras.
	1815	Venkataraman, R.	S P G. College, Trichinopoly.
	1878	Venkataramanan, K. R.	Madras Christian College.
	1810	Venkataramanan, Mandalam ..	Presidency College, Madras
	1858	Venkatasubba Sastri, G. R. ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly and Private study.
	1860	Venkatasubba Sastri, Tirumakudla ..	Central College, Bangalore.
	1921	Visvanathan, T. S	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
	1922	Visvanathan, V. R	Madras Christian College.

FRENCH.

SECOND CLASS.

1	1642	Martin, Irene	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum

THIRD CLASS.

	1935	Bennett, Evelyn C.	Private study.
	1936	Cruickshank, Helen	Do
	1937	Florence de Concesao, Ida ..	Do

LATIN.

FIRST CLASS.

7	856	Noronha, Mark	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
8	216	Devi Dyal Isaac, A.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.

SECOND CLASS.

1	667	Mascarenhas, James H A ..	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
2	675	Mathias, John	Do.
3	87	Albuquerque, Denis J	Do.
4	1312	Santan, Minezes J	Do
5	195	Coelho, Titus P.	Do.
6	1704	Thamotheram, C. P.	Private study.
7	1381	Siqueira, John P	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
8	194	Coelho, Venantius P.	Do
	1339	Sivaramatta, A.	Do
10	73	Antony, S. Philominathan ..	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
11	36	Albuquerque, Aloysius P. ..	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.

THIRD CLASS

	68	Alvares, Michael	St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	349	Jacob, M. Varki	Do.
	426	Kesu Pillai, A.	Jaffna College
	574	Mathias, Dominic R. S. ..	St Aloysius' College, Mangalore
	647	Madaiya Pillai, C.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
	876	Pais, Louis L. S.	St Aloysius' College, Mangalore.
	1228	Subhramiam, V. S.	Jaffna College

PERSIAN.

FIRST CLASS.

1	1	Abdul Azizkhan, Kolar	Maharaja's College, Mysore.

BRANCH III-C

General Biology .. .. a | Practical Zoology .. .. .. e
Zoology .. .. .. b | Deficient in total number of marks .. d

[Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject from which they absented themselves.]

Register number	Subjects failed in	Register number	Subjects failed in	Register number	Subjects failed in	Register number	Subjects failed in.
160	e	510	d	1237	b	1767	d
357	e	760	d	1472	d		

BRANCH III-D.

General Biology .. .. a | Geology, Practical .. .. e
Geology .. .. .. b | Deficient in total number of marks d

[Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject from which they absented themselves.]

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
88	d	292	e ..	931	d	[illegible]	absent [illegible]ATION
173	e	511	a	999	a e	1697	a
202	d	555	e	1358	d	1749	a d

BRANCH IV.

Physiology and Psychology .. a | Ethics .. .. .. d
Logic .. .. .. b | Deficient in total number of marks d

[Candidates who where absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject from which they absented themselves.]

Register number	Subjects failed in	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number	Subjects failed in	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
27	a b c	351	a b	816	absent	1563	a b
32	absent	400	a b c	820	e	1575	a
52	b	403	a	877	a	1596	a b c
76	absent	412	a b c	946	c	1117	d
80	a b c	417	a b c	977	a b c	1119	absent
97	a b c	418	a	1022	b c	1453	a b c
102	a b	420	a b	1024	d	1529	a c
140	a	432	a	1049	a b	2334	a
148	b	446	a	1067	a	1547	a b c
258	a c	558	a b	1068	a b	1551	a c
183	a	569	a b c	1108	absent	1606	a b c
167	a b	951	a b	1121	b	1921	a b c
169	a b	583	a b	1137	a b c	1357	b c
185	a b	661	a	1184	a	1699	a c
187	d	691	a b c	1208	a	1701	d
281	c	697	a b c	1228	a b	1826	a b
220	absent	708	a b	1279	a	1885	a b c
235	absent	808	b	1295	c	1911	a b
237	a c	807	absent	1299	d	1917	a b c
260	a	810	absent	1323	a	1930	a b
328	a b	811	absent	1324	a		

BRANCH V

History proper .. .. a
Political Science and Political Economy. b
Special subjects .. .. .. e
Deficient in total number of marks. d

[Candidates who have absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject from which they absented themselves.]

Register number	Subjects failed in.	Register number	Subjects failed in.	Register number	Subjects failed in.	Register number	Subjects failed in.
17	a	578	b e	910	a b	1387	absent
18	a	582	d	925	a b e	1401	b e
30	d	581	a b e	930	absent	1414	absent
50	b	595	b	932	b e	1428	a b e
78	a b e	605	b	937	absent	1436	b e
86	b	612	a b e	1005	b	1439	d
93	a b	613	a b	1021	d	1452	a b
95	d	616	d	1033	d	1459	b
106	a b e	620	a	1052	absent	1469	a b e
134	b	650	d	1058	b	1470	a b e
146	absent	655	b	1060	a	1475	b
156	d	659	e	1066	a b	1484	d
165	d	674	b	1090	b	1486	a b e
177	absent	687	d	1132	d	1503	b
178	d	698	a b e	1161	b	1509	d
191	d	699	a	1172	b	1522	absent
193	b	702	a b e	1174	a b e	1542	b
207	a b	738	absent	1177	b	1552	b
213	d	741	d	1180	e	2057	d
223	b	752	absent	1188	b	2575	b
224	d	763	absent	1195	d	1590	b
93	absent	767	d	1205	b	1027	d
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	e	1207	d	1629	a
[illegible]	a e	760	e	1209	b	1637	a b e
36	d	767	a b e	1214	d	1658	d
339	absent	770	b	1220	d	1645	a b e
348	e	778	absent	1226	a b	1666	a
349	d	780	d	1251	d	1668	d
370	b	792	a	1258	d	1706	d
376	absent	793	b	1264	b	1713	d
383	d	798	e	1270	b	1729	b
384	d	812	d	1275	a b	1747	a b e
427	d	827	a	1294	d	1750	e
451	d	851	d	1299	e	1774	d
452	d	857	d	1306	absent	1776	b
475	b	880	d	1312	b	1800	absent.
489	d	893	a b e	1313	d	1829	e
498	a b	884	a b	1319	a b e	1837	d
502	b	876	d	1334	d	1874	absent
512	d	878	a b	1361	e	1889	b e
523	d	902	absent	1362	b	1897	a b
526	d	904	d	1364	b	1852	absent
572	d	907	a b	1369	a b		

(By order.)

Senate House, 23rd February 1910

F. DEWSBURY, M.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1910 [Price, 6 pies.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following is the list of candidates who passed the M.A. Degree Examination held in January 1910:—

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		BRANCH I (MATHEMATICS).	
		Third Class.	
1	10	Subrahmanya Aiyar, Eevara ..	Private study.
2	11	Subrahmanyan, Lalgudi N. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
		BRANCH II-A (PHYSICS)	
		Third Class.	
1	17	Sesha Aiyangar, K. V.	Madras Christian College
2	14	Abhiraman, T. S.	St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly.
		BRANCH II-B (CHEMISTRY).	
		Third Class.	
1	21	Badarayanan, S.	Maharaja's College, Trivandrum
		BRANCH III-A (BOTANY).	
		Third Class.	
1	27	Parthasarathi, Mandayam O. ..	Presidency College, Madras.
		BRANCH III-C (ZOOLOGY).	
		Third Class.	
1	30	Rangaramar, A. A.	Presidency College, Madras.
2	29	Gopala Aiyar, R	Do.
		BRANCH IV (PHILOSOPHY).	
		Third Class.	
1	36	Venkataraman, N.	Madras Christian College
2	31	Chakko, K. Cheriyan	Do.

Rank	Register number	Name of candidate	Where educated.

BRANCH V (HISTORY)

THIRD CLASS.

1	37	Dariswami Aiyar, Krishna ..	Maharaja's College, Trivandram.
2	48	Venkataramgaiya, T. Mamidipudi ..	Private study.
3	40	Krishnamachariyar, T. Madupusi ..	Do.

BRANCH VI (ENGLISH).

SECOND CLASS

1	53	Narayanan, Tarakad, S	Presidency College, Madras, and Government College, Rajahmundry.

THIRD CLASS.

1	57	Seshadri Aiyangar, Pundi ..	Private study.
2	60	Tyagarajan, N.	Do
3	59	Krishnamurti, Dwaraka B. ..	Government College, Rajahmundry.

BRANCH VI (TAMIL).

THIRD CLASS.

1	65	Venkataraman, C. P.	Private study.

BRANCH VI (TELUGU).

THIRD CLASS.

1	66	Ramakrishnaiya, M.	Private study

BRANCH VI (SANSKRIT)

THIRD CLASS.

1	68	Srinivasaraghavan, R	Private study.

The following is the list of failures in the M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION held in January 1910:—

BRANCH I (MATHEMATICS).

Register number	Subjects failed in.
1	Pure and Mixed Mathematics.
2	Absent.
3	Mixed Mathematics.
4	Absent.
5	Deficient in total number of marks.
6	Absent
7	Deficient in total number of marks.
8	Do.
9	Pure Mathematics.
12	Mixed Mathematics
13	Absent.

BRANCH II-A (PHYSICS).

15	Chemistry.
16	Do
18	Do.
19	Chemistry.
20	Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry.

BRANCH II-B (CHEMISTRY)

22	Deficient in total number of marks
23	Chemistry and Mineralogy and Mathematics.
24	Physics and Mineralogy and Mathematics.
25	Absent.
26	Absent

BRANCH III-C (ZOOLOGY).

Register number.	Subjects failed in.
28	Zoology

BRANCH IV (PHILOSOPHY).

Register number	Subjects failed in.
32	Deficient in total number of marks.
33	Do. do.
34	Psychology and Ethics.
35	Ethics.

BRANCH V (HISTORY).

Register number.	Subjects failed in.
38	Political Economy.
39	Deficient in total number of marks.
41	Do do
42	Science of History and Political Economy
43	Do. do.
44	Absent
45	Science of History
46	Science of History and Political Economy.
47	Periods of History and Political Economy.

BRANCH VI (ENGLISH).

49	Deficient in total number of marks.
51	Text books and all other subjects.
52	Text books
54	Text books and all other subjects.
55	All other subjects.
56	Text books and all other subjects.
58	Deficient in total number of marks.
59	Text books
61	Deficient in total number of marks
62	Do. do

BRANCH VI (TAMIL).

63	Deficient in total number of marks.
64	Deficient in total number of marks.

BRANCH VI (MALAYALAM).

Register number.	Subjects failed in.
67	Deficient in total number of marks.

BRANCH VI (SANSKRIT).

69	Deficient in total number of marks.

(By order.)

Senate House, 25th February 1910

F DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1910. [PRICE, 3 *pice*.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 1909.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in November 1909 in the subjects under which their names appear :—

[A notice will be published in Part I B of the *Fort St George Gazette* in the month of March stating when applications should be made for certificates. "Paid" candidates will receive their certificates through the heads of the respective institutions from which they appeared. "Private" candidates, except such of them as were examined at Madras, Mercara, Bangalore, Mysore, Trivandrum, Trichur or Ernakulam should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the respective districts in which they were examined, those examined at Madras should apply for their certificates to the Deputy Collector of Madras; those examined at Mercara, to the Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara; those examined at Bangalore and Mysore, to the Inspector-General of Education in Mysore, Bangalore; and those examined at Trivandrum, Trichur and Ernakulam to the Honourable the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.]

[N B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer-papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.	Where educated.
		LACE-MAKING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).		
		First Class.		
1	836	M Saindaram	Karur ..	W.M. Girls' Lace School, Karur.
2	1079	D. Gnanasolvam	Madras ..	S.L.A. Industrial Classes, Kilpauk.
3	1511	A. Thangam	Chingleput.	U.F.C.M. Lace School, Chingleput.
4	1206	A. Thanasundaram	Trichinopoly.	Private study.
5	1209	O Ruth	Do.	Do
	1339	G. Ponnammal	Nazareth ..	St. John's Girls' School, Nazareth.
7	1512	Thanapakkiam	Chingleput.	U.F.C.M. Lace School, Chingleput
8	1114	V. Mariammal	Trichinopoly.	Lutheran Mission Girls' Industrial School, Kumptown, Trichinopoly.
		Second Class.		
	1116	P. Muthunayakam	Trichinopoly	Lutheran Mission Girls' Industrial School, Kumptown, Trichinopoly
	1118	J. Amirtham	Do	Do. do.
	1119	Z. Mariammal	Do	Do. do.
	1211	S. Gnanadikam	Do.	Private study.
	1340	P. Ranjitham	Nazareth ..	St. John's Girls' School, Nazareth.
	1341	S. R. Chellammal	Do ..	Do. do.
	1677	P Rose Annammal	Madras ..	S.L.A. Industrial Classes, Kilpauk.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.	Where educated.

LACE-MAKING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

1678	P. Thurga Christiana	Madras ..	S. L. A. Industrial Classes, Kilpauk
1712	Yesudial Jyakan	Do ..	A. A. Mission Women's Industrial Home, Ranipettai

LACE-MAKING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

1212	D. Sellammal	Triplicane	Private study
1213	K. Marammal	Do.	Do.
1214	Dorah Sophia	Do.	Do.
1342	J. Pakkiam	Nazareth ..	St. John's Girls' School, Nazareth.
1513	V. Selvam	Chingleput ..	U.F.C.M. Lace School, Chingleput
1514	N. Lydia	Do. ..	Do. do.
1515	S. Samathanam	Do. ..	Do. do.
1516	J. Rajammal	Do. ..	Do. do.
1681	A. Annalatchmi	Madras ..	S. L. A. Industrial Classes, Kilpauk
1683	M. Georgiana	Do. ..	Do. do.
1714	Emilah Moses	Do. ..	Private study.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 23rd February 1910.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

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THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1910. [PRICE, 6 annas.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c

JUDICIAL.

Extension of Appointment.—The following extension of appointment has been made by the High Court :—

M.R.Ry. T. Lakshmana Rao, Interpreter, Court of Small Causes, to continue to act as Deputy Interpreter, Original Side, in place of M.R.Ry. K. Kuppuswamy Aiyar, on other duty, with effect from 18th February 1910 or until further orders.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
22nd February 1910.

Cancelment of Transfers.—The notification published at page 58, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th February 1910, ordering the transfer of the District Munsifs of Ambasamudram, Kangiri and Munnargudi, is hereby cancelled.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
23rd February 1910

Promotions.—The following grade promotions have been ordered by the High Court :—

During the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Ernest John Sombre White, for one month from 12th February 1910 :—

(1) M.R.Ry. Kottoth Adiory Kannan Avargal, B.A., B.L., to act as District Munsif, Second Grade.

(2) Mr. Alexander Paul Peter Saldanha, B.A., B.L., to act as District Munsif, Third Grade.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
Registrar.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
1st March 1910

BOARD OF REVENUE.

(LAND REVENUE)

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board has granted M R Ry. Y. V. Srinivasa Ayyar Avargal privilege leave for fourteen days from 18th January to 31st January 1910 inclusive.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Chepauk, 24th February 1910.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM, *Secretary.*

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Leave.—In modification of the notification published in page 1705 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Mr. Francis Farely Quinn, Inspector, Hospet Circle, will be considered to have been on privilege leave from 20th to 23rd December 1909.

25th February 1910.

W. A. FOWLER, *Deputy Commissioner, Central Division.*

FOREST.

Leave.—Abdul Aris Khan, Probationary Ranger, VI Grade, Ganjam district, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from date of relief.

Waltair, 20th February 1909.

Appointment.—P. Lakshmana Chetti, Deputy Ranger, Second Grade, Upper Godavari, to be Acting Ranger, Sixth Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from 24th January 1910.

Waltair, 12th February 1910.

Cancelment of Appointments.—This Office Service Order No. 354 of 1909, dated 24th October 1909, is cancelled so far as the appointments of Messrs. S. C. Reilly and J. L. S. D'Sylva as Rangers are concerned.

14th February 1910.

Appointment.—C. Venkatanarayaniah, Deputy Ranger, Second Grade, East Kurnool, is appointed as a probationary Ranger, Sixth Grade, with effect from 16th February 1910.

Waltair, 20th February 1910.

A. W. LUSHINGTON, *Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.*

Posting.—Ranger M R.Ry. A. Subba Row is transferred from the North Arcot to the Trichinopoly district and is posted to the Vaiyampatti Range.

Madras, 23rd February 1910.

Reversion.—M R Ry. C. Subramania Aiyar, Forest Ranger, Nellore district, is reduced from the Third to Fourth Grade, with effect from the 17th February 1910.

Madras, 24th February 1910.

C. E. BRASIER, *Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.*

PUBLIC WORKS.

Posting.—M R Ry. Durna Ramaswami Aiyar Krishnaswami Aiyar, Overseer, First Grade, is, on return from leave, posted to duty in connection with the Cauvery Project under the Superintending Engineer on special duty.

Fort St. George, 28th February 1910.

F. J. WILSON, *Chief Engineer, P. W.D.*

Leave.—M.R Ry. L. S. Panchapakesa Sarma Avargal, Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, in charge of No. III sub-division of the Godavari Eastern division, is granted privilege leave for twenty-eight days with effect from 4th March 1910 or date of relief.

Camp Dowlaishwaram, 22nd February 1910.

A. C. LANGSTON, *Superintending Engineer, I Circle.*

Leave.—Under articles 242 (a) and 260, Civil Service Regulations, M R Ry. M. V. Natesa Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Bellary division, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 7th March 1910 or subsequent date of relief.

Bellary, 22nd February 1910.

P. R. ALLEN, *Superintending Engineer, III Circle.*

Transfer.—M R.Ry. Tandalam Rajagopala Chari Srinivasa Raghavachary, Supervisor, is transferred from the Tinnevelly to the Madura division. This cancels his transfer to the Trichinopoly division notified in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th January 1910.

Trichinopoly, 24th February 1910.

H. E. CLERK,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

INVENTIONS.

The following specifications of inventions have been filed in accordance with section 11 of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, and are open to inspection at the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, on the payment of a fee of one rupee in the case of each specification :—

(By Messrs. James Howden and Company, Limited, Engineers, and James Howden Hume, Director, both of 195, Scotland Street, Glasgow, Scotland)—"Improved means for controlling the air supply to locomotive boiler furnaces."

(By Alexander Sydney Ramage, Chemist, of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, United States of America)—"Method of recovering iron from ores and preparing iron alloys."

(By M. M. Wolff, Civil Engineer and Landlord, of 9, Western Street, Calcutta)—"An improvement to roller furniture and shutters to be known as 'Zabs Obsoluted Furniture'."

(By Messrs Tyer and Company, Limited, Engineers, of Ashwin Street, Dalston Junction, in the County of London)—"Improvements in apparatus for ensuring safety in railway traffic."

(By James Gayley, of 71, Broadway, Metallurgical Engineer, New York City, in the County and State of New York, United States of America)—"Improvements in apparatus for drying air."

(By The Silent Writing Machine Company, Manufacturers, a Corporation at No. 923, White Building, in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, United States of America)—"Improvements in escapement mechanism for typewriting machines."

(By the Silent Writing Machine Company, Manufacturers, No 923, White Building, in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, United States of America)—"Improvements in typewriting machines."

{ Do. do. }—" Do. ."
{ Do. do. }—"Improvements in platen shifting mechanism for typewriting machines."

{ Do. do. }—"Improvements in key actions for typewriting machines."

(By Arthur William Wall, Engineer, of Rea Motor Works, Aston Road, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, England)—"Improvements in or relating to motor attachments for velocipedes."

(By James Cockle Cuxn, Pensioner, formerly of the Public Works Department, Bengal, at present residing at Wheeler Lodge, Wheeler Road, Cleveland Town, Bangalore Cantonment)—"Cuxn's No plus Ultra Secure Letter File" whereby letters or other documents may be filed or pressed, without folding, the use of pins, paste, string or otherwise fastening them in such a manner that any letter or document or any number of them may be examined, chosen, taken out, and replaced in the same order without at any time or in any manner disarranging any of the others, etc.

(By Hans Siegwart, Architect, of 3, Sempacherstrasse, Lucerne, in the Republic of Switzerland)—"An improved process and apparatus for the production of cylindrical and the like bodies from concrete or the like."

(By Messrs. Arthur Hungerford Pollen, a Director of Linotype and Machinery, Limited, John Glennie Holbourne, Linotype Operator, both of 188 and 189, Fleet Street, London, England, and William Fletcher, Engineer of Linotype and Machinery Depot, Mercer's Avenue, Endell Street, Long Acre, in the County of Middlesex, England)—"Improvements connected with the magazines of typographical composing machines."

(By Nicholas Stilwell, Mining Engineer, Salter's Buildings, 71, Phayre Street, Rangoon)—"An elevator dredging bidder."

(By A. A. Buchmann and A. Duclos, Motor Engineers, 52, Gurahat Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta India),—"Transmission by friction disks and by belt depending from a new clutch system and differential adaptable to motor-car which can be made of any size and from any metal."

(By Archibald Allan Crawford, Engineer, of 9, Medows Street, Bombay)—"An improved portable electrical accumulator."

(By Carl Fridrich Siegert, Tinsmith, of 35, Betty Street, Jeppes, near Johannesburg, Transvaal)—"Improvements in the treatment of auriferous black sand, concentrates and other like metalliferous materials, for the recovery of the metal contents thereof."

(By Wilhelm Alexander Felix Bleeck, Electrician, care of Jules, Love & Co., of 284 and 286, Queen Street, Brisbane, in the State of Queensland, Commonwealth of Australia,)—"Improvements in primary batteries."

(By James Scott Turner, Engineer and Arthur Wellesley Maxwell, Merchant, both of 97, Queen Victoria Street, London, E. C., England —" Improvements in or relating to the treatment of bamboo pulp and other similar materials."

(By Paul Lebeau, Engineer of 59, Rule Gambetta, Creil (Oise), Republic of France]—" Improvements in or relating to locking bars for use on railways "

(By William Herbert Hratt, Chemical Expert and Engineer, of Norman Cottage, Cookham, in the County of Berkshire, England, and Percy Douglas Penn, Merchant, of 4, Campdon Road, South Croydon Surrey, England)—" Improvements relating to the reclamation of waste rubber and vulcanite "

(By Alfred Parry, M. I., Mech. E of "Staveley" Sandheys, Waterloo, Liverpool)—" Improvements in apparatus for rolling tea leaves and the like."

(By Wilbam Milton Watson, District Loco. Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railways, Igatpuri)—" A steam air or water sanding arrangement to prevent the slipping of the wheels of locomotive or other wheeled vehicles requiring the use of sand for this purpose."

W. S. MEYER,
Chief Secretary.

Fort St George, 1st March 1910

REMOVAL OF OFFICE.

The Office of the Canarese Translator to Government has been removed to the Secretariat Buildings, Fort St George All communications intended for this office should henceforth be addressed to Fort St George.

Canarese Translator's Office, Fort St. George,
28th February 1910

S. MANGESH RAU,
Canarese Translator to Government.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that, on the 21st December 1908, treasure consisting of Rs. 134 cash was found buried in an earthen pot in the house of the late Bhashmangam Chalaharaya at Pata Chinnepalle, Chicacole taluk, Ganjam district.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by an agent duly authorised before the Collector of Ganjam at his office at Chatrapur on Thursday the 14th day of July 1910 in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Ganjam Collector's Office,
12th February 1910

N. MACMICHAEL,
Ag. Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on the 14th June 1909, treasure, approximately valued at Rs 60, consisting of 15 small gold coins valued at Rs 4 each, was found by certain workmen while levelling and rendering fit for regi cultivation plot S. No 168-1A of Puttige village, Mangalore taluk, South Canara district.

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Canara at his office, at Mangalore, on the 23rd May 1910, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

South Canara Collector's Office,
Mangalore, 28th Dec. 1909.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
Collector.

Under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that treasure consisting of two lamps, two plates and one stool or stand, all of brass worth about Rs 25 were found on 1st July 1909 by (1) Talari Tiruka, (2) Reddi Basavana Gowd, (3) Rayappa, (4) Javali Channabasappa, (5) Jas Lakshmanakhat, (6) Mallappana Channa Basappa, (7) Javali Gureddappa, (8) Madenur Sangappa, (9) Amarasettappa, (10) Jarab Senappa, (11) Schoolmaster Gopal Row, (12) Guru Mallana Gangadharappa, buried in a vanka close to the village of Chigateri, Harpanahalli taluk, Bellary district

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by duly authorised agent before the Collector of Bellary at his office at Bellary on 13th June 1910 in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act

Bellary Collector's Office,
9th January 1910.

J. A. CUMMING,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards for the week ending 21st January 1910.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS.							DEATHS.																Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	
		Class.				Total Births.			Class.				Total Deaths.			Causes of Death.									Total Births	Total Deaths.
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Acute Primary diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.		
Madura ..	105,984	2	97	2	..	43	48	91	1	108	25	..	65	67	132	71	..	..	19	9	4	1	34	44·6	84·8
Trichinopoly ..	104,721	9	41	18	..	33	33	59	9	55	6	..	37	33	70	..	..	..	11	14	..	..	45	32·8	34·3
Calicut ..	79,981	..	95	36	1	84	40	74	1	14	14	..	15	14	29	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	24	30·0	19·6
Salem ..	70,621	1	47	1	..	27	22	59	2	43	2	..	36	31	67	12	..	..	16	4	5	..	33	43·4	49·3
Kumbakonam ..	59,673	..	30	..	..	10	20	30	..	29	..	..	15	14	29	3	..	..	3	3	2	..	18	26·1	25·3
Bellary ..	58,247	..	18	14	..	18	16	32	..	15	6	1	7	15	22	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	13	28·9	19·9
Tanjore ..	57,870	3	37	1	..	24	17	41	4	54	2	..	32	28	60	5	13	..	9	5	..	1	30	38·8	53·9
Negapatam ..	57,190	4	21	4	..	19	10	29	1	21	11	..	19	14	33	2	..	..	8	4	..	..	19	26·4	30·0
Coimbatore ..	53,080	..	27	1	..	14	14	28	1	32	1	..	23	21	34	..	..	4	1	1	..	3	25	27·4	33·3
Cuddalore ..	52,216	2	38	..	..	24	16	40	..	29	..	..	16	13	29	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	23	39·8	24·9
Cocanada ..	48,093	..	32	..	..	16	16	32	..	15	..	..	10	5	15	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	9	34·0	16·9
Conjeeveram ..	46,164	..	21	..	..	12	9	21	..	95	1	..	19	17	36	..	..	..	2	9	1	1	24	23·7	40·9
Palghat ..	44,177	1	17	6	..	11	12	23	..	20	4	..	12	12	24	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	19	27·1	28·2
Mangalore ..	44,108	12	23	3	..	19	19	38	8	25	9	..	25	17	42	..	18	4	1	1	3	..	14	44·8	49·5
Vellore ..	43,537	1	24	3	..	20	13	33	..	20	4	..	17	7	24	..	..	..	..	9	2	..	13	39·4	29·7
Vizagapatam ..	40,892	..	19	6	..	14	11	25	1	19	..	..	10	10	20	..	..	..	5	3	1	..	11	32·8	25·4
Tinnevelly ..	40,369	1	37	3	..	13	23	41	..	46	8	..	28	25	51	9	..	..	2	10	6	..	25	52·7	65·5
Palamcottah ..	39,545	3	20	9	..	13	19	32	3	23	7	..	16	19	35	4	2	..	..	19	5	..	9	42·1	49·0
Masulipatam ..	39,507	..	38	1	..	20	19	39	..	24	2	..	14	12	26	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	22	51·3	34·3
Rajahmundry ..	36,408	9	27	2	..	11	21	32	..	20	1	..	8	13	21	..	1	..	5	1	1	..	13	45·7	30·0
Vizianagram ..	34,583	..	26	2	..	18	15	28	2	25	1	..	10	18	28	..	..	..	7	10	1	..	10	42·1	42·1
Ellore ..	33,521	..	25	2	..	10	12	27	..	21	3	..	19	5	24	..	..	..	6	1	3	..	14	42·9	37·2
Nellore ..	32,040	..	19	5	..	8	16	24	..	12	6	..	9	9	18	..	6	..	5	..	..	..	7	39·9	29·2
Guntur ..	30,833	1	17	6	..	7	17	24	2	19	3	..	9	15	24	..	2	..	3	1	..	..	18	49·5	49·5
Adoni ..	30,419	1	7	5	..	6	7	13	..	2	9	..	3	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	22·3	13·7
Tuticorin ..	28,018	4	10	2	..	10	6	16	10	31	2	..	22	21	43	..	..	..	13	4	2	..	24	29·7	73·7
Tellicherry ..	27,883	2	14	16	..	19	13	32	1	13	9	..	15	9	23	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	16	59·7	42·9
Cannanore ..	27,611	4	15	15	1	19	17	35	9	9	8	..	8	9	17	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	15	65·4	31·5
Srivilliputtur ..	26,382	1	24	..	..	14	11	25	..	30	2	..	15	17	32	7	..	..	9	9	7	..	10	49·3	63·1
Berhampur ..	25,729	..	21	..	..	9	12	21	..	20	3	..	10	13	23	..	1	..	11	2	1	..	9	42·4	46·5
Kurnool ..	25,376	..	9	8	..	10	5	14	1	2	4	..	2	5	7	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	4	30·7	14·8
Dindigul ..	25,152	3	21	8	..	10	17	27	2	19	1	..	8	11	19	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	13	55·8	39·2
Octacamund ..	19,596	..	3	3	3	7	3	10	3	3	..	3	7	2	9	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	7	28·0	25·2
Total ..	1,485,899	58	862	178	5	915	558	1,103	66	870	145	4	559	515	1,074	112	40	13	140	132	62	7	568	38·9	37·8

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
28th February 1910.

S. BALASUNDRAM, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT MADRAS.

Notice is hereby given that petitions to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors have been filed by the undermentioned persons praying for the benefit of the Act, 11 Vic., c. 21 ("To consolidate and amend the Law relating to Insolvent Debtors in India"), and that orders have been made by the said Insolvent Court vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvents in J. R. B. Branson, Esquire, the Official Assignee of the said Court; and all persons indebted to the said insolvents, or who have any of their estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

If any creditor intends to oppose the discharge of the said insolvents, notice of such intention and of the grounds of such intended opposition must be given to the said insolvents in writing three clear days before the day of hearing, exclusive both of the day of giving such notice and of the said day of hearing; and a like notice of such opposition must be left in my office on the same day. The petitions and schedules will be produced by me for inspection and examination at my office, and copies of the petitions and schedules, or such part thereof as shall be required, will be furnished by me.

Numbers of petitions.	Names and descriptions of insolvents	Dates of first meeting of creditors at the office of the Official Assignee	Dates of hearing
12 of 1910 ..	William John Shorland, Assistant Station Master, Royapuram, residing at the Railway Premises, Madras	16th March 1910	21st March 1910.
16 of 1910 ..	M. Venkatesiah, a petty merchant, residing at No. 8, Narayana Mudaly Street, Georgetown, Madras	16th do.	21st do.
17 of 1910 ..	Ve. Kolandai Asari, a goldsmith, residing at No. 113, Linghi Chetty Street, Georgetown, Madras	16th do. ..	21st do.
18 of 1910 ..	M. Gopala Chetty, a daily merchant and commission agent at Pannur, South Arcot district, now temporarily residing at No. 70, Anthappa Naicken Street, Georgetown, Madras	23rd do. ..	4th April 1910.
19 of 1910 ..	(1) Mount Muthusamy Mudaliar, Assistant in Framjee Pestanjee Bhangara residing at No. 52, Singarana Chetty Street, Chintadripet, Madras, and (2) Mount Ramaswamy Mudaliar, binder in Selden & Co., residing at No. 52, Singarana Chetty Street, Chintadripet, Madras.	Nil ..	4th do.
20 of 1910 ..	A. Savarimuthu Pillai, a Municipal pensioner, residing at No. 68, Savarimuthu Street, Kasimedupet, Madras.	Nil ..	4th do.

Chief Clerk's Office, Madras,
25th February 1910.

J. R. ATKINSON,
Chief Clerk.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MADRAS CITY CIVIL COURT.

Notice is hereby given that the Madras City Civil Court will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 16th May to Saturday the 16th July 1910, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

Arrangement will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

City Civil Court, Madras,
17th February 1910.

C. V. KUMARASAWMI SASTRI,
City Civil Judge.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

(1) The District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court, Bellary.	For two months from Monday, the 11th April, to Saturday, the 11th June 1910, both days inclusive.
(2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Bellary, Hospet and Penukonda.	For six weeks from Monday, the 2nd May, to Saturday, the 11th June 1910, both days inclusive.

2 During the adjournment, no plaint, petition, or other paper will be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment

3 Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Bellary, 11th February 1910. A. T. FORBES, *District and Sessions Judge.*

In modification of this Court's notification, dated the 11th February 1910, the District Munsif's Court of Bellary will be closed for the annual recess from Monday the 11th April to Saturday the 21st May 1910, both days inclusive.

District and Sessions Court, Bellary, 15th February 1910 A. T. FORBES, *District and Sessions Judge.*

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Kurnool will be adjourned for the midsummer vacation for two months from Tuesday the 5th day of April to Saturday the 4th day of June 1910, both days inclusive, and the District Munsifs' Courts of Kurnool, Nandyal and Gooty for last six weeks from Monday the 25th day of April to Saturday the 4th day of June 1910, both days inclusive, and the District Munsif's Court of Markapur for first six weeks from Tuesday the 5th day of April to Monday the 16th day of May 1910, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

3 Arrangements will, however, be made—

(1) for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment;
(2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeals, etc.;
(3) for the due service and return to the High Court of the notices issued to respondents;
(4) for all administrative correspondence; and
(5) for the mutual service and return of processes, during the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail, etc., will not be entertained by the Sessions Judge at places outside the local limits of his division during the recess. They should be made to the High Court. (High Court Circular Dis. No. 1176 A of 1908, dated 13th October 1908.)

District and Sessions Court, Kurnool, 23rd February 1910. J. W. HUGHES, *Ag. District and Sessions Judge.*

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of North Malabar will be adjourned for the annual recess for two months from Tuesday, the 19th day of April 1910, to Saturday, the 18th day of June 1910, both days inclusive, and the Courts of the District Munsifs in this district, for six weeks from Tuesday, the 19th day of April 1910, to Monday, the 30th day of May 1910, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court of North Malabar, Tellicherry, 9th February 1910. M. J. MURPHY, *Ag. District and Sessions Judge*

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the Kistna district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court of Kistna and the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Ellore.	For two months from Monday, the 2nd May, to Saturday, the 2nd July 1910, both days inclusive.
District Munsif's Court of Masulipatam ..	For six weeks from Monday, the 23rd May, to Saturday, the 2nd July 1910, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Gudivada, Bezwada (Principal and Additional), Ellore, Narsapur and Tenuku.	For six weeks from Monday, the 2nd May, to Sunday, the 12th June 1910, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment and for the delivery of such copies arrangements will be made by each Court.

District and Sessions Court of Kistna, Masulipatam, 11th February 1910. A. C. DUTT, *District and Sessions Judge.*

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district named below will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

(1) The District and Sessions Court of Salem.	For two months from Monday, the 25th day of April, to Saturday, the 25th day of June 1910 (both days inclusive).
(2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Salem (Principal and Additional), Tiruppattur and Krishnagiri.	For six weeks from Monday, the 25th day of April, to Saturday, the 4th day of June 1910 (both days inclusive).
(3) The Court of the District Munsif of Namakkal.	For six weeks from Monday, the 16th day of May, to Saturday, the 25th day of June 1910 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment plaints, petitions or other papers will not be received. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees and other papers provided the applications for such copies have been presented before the recess

District and Sessions Court, Salem,
8th February 1910.

W. B. AYLING,
District and Sessions Judge.

It is hereby notified that the annual adjournment of the District and Sessions Court of South Arcot will be for two months from Monday the 25th day of April to Saturday the 25th day of June 1910, both days inclusive The adjournment of the District Munsifs' Courts of Chidambaram, Villupuram, Tiruvannamalai and Vriddhachalam will be for six weeks from 25th April to 4th June 1910, both days inclusive, and of the District Munsifs' Courts of Cuddalore, Panruti, Tindivanam, Tirukkoyilur and Kallakurichi for six weeks from 16th May to 25th June 1910, both days inclusive.

2 No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3 Due provision will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment

District and Sessions Court of South Arcot,
Cuddalore, 16th February 1910.

H. MOBERLY,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Tinnevelly and the Subordinate Judges' Courts of Tinnevelly and Tuticorin will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 25th April to Saturday the 25th June 1910 both days inclusive and the District Munsifs' Courts, of Srivilliputtur, Ambasamudram, Srivaikuntam, Tuticorin and Satur will be closed with the District Court for six weeks from Monday the 25th April to Saturday the 4th June 1910 both days inclusive. The Principal District Munsif's Court and the Additional District Munsif's Court of Tinnevelly will be closed for six weeks from Monday the 16th May to Saturday the 25th June 1910 both days inclusive and will reopen with the District Court.

2. During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Tinnevelly,
21st February 1910.

C. G. SPENCER,
District and Sessions Judge

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

(1) The District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court of Trichinopoly.	For two months from Monday the 2nd May to Saturday the 2nd July 1910, both days inclusive.
(2) The District Munsifs' Courts of Trichinopoly, Srirangam and Kulittalai (Principal).	For six weeks from Monday the 2nd May to Saturday the 11th June 1910, both days inclusive.
(3) The District Munsifs' Courts of Ariyalur and Karur.	For six weeks from Monday the 23rd May to Saturday the 2nd July 1910, both days inclusive

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

3 Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suit or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Trichinopoly,
23rd February 1910.

A. F. PINHEY,
District and Sessions Judge.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 8 of 1909 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Bezwada.

Pucha Sambayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
(1) Gudivada Venkata Sitaramayya, (2) Gudivada Parabrahmam, (3) Vadayagiri Kotayya, (4) Vatukuru Kotayya, (5) Katragadda Narasayya, (6) Kota Suryanarayana Sastry, (7) Manem Tripurantham, (8) Dontamsetti Basavalingam, (9) Nala Bhadrayya, (10) Sanka Rameswamy & Sons, (11) Gunda Veddyya, (12) Sama Suryanarayana, (13) Tatavarti Ramabrahmam, (14) Varadi Sastrulu, (15) Dhara Krishnamurty and (16) Vasireddi Narasayya .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 1 of section 16 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Act, that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudicated an insolvent.

Principal District Munsif's Court,
Bezwada, 25th Feb 1910.

P. B. GOVINDA RAO,
Ag District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Chicacole.

Poodipaddi Venkatanarasimham .. .. *Petitioner.*
Bora Rajayya and eight others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that P. Venkatanarasimham, son of Venkanna, residing at Chicacole, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 17th day of March 1910.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before the Court either in person or by Vakil on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Chicacole,
24th February 1910

A. NARAYANA PANTULU,
District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1910 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Cocanada.

Maddoori Timmannasemayajulu, son of Somayya of Penugadura, in Cocanada taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kalloori Venkatanarasamma and twelve others of Cocanada .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted to 7th March 1910 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court in person or by pleader on the said date.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Cocanada,
23rd Feb. 1910.

A. RAGHUNATHA RAO,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 7 of 1909 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

E. A. Kanakasabapathi Mudaliyar .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Dhanalaba Nidhi, Ld., Erode, and four others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under section 16, clause 7 of Act III of 1907, that E. A. Kanakasabapathi Mudaliyar, son of Anganna Mudaliyar, merchant, residing at Erode Fort, Erode taluk, has been declared an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 18th day of February 1910.

No. 2 of 1910 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

In the matter of Kandasami Thevan, son of Kumaravami Thevar, Agamudin, cultivator, residing at Pallapalayam, hamlet of Odagalayam, Palladam taluk—Debtor

Notice is hereby given that the above petition has been put in in this Court praying that the debtor above named may be adjudged insolvent. Hearing 18th March 1910

District Court, Coimbatore,
21st February 1910.

R. D. BROADFOOT,
District Judge.

No. 9 of 1909 in the Court of the District Munsif, Cuddapah.

Sayyid Budan Sahib, Mahammadan, trader of Cuddapah town .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kodaru Ibrahim Saib of Cuddapah town and eleven other creditors .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that in the matter of the above insolvent petition an order for adjudication has been passed on 16th instant.

District Munsif's Court, Cuddapah,
21st February 1910.

T. RAJARAM RAO,
District Munsif.

No. 8 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Dindigul.

Navanna Rena Subbian Chetty, son of Navanna Ana Rengasamy Chettiar residing at Nigalayakampatty, Dindigal Town .. *Petitioner.*

Notice under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 20th day of April 1910. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Dindigul, 23rd February 1910. F. J. DEROZARIO, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1910 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Kulittalai.

In the matter of S.C. No 317 of 1906 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Kulittalai.

Venkatachellam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chithambaranadan and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause II of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application stands posted to 30th March 1910.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Kulittalai, 26th February 1910. V. R. KUPPUSWAMY AIYAR, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 9 of 1909 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Madura.

Samu Aiyar, son of Aruvankulam Kuppusamier, residing in North Masi Street, Madura .. .. *Petitioner*
P. S. V. Chokalingam Chetty and ten others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners*

Notice is hereby given that the said petitioner has been declared an insolvent on 12th January 1910.

No. 13 of 1909 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Madura.

Vellaisami Asari, son of Solaimalai Asari, residing near Krishnan Coil, North Masi street, Madura .. .. *Petitioner*
Narayanan Chetty and 6 others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the said petitioner has been declared an insolvent on 23rd February 1910.

No. 1 of 1910 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Madura.

Pambikan Servai, son of Ganapathi Servai, residing at Thonur village, Madura taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
V. K. M. Matho Chetti and five others .. .. *Counter-petitioners*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 27th April 1910 for hearing.

No. 2 of 1910 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Madura.

Sankaralingam Chetty, son of Muriappan Chetty, residing in North Avani Modh Street, Madura .. .. *Petitioner.*
Chokalingam Pillai and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 20th April 1910 for hearing.

No 7 of 1910 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Madura.

E. C. Shanmugam Pillai, son of Kaveria Pillai, residing in West Masi Street, Madura .. .. *Petitioner.*
Pappathi *alias* Kuttiammal, wife of Palanandiya Pillai, residing at the house of M. Karuppanna Pillai, West Street, Uthamapalayam, Periyakulam taluk .. .. *Counter-petitioner*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 20th April 1910 for hearing.

No 8 of 1910 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Madura.

Theradiya Nadan, son of Mookka Nadar, residing at Munaloor, Tiruppuvanam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Duraisami Thevar and five others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 20th April 1910.

No. 9 of 1910 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Madura.

Thiraviyam Pillai, son of Arunachellam Pillai, residing in South Masi Street, Madura .. .. *Petitioner,*
Suppa Pillai and seven others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 20th April 1910.

No. 10 of 1910 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Madura.

Velu Pillai *alias* Balasubramania Pillai, son of Meenakshisundaram Pillai, residing at Ramachandrapuram, South Veli Street, Madura .. *Petitioner*
V. R. M. K. M. Muthiah Chettiar and five others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 20th April 1910 for hearing

Principal District Munsif's Court, Madura, 24th February 1910.

K. V. DESIKACHARI,
Principal District Munsif

No. 1 of 1910 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Madura (East).

A. Subramanian Chetty .. .. *Petitioner.*
A. T. R. M. S. Subramanian Chetty and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice under section 12, clause 2 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that the application is posted to 16th March 1910 for trial. Anybody wishing to oppose it may appear before this Court on that date and do so.

No. 2 of 1910 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Madura (East)

S. P. Annamalai Chetty .. .. *Petitioner.*
A. T. R. M. S. Subramanian Chetty and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners*

Notice, under section 12, clause 2 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that the application is posted to 16th March 1910 for trial. Anybody wishing to oppose it may appear before this Court on that date and do so.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Madura (East), 22nd February 1910.

S. RAMASAMI AIYANGAR,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 3 of 1910 in the Court of the Subordinate Judge, Madura (West).

Narayana Naicker .. .. *Petitioner,*
Kandasami Mudaliyar and fifteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the said petitioner residing at Kannathoor, Tirumangalam taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that his application is posted to 21th March 1910 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date

Subordinate Judge's Court, Madura (West), 24th February 1910.

V. NARAYANASWAMI AIYAR,
Temporary Subordinate Judge.

No. 4 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Mangalore.

Ravappa Kini, son of Venkatesha Kini, trader in Mangalore town, South Canara .. .. *Petitioner.*
Rao Sahib N. Subba Rau and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and his application is posted to 18th March 1910 for hearing objections of the creditors, if any.

District Munsif's Court, Mangalore, 26th February 1910. B. KRISHNA RAO, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1910 (Small Cause Suit No. 1 of 1907) in the Court of the District Munsif, Ottapalam.

Judgement debtor Pulavazhi Kunhikrishnan Nair, vakil's clerk of Ottapalam amsom, Walluvanad taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner*
Creditors Kottame Kuttikrishnan Nair and three others of the aforesaid amsam .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Notice under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted for hearing on 17th March 1910.

District Munsif's Court, Ottapalam, 25th February 1910. T. V. NARAYANAN NAIR, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1910 (O.S. No. 1213 of 1902) in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Paramakudy.

Mahomed Meera Sahib Marakayar .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. J. Chinnana Reuthen .. .. *Respondent.*

Notice is hereby given that the said petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 30th March 1910.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Paramakudy, 23rd February 1910. A. SAMBAMURTI AIYAR, *Principal District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1909 in the Court of the District Munsif, Periyakulam.

Aiyakutti Nadan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kadiraya Kavandan, *s.* Veera Sikku Kavandan, Sikkammal, Kadiraya Kavandan, *s.* *g.* *m.* S. Muthayya Pillai, S *g.* Periyakurappa Nadan and *s.* *s.* Mahalinga Nadan .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7, section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Aiyakutti Nadan, son of Arunachala Nadan, residing at Chinnamanur, Uttamapalaiyam firka, Periyakulam taluk, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by order of this Court, dated the 22nd day of February 1910.

District Munsif's Court, Periyakulam, 25th February 1910. T. KRISHNASWAMI, *District Munsif.*

No. 2 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sivaganga.

Kailasapiller, son of Krishna Aiyar, in Elanthangudy, Sivaganga zamin .. .. *Petitioner.*
Alagappa Chetti and twenty others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudicated an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 21st day of March 1910 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by a pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Sivaganga, 24th February 1910.

No. 3 of 1910 in the Court of the District Munsif, Sivaganga.

Ponnuswamy Aiyangar *alias* Ramaswami Aiyangar, son of Mahiperumal Aiyangar, residing at Kandavarayanpatti, Tirupattur taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramaswamy Chetty and sixteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudicated an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 9th day of April 1910 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by a pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Sivaganga, 26th February 1910. P. S. SITARAM AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 3 of 1910 in the Court of the District Judge, South Arcot

Damalingam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner*
Chakrapani Chetti and 30 others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given that Damalingam Pillai, son of Pathowacha Pillai of Chidambaram, has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent, and the 21st day of March 1910 has been fixed as the date of hearing and that those who desire to raise objections may appear in this Court on the said date and contest the matter.

22nd February 1910. T. V. RAGAVACHARIAR,
Pleader for Petitioner.

No. 3 of 1908 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tanjore.

Ramasami Raja .. .. *Petitioner.*
Arunachella Chettiar, etc., by their agent Guruswami Aiyar and twenty others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice under clause 4 of section 39 of the Provincial Insolvency Act is hereby given that, if the respondents whose claims have been notified but not proved do not prove their claims within 30th March 1910, a final dividend shall be made on that date without regard to their claims.

No. 4 of 1908 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tanjore.

Venkatachellam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kothandarama Pillai and twenty others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice under clause 4 of section 39 of the Provincial Insolvency Act is hereby given that, if the respondents whose claims have been notified but not proved do not prove their claims within 30th March 1910, a final dividend shall be made on that date without regard to their claims.

District Munsif's Court, Tanjore,
23rd February 1910.

No. 12 of 1906 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tanjore.

Govindaswami Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Manikam Pillai and six others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice, under clause 7 of section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Govindaswami Pillai, son of Chinnaswami Pillai, residing in Kavalkarathern Kselavasal, outside the Fort of Tanjore, has been adjudicated an insolvent on 7th February 1910 and that the petition stands adjourned to 15th March 1910 for proof of debts.

District Munsif's Court, Tanjore,
21st February 1910.

No. 12 of 1909 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tanjore.

Rethinaswami Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Agnaswami Pillai and fifteen others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice, under clause 7 of section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Rethinaswami Pillai, son of Aseerratham Pillai, residing in Mission Metta Street, Mehornumbuchavadi, Tanjore, has been adjudicated an insolvent on 7th February 1910 and that the petition stands adjourned to 15th March 1910 for proof of debts.

District Munsif's Court, Tanjore,
22nd February 1910. N. A. SRINIVASA CHARLU,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1910 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

Kandasami Pillai, son of Ramakrishna Pillai, residing at Athoor, Negapatam taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Naina Pillai Marakayar and sixteen others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to the 22nd day of March 1910 for hearing.

District Court, Tanjore,
24th Feb. 1910. J. G. BURN,
Ag. District Judge.

No. 20 of 1909 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Alagarisami Chettiyar.

Alagarisami Chettiyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramayar and 14 others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907 that Alagarisami Chettiyar, son of Nallu Chettiyar, residing in Mela Mada Street, Tinnevelly, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 15th day of February 1910.

No. 23 of 1909 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of Taragan Mohomed Kasim Taragan.

*Taragan Mohomed Kasim Taragan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sockalingam Chettiyar and 7 others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907 that Taragan Mohomed Kasim Taragan, son of Taragan Mohomed Taragan, residing in Vellai Kalibe Sahib Street, Kilaviraragavapuram, Tinnevelly Taluk, the petitioner abovenamed was adjudged insolvent on the 12th day of February 1910.

District Munsif's Court, Tinnevelly,
21st February 1910.

K. S. RAMASWAMI SASTRI,
District Munsif.

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 26TH FEBRUARY 1910.

Liabilities		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	.. .. ..	40,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	.. .. ..	45,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 23,64,413 7 11			
Public Deposits at Branches	.. Rs. 48,45,342 9 11	*72,09,756	1	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	.. .. ..	5,22,50,289	9	7
Bank Post Bills, etc	.. ..	86,693	11	1
Sundries	.. .. ..	6,11,267	7	1
Total	..	7,07,07,956	13	7

Assets.		Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	..	67,65,816	4	0
Other authorised Investments	..	6,69,192	12	5
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	.. ..	2,66,81,026	14	1
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities	..	1,10,22,774	4	5
Bills discounted and purchased	..	1,32,33,147	13	3
Balances with other Banks	.. ..	23,16,378	8	3
Bullion	.. .. ..	28,056	1	2
Dead Stock	.. .. ..	8,74,548	16	16
Stamps	.. .. ..	16,551	11	3
Sundries	.. .. ..	4,30,993	12	6
		5,67,37,443	9	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches *	.. ..	1,40,69,617	4	7
	Total ..	7,07,07,956	13	7

* Includes 47,695 surcesigns on Rs. 7,17,870

(By order of the Directors.)

T. KIRKPATRICK,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—7 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—17·76.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 28th February 1910.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

The Kurnool-Cuddapah canal will be closed for annual repairs for two months from the 15th April to the 15th June 1910.

Water for irrigation will, if available, be supplied to sugarcane and other garden crops between Sunkesala and Kurnool once in ten days as usual, during this period.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kurnool Division,
21st February 1910.

G. S. RAMA AIYAR,
Executive Engineer, Kurnool Division.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Notice is hereby given that the following sums are outstanding in the books of this division on behalf of the persons named below and that the same will be credited to Government if not claimed within three months from the date of this notification :—

	RS.	A.	P.
S. Veeraswamy, late mile-cooly, wages for 26 days in February 1909 ..	3	7	2
Muhammad Fakeer, late mile-cooly, wages for 4 days in February 1909.	0	11	6
Pantu Sahib, late acting mile-cooly, famine allowance for 13 days in March 1909	0	6	6
Y. Nagulu, late lock lascar, famine allowance for 33 days in March 1909.	0	13	6
R. Nagulu, late acting lock lascar, famine allowance for 19 days in March 1909 and for 13 days in April 1909	1	2	6

Executive Engineer's Office, Godavari Eastern Dvn., Dowlaishwaram, 23rd February 1910.

M. R. KHAREGAT,
Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Division.

The following amounts are outstanding in the accounts of this office against piece-workers for works done by them. They or their heirs are hereby informed that, if the amounts are not claimed within three months from the date of this notice, the same due to them will be credited to Government :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Seethamma Aiyar, for work done on protecting the right margin of Pandaravar in 77th mile in Sendamangalam limit; estimate Rs 138 ..	32	8	6
(2) Ranga Aiyangar, for work done on widening and clearing silt in Papanar drain, below Vannamascherry dam; estimate Rs 4,310 ..	32	0	7

Executive Engineer's Office, Vennar division, Tanjore, 20th February 1910.

U. S. RAMASWAMI AIYAR,
Executive Engineer, Vennar Division.

Notice is hereby given that an amount of Rs. 8-3-11 due to one Palaniappa Pillai as per final bill for work done in constructing a road culvert for cart-track from Poolampatti distributary is outstanding in the deposit account of this division since January 1907 and that the amount will be credited to Government if the party does not present himself for payment within one month from the date of issue of this notice.

Executive Engineer's Office, Madura Division, 22nd February 1910.

J. M. PARKER,
Executive Engineer, Madura Division.

Notice is hereby given that an amount of Rs. 23-2-8 due to S. A. V. Kumarasami Aiyar as per final bill for work done in constructing a first-class Taluk office at Melur is outstanding in the deposit account of this division since January 1907 and that this amount will be credited to Government if the party does not present himself for payment within one month from the date of issue of this notice.

Executive Engineer's Office, Madura Division, 22nd February 1910.

J. M. PARKER,
Executive Engineer, Madura Division.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

APPLICATIONS TO IMPORT OR EXPORT GOODS AT THE PORT OF MADRAS.

Under the authority of by-law 2 framed under section 75 of the Madras Port Trust Act II of 1905, notice is hereby given to all concerned that a new form of applications to import or to export goods at the Port of Madras has been prescribed by the Board to come into force on the 1st April 1910.

2. A set of rules has also been framed by the Board for the guidance of those interested in the passing of Harbour applications and these will be brought into force simultaneously with the new form of applications. Copies of these rules may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

3. The newly prescribed form of applications referred to above will be sold by the Trust to the public at about cost price.

Madras Port Trust, 25th Feb. 1910.

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman.

LIST of SHIPPING in the MADRAS ROADSTEAD with their DESTINATION, ETC., on the 26th February 1910, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this Office.

Ships' names	Tonnage.	Commanders.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents
S S "Clan Macneil"	2504	F. J. Roden ..	Calcutta	1910 Uncertain ..	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Pegasturm."	3169	A. Fuchsbeck ..	Do.	26th Feb. ..	Do. do.
S.S. "Mathilda" ..	2824	A. Kjerland ..	Do.	Uncertain ..	Messrs South Indian Export Company, Limited.

REPORT of VESSELS arrived at and departed from the PORT of MADRAS from the 19th to the 26th February 1910.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Where from.	When left.
1910.						1910.
20th Feb ..	S.S. "Nurani"	2870	B	J. Clingan	Calcutta	11th Feb.
21st " ..	R.I.M.S. "Dalhousie" ..	...	"	B. Stocken ..	Rangoon	16th do.
21st " ..	S.S. "Mombasa" ..	3139	"	J. W. Ross ..	Calcutta	17th do.
22nd " ..	S.S. "Narbudda" ..	1951	"	A. B. D'Cruz ..	Bombay via Southern Ports ..	4th do.
22nd " ..	S.S. "Gwalior" ..	2892	"	J. H. Addenbrooke	Rangoon	18th do.
23rd " ..	S.S. "Palamcotta" ..	2208	"	D. F. Macdonald	Negapatam via Cuddalore ..	20th do.
23rd " ..	S.S. "Taroba"	2557	"	W. H. Jacobs ..	Singapore	17th do.
23rd " ..	S.S. "Pegasturm" ..	3169	G.	A. Fuchsbeck ..	Hamburg via Antwerp ..	15th Jan.
25th " ..	S.S. "Clan Macneil" ..	2504	B	F. J. Roden ..	Glasgow via Port Said and Tuticorin.	18th do.
25th " ..	S.S. "Mathilda"	2824	"	A. Kjerland ..	Calcutta	21st Feb.

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1910					
19th Feb. ..	S.S. "Wakefield"	1944	B.	W. Clarke ..	Calcutta.
19th " ..	S.S. "Trentham Hall" ..	2662	"	J. E. Denton ..	Marseilles and London via Cuddalore and Malabar Coast.
20th " ..	S.S. "Llangibby"	...	"	...	Porto Novo
20th " ..	S.S. "Clan Chattan" ..	2500	"	F. Mohrpuss ..	London and Antwerp via Galle, Tuticorin and Suez Canal.
21st " ..	S.S. "Umvoto"	1150	"	C. Axelson ..	Natal via Colombo.
22nd " ..	S.S. "Nurani"	2870	"	J. Clingan ..	Bombay via Southern Ports and Colombo.
22nd " ..	R.I.M.S. "Dalhousie" ..	...	"	B. Stocken ..	Bombay.
22nd " ..	S.S. "Narbudda"	1951	"	A. B. D'Cruz ..	Calcutta via Northern Ports
23rd " ..	S.S. "Mombasa"	3139	"	J. W. Ross ..	London via Colombo, Aden, Suez Canal, Genoa and Marseilles
24th " ..	S.S. "Gwalior"	2892	"	J. H. Addenbrooke	Negapatam
24th " ..	S.S. "Palamcotta" ..	2208	"	D. F. Macdonald ..	Rangoon.
24th " ..	S.S. "Taroba"	2557	"	W. H. Jacobs ..	Penang, Port Swettenham and Singapore via Southern Ports.

Port Office, Madras,
26th Feb. 1910.

C. G. SINCLAIR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 6.—In virtue of the power delegated under clause V of Government Notification No. 485, dated 13th July 1896, and in supersession of Notification No. 3, dated 31st January 1908, published on pages 243 and 244 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th February 1908, Part II, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue, hereby prohibits, under section 9 of the Abkári Act I of 1886,

the transport, except under a permit granted by an officer duly authorized in that behalf, of country spirits from and into the local areas respectively mentioned below :—

Area from which transport is prohibited.	Area into which transport is prohibited
Those portions of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts which are excluded from the operation of the Act.	The remainder of the Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts.
Gunupur agency of the Vizagapatam district, excluding the Koedh and Savara hills but including the Gumma and Konda muttas of the Kumpam Zamindari and Mandemkalku and Konda muttas of the Merangi Zamindari	The Ganjam district and remaining portion of the Vizagapatam district.
The Vizagapatam district	The Godavari district
The Munagala and Lingageri zamindaris (Kistna)	The Guntur district and the remainder of the Kistna district.
The Kurnool district	The Guntur and Nellore districts
The Cuddapah district	The Nellore and North Arcot districts
The Saidapet taluk except the eleven villages named below *	The other parts of the Saidapet taluk (Chingleput) and the Madras Town.
Portions † of the Tindivanam, Villupuram and Cuddalore taluks of the South Arcot district adjoining Pondicherry territory.	The remaining portion of the South Arcot district.
The Malabar district except the Wynaad taluk ..	The Coimbatore and the Nilgiri districts, and the Wynaad taluk (Malabar).
British Cochin and its outlying pattams and the Attapadi Valley.	The remainder of the Malabar district.

Note.—This notification will come into force from 1st April 1910

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 4th February 1910.

H. A. B VERNON,
Secretary

* Tiruvottiyur, Sattenkadu, Erukanjeri, Siruvallur, Chinna Sembaxambakam, Ayanpuram, Aminjikarai, Agaram (North), Mambalam (Zamin), Saidapet and the Government Agricultural Farm.

†

Numbers.		Names of villages.	Numbers.		Names of villages	Numbers.		Names of villages
Consecutive No.	Survey.		Consecutive No.	Survey.		Consecutive No.	Survey.	
		TINDIVANAM TALUK.						
1	444	Pathuppattoo (Kil)	2	436	Muthur.			
		VILLUPURAM TALUK						
3	260	Reyyadupatham.	28	211	Poonampundi	53	269	Palli-Nerasur
4	248	Thiyuvai	29	226	Aiyyala	54	253	Kothambakam
5	256	Palinkapallam	30	225	Elipandapattu	55	291	Pallipadupattu
6	257	Akasampattoo	31	234	Madarpakkam	56	292	Mandagapattu
7	258	Atcharampattoo	32	270	Sittalampatt.	57	287	Ashtur
8	261	Irumbai.	33	274	Kodukkur.	58	286	Nanmani Mandur
9	262	Bommapalaiyam.	34	233	Mungilpattoo	59	285	Kandavangalam
10	263	Kottakuppam.	35	231	Mullay-Villiyanur.	60	284	Samadhiyarundram
11	264	Tirukkittambalam.	36	228	Medukkarkuppam.	61	281	Annamarcoopam.
12	265	Pattanur.	37	230	Vadanur	62	282	Kappur-Nanmani.
13	266	Pathurai.	38	275	Tummangalam.	63	297	Palli-Thonnal
14	267	Perumbai	39	273	Muttiarmuttoo.	64	293	Kondur
15	268	Kaduppattikuppam.	40	272	Nallanam	65	294	Pankam
16	269	Valudavur	41	277	Karuvampalam	66	296	Veeranam
17	270	Pakkarpakkiyam.	42	280	Kalikkamputtoo	67	307	Sozapur.
18	271	Kalingamedu	43	276	Parisakkamandram.	68	298	Chokampattu.
19	241	Pudupakkam.	44	278	Sedangeeur.	69	299	Kangampattoo.
20	252	Ottai	45	229	Xanadam	70	182	Mokkalam
21	253	Vanur.	46	227	Pathur-Villiyanur	71	183	Siruvandadu
22	250	Parangani	47	224	Kudumiankuppam.	72	184	Arpisampalaiyam
23	242	Kollamoopam	48	223	Malarajamoopam.	73	303	Ramabadam
24	241	Kadayampatti	49	126	Mamoopam	74	304	Kil-Serpanam
25	240	Sengamedu	50	186	Valavanur	75	305	Kolingikuppam.
26	239	Tiruvakkarai	51	187	Gengarampalayam.	76	306	Krishnapuram
27	237	Kavalodi	52	203	Pallicheri			
		CUDDALORE TALUK.						
77	192	Alagiamatham	93	173	Padumedai.	108	151	Kondur (that portion of the village to the east of the road between the Panner and the Gadilam rivers)
78	195	Irandakyiravillagam.	94	174	Vadaparam Kilapathy			
79	194	Kuliyur.	95	176	Kilinjikuppam.			
80	193	Tirupanambakam	96	178	Kaparakudi			
81	191	Karalmedu	97	177	Madalapattu.	109	152	Vellimanmalai
82	189	Ellangattoo.	98	179	Kovilulpattu	110	153	Vilvarchanikkam except the narrow strip on the southern bank of the Gadilam.
83	163	Malaparumalagaram.	99	180	Nagappattu.			
84	168	Pallipattu	100	119	Mudalipattu.			
85	184	Thukkampakkam.	101	198	Chinnagengamoopan.			
86	187	Thammambakam.	102	196	Periagengamoopam	111	154	Uthamanambakam.
87	166	Nallathur.	103	197	Ootchimedu	112	199	Gurula Uppalandy
88	165	Melakuppam	104	198	Sethalapallavadi.	113	200	Mutlakuppam.
89	170	Sellankeserv	105	139	Mallingatpat.	114	201	Devanampattinam
90	169	Karumpattu.	106	136	Maruthadoo	115	202	Varnarpalaiyam
91	171	Kuruvanangulam.	107	190	Nathapet			
92	172	Gudipattu						

No. 8.—I. In virtue of the powers delegated to him under clause XI of Government Notification No 485, dated 13th July 1893, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes under section 24 of the said Act the following rules for the issue of licenses for the sale of Eucaine, Beta Eucaine, Lactate Eucaine and Holocaine :—

(i) The sale of Eucaine, Beta Eucaine, Lactate Eucaine and Holocaine without a license is illegal under section 13 and punishable under section 45 of the Madras Abkári Act I of 1886

(ii) Licenses for the sale of Eucaine, Beta Eucaine, Lactate Eucaine or Holocaine may be issued by Collectors free of fee to approved persons on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for the drug as medical practitioners or as chemists and druggists. * *

(iii) The sale of Eucaine, Beta Eucaine, Lactate Eucaine or Holocaine, except to a licensed vendor or possessor, will be allowed only on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner.

II. In virtue of the powers delegated to him under clauses VI and VIII of Government Notification No 485, dated 13th July 1893, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue hereby prescribes under sections 10 and 13 of the Madras Abkári Act I of 1886 the following as the maximum quantities of Eucaine, Beta Eucaine, Lactate Eucaine or Holocaine in excess of which permits for transport and licenses for possession shall be required :—

(i) Where it is in a dry state, six grains

(ii) Where it is in solution, twenty-five grains * *

Medical and other practitioners who wish to possess Eucaine, Beta Eucaine, Lactate Eucaine or Holocaine for use in the exercise of their profession, but not for sale, will be required to take out a license and will be permitted to possess not more than half an ounce of such The license will be issued by Collectors free of fee.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 11th January 1910.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

No. 9.—Under Rule XXII of the Opium Rules contained in Government notification No. 465, dated 22nd October 1909, published on pages 1223 to 1227 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23rd November 1909, Part I, the Board of Revenue hereby fixes As. 10 as the minimum price at which a tola of opium can be retailed in the Madras town with effect from 1st April 1910.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 25th February 1910.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

In exercise of the powers delegated by Government under section 4 (3) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897, the Board of Revenue is pleased to appoint M. R.Ry. Chavvakhi Govindan, Temporary Head Surveyor of No. III Revision Survey Party, St Thomas' Mount, a Survey Officer under the Act

Board of Revenue (R.S., Sur., L.R. and Agri.),
Chepauk, 28th February 1910.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTIONS 6 AND 9 OF THE MADRAS SURVEY AND BOUNDARIES ACT IV OF 1897.

In continuation of the notification published at page 217 of the District Gazette (Tinnevelly), dated 2nd May 1904, the undersigned hereby notifies that the revision survey operations of lands in the Government villages of the Sattur taluk, Tinnevelly district, will commence in the month of July 1910.

2. Every person claiming to be interested in such lands as registered holder or otherwise should attend either in person or by agent at a specified place and time and from time to time thereafter when called upon for the purpose of pointing out boundaries and supplying information in connection therewith

3 The District Collector having deemed it desirable that the cost of the following operations should be defrayed in the first instance by Government, it will be so defrayed and then charged to the registered holders concerned :—

(a) Clearance by cutting down or removing any trees, jungle, fences, standing crops or other material obstructions of the boundaries or other lines, the clearance of which may be necessary for the purposes of the survey.

(b) Provision of labourers required, viz., flagholders and chainmen

(c) Provision of survey marks and such other assistance as may be necessary under the Act or the rules made thereunder.

4. The survey operations will be conducted under the immediate charge of the Deputy Director of Survey, No. IV Party, Tinnevelly, and all petitions connected with the survey should be addressed to him.

Survey Office, Tinnevelly,
21st February 1910.

J. C. C MacHUTCHIN,
Deputy Director of survey.

JANMAM REGISTRATION.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 18/3 of Kutumeri desom No 87 of Ernmadmad taluk which has been treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement, but the whole of which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Tellicherry Divisional Officer in order that the names of the janmis may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 15th May 1910 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Cahcut,
24th February 1910

R. B. WOOD,
Ag Collector.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1896, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the jannam title to S. No. 5/1-B of Kuruagad desam No 106 of Kurumbranad taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but the whole of which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Tellicherry Divisional Officer in order that the names of the jannis may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer, under section 8 of the aforesaid Act, on or before 15th May 1910 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
17th February 1910.

R. B. WOOD,
Ag. Collector.

Notice is hereby given that enquiry under section 3 of Madras Act III of 1896 (The Malabar Land Registration Act) will be held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, at Ponnani on the 10th May 1910, in respect of the jannam right of S. No. 26/21 of Pullur desam in the Ponnani taluk, which has been treated at settlement as unregistered and unassessed but which now requires to be registered and assessed as it is found to be occupied.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the said survey number are required to appear in person or by duly authorised agent and represent their claims on the date and at the place mentioned above

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
16th February 1910.

R. B. WOOD,
Ag. Collector.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

REPORT of an absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment of Infantry, dated at Ambala, this 22nd day of February 1910.

Number, rank and name, 2883, Private George Smith; age, 21 years and 4 months; height, 5 feet 6½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, blue; trade, millhand; date of enlistment, 2nd July 1907; place of enlistment, Bradford, parish and county in which born, Bradford, Yorkshire, England; date of absence, 20th February 1910; place of absence, Ambala; marks, indistinct marks back left forearm; under three years' service.

C. V. HUMPHRYS, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment.

REPORT of an absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, dated at Rawal Pindi, this 20th day of February 1910.

Number, rank and name, No. 6329, Private Albert Derrick; age, 30 years and 2 months; height, 5 feet 6 inches; colour of complexion, sallow; hair, brown; eyes, blue; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 4th January 1906 (service counts from 13th March 1908); place of enlistment, Bristol; parish and county in which born, St. Michaels, Bristol England; date of absence, 19th February 1910; place of absence, Rawal Pindi; marks, tattoo marks both arms; absent without leave; under two years.

D. SAPTE, Lt.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF SANDALWOOD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned quantities of sandalwood now in stock at the Forest Range office at Tiruvannamalai :—

Class and description.	Number of pieces	Quantity.		
		mds.	cts	rs.
First-class billets over 12" in girth	1,762	1,859	0	0
Second-class billets over 12" and under in girth	2,137	825	0	0
Third-class roots	380	557	0	0
Chips	..	275	0	0
Saw dust	..	3	7	0

N.B.—A maund = 28 lbs.

2 Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the purchase of sandalwood" and should be forwarded by registered post to the District Forest Officer, South Arcot, so as to reach him not later than 4 P.M. on the 7th March 1910.

3 Tenderers should state the price per maund for each class and each tender must be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs 500 for first class, Rs 250 for each of second and third classes and Rs 50 for chips. The produce should be removed from the godown within 15 days from the date of intimation of acceptance of tender

4 The successful tenderer shall, within seven days from date of receipt of order accepting his tender, pay the balance of the amount due by him, failing which the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the sandalwood resold at his risk. The original purchaser shall have no claim to any profit accruing from such resale

5 The sandalwood will be weighed as it is in the depot and no further cleaning will be undertaken by the Forest Department or purchaser previous to weighment.

6 Intending tenderers will be allowed to inspect the sandalwood in the Range office and no remission in any case will be afterwards granted on account of the alleged bad quality of the sandalwood

7. The deposit of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned as early as possible after the opening of the tenders.

8 The right to reject all or any of the tenders is reserved.

South Arcot Collector's Office, Forest Branch,
10th February 1910.

V. ALWAR CHETTI,
District Forest Officer, South Arcot.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BURMA TEAK WOOD

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned until 3 P.M. of the 3rd March 1910, for the supply of the undermentioned Burma teak wood of the best quality for delivery in the Bezwada workshops.

The covers containing the tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Burma teak wood for the Bezwada workshops" and signed by the tenderer with his full address.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 as earnest-money to be tendered either in cash or currency notes, without which none will be accepted.

The successful tenderer will be required to comply with the indents of the department within two months from the date of receipt of the order.

The timber will be inspected by an officer of the department at the time of delivery and any rejected material must be removed the same day; for any contested claims either in regard to the quality of material or measurements the decision of the Executive Engineer will be final.

Besides the undermentioned sawn scantlings, the Bezwada shops require to the extent of about 300 to 500 cubic feet every month the following, and the successful tenderer may be required to undertake their supply. The tenderers are therefore requested to specify distinctly their delivery rates in the shops per cubic foot for each kind of the following:—

(1) Best Burma teak wood square logs of not less than 14 feet in length—logs of irregular sections and containing cracks and holes will be rejected.
(2) Best sawn scantlings of varying sections according to requirements, 6 feet and upwards in length.
(3) Best Burma teak wood rafters, 8 feet and above in length.
(4) Do. planks of varying dimensions, 6 feet and above

The successful tenderer will be required to lodge a security deposit of Rs. 500 within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender for the due fulfilment of his contract and to sign an agreement in the prescribed form.

The undersigned reserves the right of accepting the lowest or any tender without assigning any reasons.

List of sawn scantlings

Sizes.	Quantity.	Lengths.	Sizes.	Quantity.	Lengths.
	tons.			tons.	
6" × 3½"	2	6 feet and upwards.	6" × 2"	1	6 feet and upwards.
6½" × 1½"	2		9" × 2"	½	
6" × 1½"	2		10" × 2"	½	
6" × 1½"	1		12" × 2"	½	
9" × 3"	2		9" × 2½"	2	
8½" × 3"	2		10" × 2½"	2½	
35" × 1½"	1		11" × 2½"	2	
6" × 6"	½		12" × 2½"	1	
8" × 6"	½		8" × 3"	2	
8" × 6"	½		9" × 3"	2	
9" × 4"	½		10" × 3"	2	
6" × 4"	½	5 feet and upwards.	7" × 1½"	2	
7" × 3"	2½	14 feet and upwards	9" × 1½"	2	
7" × 3"	3½	25 feet and upwards	6" × 6"	2	
8" × 3"	½	8 feet and upwards	10" × 3"	½	
8" × 3"	½	8 feet and upwards	12" × 3"	½	
9" × 3"	½	6 feet and upwards	6" × ½"	2	7 feet and upwards.
..	..	..	..	4	

Kistna Central Division Office, Bezwada,
10th February 1910.

A. E. FERNS,
Executive Engineer, Kistna Central Division.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RATION ARTICLES REQUIRED DURING THE YEAR 1910–1911.

SEALED tenders will be received by the Superintendent, District Jail, Cuddalore, up to 12 noon on Tuesday the 22nd March 1910.

2. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the highest rate (grain lbs. per rupee) at which each description of articles will be supplied at Cuddalore Old Town station delivery.

3. Samples of articles must be produced or sent with the tender and no tender will be accepted unless so accompanied. These should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

4. Tenders may be for one or more articles or all articles by one merchant.

5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning reasons for so doing. Further particulars may be had from the Superintendent.

6. Each tender to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50

Articles	Probable quantity required in the above
Rice	320,000
Paddy (samba)	45,000
Tenaigrad	1,000
Chillies	2,500
Coriander	2,000
Turmeric	300
Onions	5,000 (weekly supply at 100 lbs. more or less).
Dhall, Redgram	35,000
Firewood (babul or dry casuarina)	150,000
Gingelli seeds	6,000
Mutton	120 (more or less without bones once a week)

District Jail, Cuddalore,
25th February 1910.

C. A. KERR,
Ag. Superintendent.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: GOVERNMENT MATERNITY HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIETS AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 5 o'clock on Thursday the 3rd March 1910 by the Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, Madras, at his office, Pantheon Road, Egmore, for the furnishing by tender the following perishable articles of diet, etc., as detailed in the annexed schedule:—

SCHEDULE A.

(1) Perishable Articles of Diet (daily supply).
(2) Milk, etc (daily supply) ..
(3) Wines and Spirits and Aerated Waters.

} From 1st April 1910 to 31st March 1911, or such portions of the year as may appear desirable

(4) Non perishable Articles of Diet—To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order.

SCHEDULE B

Bazaar Medicines and Hospital Necessaries—To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order

SCHEDULE C

Bedding and Clothing—From 1st April 1910 to 31st March 1911.

2. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for perishable articles of diet, etc., for the Government Maternity Hospital, Madras." Each tender must contain not only the rates, but also the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate total of the entire tender. The tender for each article will be treated as a separate and distinct tender.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts, equal to 5 per cent on the total value of his tender, and, in default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.*

4. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent, at his office, at the prescribed time, in the presence of those who may choose to attend.

5. No person making a tender will be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of 30 days from the date thereof, and, in the event of so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

H-6

6. The successful tenderer for perishable articles of diet, bedding and clothing, furniture and crockery must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender or any portion thereof has been accepted, lodge security, viz. 10 per cent on the total value of his accepted articles, failing which his deposit shall be forfeited to Government; he will be required to sign a bond and to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

7. The successful tenderer for perishable articles of diet must have his articles ready for inspection not later than 7-30 A.M. daily.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractors, but payment will be made on monthly bills for the supplies of articles noted in schedules A (1), 2), 3)-C and D.

9. A fine not exceeding Rs. 50 will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

10. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

11. The successful tenderers for non-perishable articles of diet, bazar medicines and hospital necessaries should deliver the articles in bulk within one week from date of order, failing which their earnest-money will be forfeited to Government. Payment will be made as soon after receipt as possible.

12. The deposit money of successful tenderers will be returned till the supply is completed, but those of unsuccessful tenders will be returned on application at the hospital.

13. The samples of the different articles may be seen and the information as to the scales of diet, etc. may be had on personal application at the office of the Superintendent, and the supplies should be strictly in accordance with such samples.

14. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

15. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest security or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2158, dated 31st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositor.

16. Every tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender to the following effect :—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest money or security deposit confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

17. Every correction in the tender must invariably be initialled by the tenderer, failing which the tender will be rejected.

SCHEDULE A

(1) PERISHABLE ARTICLES OF DIET (DAILY SUPPLY).

Articles	Quantity more or less.	Period of delivery	Remarks.
Apples	No. 200	From 1st April 1910 to 31st March 1911 or such portion of the year as may appear desirable	
Beef, 1st sort, without bone	lb. 105		
Bread, 1st sort	" 25,320		
Chicken, 10 oz. each when dressed	No. 3,000		
Curds, green	lb. 6		
Cocoanuts with shell	" 300		
Eggs, hen, duck, 12 oz. each	No. 9,700		
Flour, wheat	lb. 20		
Fish, excluding wastage	" 200		
Ghee, 1st sort, pure	" 600		
Ginger, green	" 5		
Hen-eggs, white, local, 2 oz. each	No. 27,800		
Ice	lb. 37,400		
Limes, fresh, good size	No. 2,000		
*Mutton with bone, male sheep, 1st sort	lb. 6,500		
*Mutton without bone, do.	" 6,300		
Mangoes, good size	No. 300		
Mustard, local	lb. 2		
Onions, good size	" 150		
Oranges, Nagpur, 1st sort, good size	No. 2,700		
Pine-apples	" 500		
Plantains, good, full size	" 4,000		
Potatoes, 1st sort, 2 oz. each	lb. 2,800		
Sheep, fat	No. 1,000		
Tools	" 10		
Vegetable, country (Estimate of wastage varied daily of such description as may be procured during the year.)	lb. 1,000		
Do. Europe ( )	lb. 100		

*Goats flesh will not be accepted. The feet of the sheep must be attached when mutton is being passed by the Assistant Surgeon.

(2) MILK, etc.

Articles.		Quantity more or less	Period of delivery	Remarks
Milk (cows to be milked at the hospital, fresh milk, specific gravity not less than 1 028 to be ready for issuing precisely at 6 A.M. and 4-30 P.M. daily)	Pint.	76,000	From 1st April 1910 to 31st March 1911 in such portions of the year as may be required by the Purchasing Officer.	The quantity may be increased or decreased for the purposes of the contract at the option of the Purchasing Officer.
Butter	Lb	1,000		
Butter-milk	Pint.	300		
Tyre	"	20		
Cream	Lb	30		

(3) WINES AND SPIRITS AND AERATED WATERS.

Articles.		Quantity more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Arrack, Colombo	Bot.	25	From 1st April 1910 to 31st March 1911 in such portions of the year as may be required by the Purchasing Officer.	
Brandy	"	100		
Wine, Constantia	"	30		
Sherry	"	36		
Soda water	"	2,000		
Lemonade	"	1,400		

(4) BULK SUPPLY

Non-perishable Articles of Diet.

Articles		Quantity more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks
Arrowroot (St. Vincent)	Lb	30	To be delivered impalatable within one week from date of order.	In 1 lb tins.
Barley, 1st sort, fresh	"	300		
Brugel's food (tins)	Tins.	60		In 1 lb tins.
Biscuits, English (milk)	Lbs	50		
Chillies, dry, 1st sort, well cleaned	"	50		
Cinnamon	"	6		To be supplied as required.
Cocoanuts	"	300		Do.
Coffee powder, 1st sort	"	200		
Coriander, 1st sort, well cleaned	"	75		
Curdlour	"	5		
Cummin seed, well cleaned	"	12		
Garlic	"	5		
Ginger, dry	"	12		
Mustard, country, well cleaned	"	12		
Mellin's food, large size	Bot.	30		
Pepper, 1st sort, well cleaned	Lb.	30		
Poppy seeds	"	3		
Rice, unmercury, 1st sort, good, well cleaned	"	5,000		As per hospital sample
Do. table do.	"	300		
Sago	"	50		
Salt, common	"	250		
Do. table	"	12		
Tin, white	"	200		
Sugar	"	300		
Sugar, Ashtagram	"	600		To be supplied 50 lb at a time
Do. Brown	"	2,400		
Tamarind, well cleaned, without seeds	"	250		
Tea	"	100		
Turmeric	"	12		
Vermilion	"	12		
Essence of chicken	Tins	120		To be supplied as required

SCHEDULE B.

Bonus Medicines and Hospital Necessaries

Articles.		Quantity more or less.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Alum	Lb.	3	To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order	
Ajwan, well cleaned	"	6		
Aniseed	"	12		
Bitter Freedom	"	6		
Dill seed	"	6		
Linseed	"	800		
Honey	"	6		
Senni leaves	"	6		
Mustard, Europe	Bot.	6		
Books, long	No.	24		
Do square	"	24		
Brooms, ordinary	"	200		
Do. cocoanut	"	104		
Do. scavenger's	"	6		
Brass	"	60		
Brushes, colored	Lb.	24		
Do pair for nails	No.	36		
Buttons, thread	"	36		
Chamcars	Doz	12		
Chalk	No.	3		
Cloth, bandage	Lb	800		
Do. Dungry blue	Yds.	25		
Do. do. white	"	25		
Combs, common	"	60		
Corks large	No	10		For quart bottles.
Do. small	Doz.	20		For medicine bottles.
Cotton, fine, well cleaned	"	500		
Coal	Lb.			
	Tons.	80		To be supplied by instalments indented for
Baskets, common	No	24		
Forth dry	Cwt.	6		
Do. Fuller's	"	10		
Flannel (45 yards a piece)	Piece	10		
Bottles graduated	Doz.	12		
Flour rice	Lb	200		
Indigo (superior quality)	"	6		
Limestone, barrel	"	100		
Lead, red	"	12		
Do white	"	16		
Marking ink	"	12		
Match boxes (Bryant's and May's)	No	350		
Mats coarse	"	100		
Mull (38 yards a piece)	Yds	300		
Nutlets	No	100		
Muslin (38 yards a piece)	Pieces.	100		
Do (42 yards a piece)	"	6		
Needles (Kilbe)	Doz	40		
Oil cocoanut, 1st sort, pure	Gal	10		
Do gingelly	"	10		
Ladies cocoanut	No	6		
Nipples, rubber	Doz.	6		
Oil, kerosine	Gal	400		To be supplied by instalments as indented for.
Medicated spirit	"	30		To be supplied 4 gallons at a time.
Paper, Emery	Sheets.	12		
Patent stone	No	12		
Pincs, pith	"	24		
Pots	"	12		
Pots, filtering	"	12		
Rings for pots	"	12		
Rope cotton	Yds.	100		
Do hemp	"	500		
Scrubbers cocoanut	No.	36		
Saw dust	Lb	80		
Soap, bar (Roches)	Pcs	220		
Do. carbolic (Calvert's)	"	156		
Do Monkey brand	"	100		Rate of double issue
Straw	Lb	10,000		To be supplied in two instalments
Soapnuts	"	20		
Scissors	No	12		
Spindle oil	Gal	5		
Tape, English and country	Yds	1,000		
Tar, coal	Lb	120		
Thread, ligature	"	3		
Do sewing balls (Alexander No. 150)	No.	600		
Twine, country	Lb	2		
Winnows	No.	25		
Wool, black	Skeins.	141		
Bath brick	No	4		
Cotton, waste	Lb.	30		

SCHEDULE B—*contd.*

Bonnar Medicines and Hospital Necessaries—contd.

Articles.		Quantity more or less	Period of delivery	Remarks
Tacks, packing[1]	Lb	25	To be delivered in bulk within one week from date of order	As per hospital sample.
Tallow	"	30		
Washing soda	"	75		
Oatmeal	"	6		
Vermicelli	"	6		
Metal polish tins	No	120		
Soft soap	Lb	100		
Stove pipe	Doz	25		
Safety pins	"	40		

[1] English narrow tape, 2,160 yards; English braid, 144 yards; country tape, 396 yards

SCHEDULE C.

Bedding and Clothing.

Articles.		Quantity more or less	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Binders	No	36	From 1st April 1910 to 31st March 1911 in such quantities and at such times as may be required.	As per hospital sample.
Blankets	"	50		
Cloths, dish	"	200		
Do. restaurant	"	24		
Do. table	"	6		
Do. tray	"	36		
Cook's aprons	"	36		
Cook's caps	"	6		
Counterpanes	"	6		
Dusters, bliz	"	12		
Gowns	"	60		
Do. shirts	"	36		
Gudarees, large	"	100		
Do small	"	100		
Jackets	"	100		
Mattresses, coir	"	6		
Napkins, children	"	600		
Do. women	"	1,250		
Do table	"	100		
Palliasses	"	60		
Petticoats, shirts	"	150		
Pillow cases	"	200		
Pillows, cotton	"	20		
Do. with straw	"	75		
Quilts, gingham	"	1,103		
Sheets, large	"	170		
Do small	"	24		
Shifts of linen	"	20		
Toilet covers	"	6		
Towels, bath	"	75		
Do dusty	"	200		
Towels, rollers	"	6		
Vests, flannel	"	6		
Quilts, cotton	"	6		
Tea cloths	"	24		
Mosquito curtains	"	3		

G. G. GIFFARD, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital.

Madras, 12th February 1910.

VELLORE CENTRAL JAIL.

NOTICE is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Central Jail, Vellore, at 2 P.M. on Thursday the 31st March 1910 for the supply of rattan articles as detailed below.

2. The successful bidder will be required to deposit as security for the due performance of his contract a sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of the value of the articles contracted for except rugs for which a security of Rs. 1,000 (Rupees one thousand only) must be deposited and to execute a bond [illegible]

3. One quarter of the article contracted for must be delivered by the 15th April 1910 and the remainder as ordered except hoppers, bread and coffee which must be supplied daily or as ordered. Each hopper must weigh 2 oz. and bread must be brown and of best sort.

4. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

5. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent.

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all bids without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should be produced at the time of auction and supplies should be strictly in accordance with the samples. Samples should be properly labelled with the name of the tenderer.

8. Merchants who are unable to be present may send in their tenders in writing together with their samples and Rs. 25 earnest-money which will be refunded to the unsuccessful tenderer. These tenders should reach the Superintendent not later than 30th March 1910.

Article.	Probable requirements for the year 1911.
Rice (not less than six months old)	120,000
Ragi	500,000
Tamarind (not less than six months old)	15,000
Chillies	8,000
Coriander	6,000
Turmeric	1,000
Dhal gram	150,000
Sago	1,200
Sugar (brown)	600
,, white	80
Horgram	150 (monthly.)
Bread	100 (,,)
Coffee	5 (,,)
Gingelly seeds	4,000 (,,)
Jaggery	80 (,,)

Vellore Central Jail,
7th Feb. 1910.

J. E. YOUNG,
Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders, in *duplicate*, will be received up to 10 A.M. on Friday the 4th March 1910 by the Superintendent, Ophthalmic Hospital, for the supply of perishable articles and non-perishable articles in bulk, as detailed in Schedules A and B, for the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.

2. A separate tender must be sent for each group or article.

3. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent, Ophthalmic Hospital, Marshall's Road, Egmore, at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

4. Tenders to be superscribed showing the number of the group or article and schedule. Each tender must contain not only the rates but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in Government promissory-notes or Bank receipts set opposite to each group of the schedule, and in default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* The deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately.

6. The successful tenderer for non-perishable articles shall be required to deliver the articles in bulk one week after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made as soon as possible after delivery.

7. The successful tenderer for perishable articles shall be required to have ready daily at 7-30 A.M. the day's supply for the inspection of the Superintendent, Ophthalmic Hospital. He will find out daily the requirements of the following day.

8. The successful tenderer for non-perishable articles excepting groups Nos. 6 and 7 after receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, must supply the articles in bulk before the prescribed date, failing which his earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

9. The successful tenderer for perishable articles must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

10. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

11. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent. of the deposit money will be levied from the successful contractor of perishable articles for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and if frequently repeated the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him on completion of his contract.

12. Samples of the different articles must be supplied by each tenderer. The samples of the accepted tenderer will be sealed and lodged in the office of the Superintendent, Ophthalmic Hospital.

13. The Superintendent, Ophthalmic Hospital, reserves to himself the right to decline to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for doing so.

14. The Superintendent, Ophthalmic Hospital, also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

15. Tenders containing rates manifestly below the market value of articles will be summarily rejected.

16. Every correction in the tender must invariably be initialled by the tenderer, failing which the tender will be rejected.

17. The successful contractor will be required to sign a bond and to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract only in case of perishable articles.

18. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest security money or security deposit for a period of 12 months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O., No. 2358 of 31st March 1880, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other agreement executed by the depositors.

19. The tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender or tenders to the following effect :—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the tender."

SCHEDULE A.

Non-perishable Articles.

Description of articles.		Quantity required.	Earnest-money.	Description of articles.		Quantity required.	Earnest-money.
Group No. 1.			Rs.	* *Group No. 6*—cont.			Rs.
Sago	lb.	2		Soap, Europe, cake, Pears, glycerine	No.	68	
Coffee powder, 1st sort, in tins	"	600		Methylated spirit, in bottles	Bots.	24	
Sugar, brown, best quality	"	1,200	16	Straw	lb.	8,000	
Sugar, white, 1st sort	"	160		Straws	No.	20	
Tea, 1st sort	"	40		Needles, packs of 24 each	Packs.	4	
Cornflour, in tin	"	2		Matches, safety, boxes	No.	283	
Group No. 2.				Zinc buckets, as per hospital pattern	Doz.	2	
Asafœtida	lb.	6		Bandage cloth, dungary, pieces of 12 yards	Pieces	30	
Black gum, broken	"	48					
Chiretta, 1st sort	"	300		* *Group No. 7.*			
Coriander seeds	"	250					
Cummin seeds	"	30					
Dhall	"	1,000		Arm-chair covers	No.	5	
Dry ginger	"	1		Bananas, flannel	"	13	
Mustard seed, country	"	30	16	Blankets, red	"	30	
Pepper, black	"	180		Do. white	"	27	
Poppy seeds	"	1		Blue cloth for eye shade	Yds.	200	
Salt, white	"	15		Carpets, besides, small	No.	10	
Tamarind, good and clean without seeds	"	850		Do. large	"	2	
Turmeric	"	10		Cloth, long, fine	Yds.	120	
Vendiyam	"	10		Do. red, Turkey, 12 yards wide, 10 stripes	"	600	
Group No. 3.				Coats, gingham, men's	No.	12	
				Do. do. children's	"	12	
Rice, 1st sort, good and clean	lb.	17,000		Frocks, shirts, children's	"	13	
Rice, raw, 1st sort, good and clean	"	2 000	64	Gowns, white, women's	"	21	
Group No. 4.				Jackets, white, men's	"	160	
				Do. do. women's	"	61	
Chatties, large	No.	10		Do. do. children's	"	21	
Meethays	"	1,800		Mittoons, coir	"	12	
Mullays	"	600	3	Mosquito curtains	"	8	
Pots	"	20		Pillow cases	"	100	
Gedels	"	15		Pillows, cotton	"	24	
Group No. 5.				Pillow cases, straw	"	80	40
				Pillocases, blue	"	30	
Oil, Kerosine 125° in tins	Gns.	15	3	Quilts, chints, Mysl	"	150	
Do. 150° "	"	10		Do. gingham, cotton	"	6	
Group No. 6				Screen, hanging	"	2	
				Sheets, white	"	60	
Latrine paper, sheets	Qrs.	20		Shirts, white, women's	"	70	
Baskets, common, large	No.	12		Do. do. children's	"	10	
Brooms, bamboo	"	250		Shirts, white, first size	"	20	
Do. coconut, handles	"	500		Do. do. second size	"	10	
Cotton-wool	lb.	40		Slippers, pairs, large	"	30	
Dry earth, sack-load	No.	66		Do. do. small	"	12	
Soap, Europe, bar	"	80		Socks, cotton, pairs	"	30	
Sunlight soap cakes	"	130		Towels, bath	"	46	
Iron pots with cover for night-soil as per hospital pattern	Doz.	2	20	Do. dungary	"	40	
				Do. face	"	12	
				Do. Patna	"	36	
				Do. spare	"	60	
				Toilet covers	"	4	
				Trousers, gingham, first size	"	12	
				Trousers, gingham, second size	"	6	

* Groups Nos. 6 and 7 to be supplied monthly or occasionally as required from 1st April 1910 to 31st March 1911.

SCHEDULE B.

Perishable Articles.

Description of articles.		Probable quantity required.	Earnest-money.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
			Rs.		
Group No. 1					
Beef beef, grass-fed, without bone ..	lb	30			
Chickens, 10 oz. each in weight when dressed	No.	300			Goat's flesh will not be accepted. The feet of the sheep must be attached to the legs when mutton is being passed by the Superintendent. To be supplied in curries when the daily supply exceeds 25 lb.
Ducks	,,	10			
Eggs, hen, fresh, to weigh 1½ oz. each.	,,	2,500			
Fish, fresh, excluding wastage ..	lb.	4,000			
Fowls, lb 1 4-0 each dressed ..	No	500			
Mutton, grass-fed, 1st sort, without bone	lb	3,000	30	To be supplied in such quantities as may be required daily at 7-30 A.M. from 1st April 1910 to 31st March 1911.	
Partridges	No.	10			
Pigeons	,,	10			
Snipe	,,	10			
Teals	,,	10			
Plantain leaf for meals (100 per bundle)	Bdls.	200			
Rabbits	No.	10			
Group No. 2.					
Butter, fresh, best quality	lb.	300			
Milk, cows, of good and wholesome quality, pints of 20 oz. each Cows to be milked at the hospital; fresh specific gravity not less than 1027°.	Pts.	24,000	50	To be supplied in such quantities as may be required daily at 7-30 A.M. from 1st April 1910 to 31st March 1911.	Cows to be ready at the hospital at 6 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.
Group No. 3.					
Hoppers, white, not to weigh less than 2 oz. each	No.	75,000	13		To be ready at the hospital at 8-30 A.M.
Group No. 4.					
Apples, sweet, good size	No	50			
Arrack, Colombo, 25° under-proof ..	Bots	50			
Cocoanuts, fresh, without shell ..	lb.	50			
Ghee, fresh, 1st sort	,,	940			
Gingelly-oil, fresh	,,	1,200			
Garlic	,,	100			
Green chillies	,,	4			
Ice	,,	1,200			
Lecches	No.	1,500			
Karlapillai leaves	lb.	150			
Limes, fresh, good size	No.	200			
Mangoes, good, full size	,,	300			
Mint and parsley, fresh	lb	2	40	To be supplied in such quantities as may be required daily at 7-30 A.M. from 1st April 1910 to 31st March 1911.	
Oil, cocoanut, bottles	Doz.	1			
Onions	lb	500			
Plantains, good size, ripe	No.	40,000			
Oranges, fresh and sweet	,,	300			
Potatoes, 1st sort, none to weigh less than 2 oz. each	lb.	2,500			
Vegetables, country, fresh, exclusive of wastage	,,	8,250			
Vegetables, Europe, fresh, exclusive of wastage	,,	60			Vegetables should be varied as available according to season.
Lemonade bottle	Doz.	15			
Soda bottle	,,	15			
Group No. 5.					
Bread 4 oz., 8 oz., and 1 lb., white, best quality	lb.	8,000			
Flour, wheat	,,	100	12	To be supplied in such quantities as may be required daily at 7 A.M. from 1st April 1910 to 31st March 1911.	
Sooji	,,	40			
Group No. 6.					
Tinning copper pots of sizes to be done twice a month about 8 at a time ..	No.	200	2		

Madras, 21st February 1910.

R. H. ELLIOT, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Govt. Ophthalmic Hospital.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS FOR THE VELLORE CENTRAL JAIL MANUFACTORY.

Notice is hereby given that separate sealed tenders will be received up to 15th March 1910 by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, for the supply by contract of the following wools for the use of the Vellore Central Jail manufactory from 1st April 1910 to 31st March 1911.

2. No tenders will be received after the date specified above.

3. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of wools for the Vellore Central Jail manufactory."

4. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by samples of not less than one pound each of the wools it is proposed to supply and earnest-money Rs 25 (twenty-five)

5. Tenders must specify in maunds (25 lb. to a maund) the rate at which each article can be supplied at the jail or on rails at Vellore Railway station

6. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing

7. The earnest-money of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned. The earnest-money of the successful tenderer will be forfeited if he fails to execute the contract bond and to furnish security to the amount of 5 per cent. of the value of the articles contracted for on cash within one week from the date of the acceptance of his contract being made known to him.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore.

9. The contract is subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

10. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of requiring the successful tenderer to supply greater or smaller quantities of wool than those mentioned below and the quantities ordered by the Superintendent shall be delivered within ten days of order.

11. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore.

Number	Particulars.	Probable quantities required during the year.	Deposit to accompany tender.
		MAUNDS.	Rs.
1	Cut white wool, 1st quality, without admixture of brown or coloured wool	400	25
2	Chunam white wool without admixture of black or brown wool	1,000 more or less.	25
3	Cut black wool, 1st quality	100	25
4	Chunam black wool	200	25

Vellore Central Jail,
9th Feb. 1910.

J. E. YOUNG,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CASUARINA ROOTS AND BULK KEROSINE OIL.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at 2 P.M. on the 21st March 1910 by the undersigned for the supply of the following during 1910–11 :—

(1) Casuarina roots in pieces small enough to be put through the furnace door of the boiler of the Public Works Workshops, per ton.

(2) Bulk kerosine oil per 8 gallons

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest-money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3. The person whose tender is accepted must deposit Rs 200 for each of the two items and execute separate agreement for the supply of each of the above within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest-money will be forfeited.

4. Tenders should be separately made for each of the above and be superscribed on cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of ."

5. Full name and address should be given below the signature of tenderer.

6. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores, Madras,
24th February 1910.

H. B. PEIRCE,
General Supt., P. W. Workshops and Stores.

TENDERS FOR CARTS AND COOLIES

TENDERS are invited up to 21st March 1910 for the supply of carts and coolies for despatch of articles from Public Works Workshops and Stores.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 25 in cash or currency notes as earnest-money, which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted

3. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 100 and enter into an agreement within seven days from date of acceptance of his tender.

4. Tenders should specify rates for the following :—

Rate per coolie per mile.
" from 1 to 10 cwts. per cart per mile
" from 1 to 10 cwts. per truck per mile.
" from 10 to 20 cwts per cart per mile
" from 10 to 20 cwts per truck per mile
" per ton for articles weighing more than one ton per cart per mile.
" per ton for articles weighing more than one ton per truck per mile.
Loading and unloading heavy articles per ton
Loading and unloading other articles per ton.

Note—Carts and trucks should be supplied by the contractor.

5. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing

6. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores, Madras,
24th February 1910.

H. B. PEIRCE,
General Supt., P. W. Workshops and Stores.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PACKING CASES, CRATES, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received up to 2 P M., on the 21st March 1910, by the undersigned, for the supply of the following during 1910–11 :—

Packing cases, crates, straw and gunnies, etc

2 Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest-money which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

3 The person whose tender is accepted must deposit Rs 200 and execute an agreement for the supply of the above within seven days of the acceptance of the tender, failing which the earnest-money will be forfeited

4 Tenders should be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of Packing cases, crates, etc"

5 Tenders should specify rates for the following :—

Packing cases under ½ c ft
Do ½ to ¾ c. ft.
Do. ¾ to 1 c. ft.
Packing crates per c ft.
Straw packing per c ft.
Purchasing deadwood cases from Store per ton.
Gunny bags including stitching, etc., for each gunny.
Straw bundle, each.

6. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer

7. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing

8 Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores, Madras,
24th February 1910

H. B PEIRCE,
General Supt., P.W. Workshops and Stores

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF OILS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at 2 P M , on the 21st March 1910 by the undersigned for the supply of the following oils during 1910–11 :—

(1) Cocoanut-oil.
(2) Turpentine.
(3) Linseed-oil, double boiled.
(4) Linseed-oil, pale boiled
(5) Linseed-oil, raw
(6) Wood-oil, double boiled.
(7) White cotton waste.
(8) Lamp cotton.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash or currency notes as earnest-money which amount will be returned if the tender is not accepted

3 The person whose tender is accepted must deposit Rs. 200 and execute an agreement for the supply of the above within seven days of the acceptance of the tender failing which the earnest-money will be forfeited

4. Tenders should be made for all of the above and be superscribed on the cover containing them "Tenders for the supply of oils."

5. Full name and address should be given below the signature of the tenderer

6. The General Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders received without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

Public Works Workshops and Stores, Madras,
24th February 1910.

H. B PEIRCE,
General Supt., P W. Workshops and Stores.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that about 50 tons of steamed Sandalwood will be sold in public auction in convenient lots at the Forest Range office, Vellore, at 12 noon on Tuesday, the 15th March 1910, and following days.

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 100 (one hundred) as earnest-money, and when their bids for one or more sales exceed Rs 500, they should deposit a further sum of Rs 100 for every Rs. 500 bid. The deposits of successful bidders will be retained and adjusted towards the sale amounts due by them. The deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned directly after the close of the sale

3. The wood purchased must be paid for in full before delivery. If the sale amount is not paid immediately after sale and the wood taken possession of, it will remain at the risk of the purchasers for three days and then resold The defict, if any, arising at the resale will be recovered from the original purchasers as arrears of land revenue and they will have no claim for any excess.

4 The District Forest Officer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or the highest bid and will assign no reason for so doing.

5 No credit sale will be allowed.

6 Settlement of accounts between this department and the purchasers shall be completed before the wood is removed from the depot. No complaint made afterwards will be entertained.

District Forest Office, North Arcot, Chendragiri,
24th February 1910

J S BATTIE,
District Forest Officer, North Arcot.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF KHAKI DRILL AND TURBAN CLOTH TO THE SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

SEALED tenders will be received up to 12 noon on 28th March 1910 by the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Madras, for the supply of 80,000 yards of khaki drill and 8,000 yards of khaki turban cloth more or less.

2. Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) and should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of khaki drill or khaki turban cloth" as the case may be.

3. Each tender should be specifically for the supply of either khaki drill or khaki turban cloth and should be accompanied by a sample of the article which must be similar in material and colour to the cloth, now in stock, which may be seen at the Tondiarpet Storehouse. The tenderer should state the price at which he is prepared to supply the article.

4. Each tender for the supply of khaki drill should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 and each tender for the supply of khaki turban cloth by a deposit of Rs. 100. The deposit may be in cash or in Government Promissory-notes. The deposits will be returned to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted.

5. The khaki drill must be 27"/28" wide and 14 lbs. in weight per piece of 40 yards and turban cloth of 36" wide and 12 lbs. in weight per piece of 50 yards. The last year's accepted rates are As. 5 and As. 3-6 per yard, respectively.

6. The Board reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. As soon as the acceptance of their tenders is notified the successful tenderer or tenderers for khaki drill and turban cloth will be required to deposit a further sum of Rs. 300 in respect of the contract of khaki drill and Rs. 200 in respect of that for turban cloth, which together with the initial deposits required under condition 4 of this notice will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contracts.

8. The successful tenderer for the supply of khaki drill will be required to sign an agreement binding himself to supply the required quantity of cloth within four months from the date of execution of his agreement at the rate of not less than 4,000 yards a week commencing from the third week in April 1910. The successful tenderer for the supply of khaki turban cloth will be required to sign an agreement undertaking to deliver the whole quantity required within four months from the date of execution of his agreement commencing to deliver from the third week in April 1910 not less than 600 yards of khaki turban cloth per week. Failure to fulfil the agreement will entail forfeiture of the deposits.

9. Copies of the form of agreement may be seen at the office of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Chepauk, Madras.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 16th February 1910.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Secretary.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR THE VELLORE CENTRAL JAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE Superintendent, Central Jail, Vellore, will receive sealed tenders for the supply of the articles enumerated in the list given below for the period of 1st April 1910 to 31st March 1911.

2. Tenders will be received up to 15th March 1910.

3. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of miscellaneous articles for the Vellore Central Jail manufactory" and to be accompanied by Rs. 25 earnest money which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

4. The articles shall be supplied in such quantities and at such time as the Superintendent may order.

5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

6. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment will be made for the articles supplied by the undersigned.

7. The contract must not be sublet.

8. The contract is subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General of Prisons.

9. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit a sum equivalent to 5 per cent of the value of the articles contracted for as security for the due performance of contract and to sign a contract bond within a week from the date of the acceptance of his contract being made known to him.

10. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of requiring the successful tenderer to supply greater or smaller quantities than those mentioned in the list and the quantities ordered should be delivered at the jail within a week from receipt of order.

11. Any further information can be obtained from the undersigned.

List of articles required for the Vellore Central Jail Manufactory.

Articles.	Probable quantity	Articles.	Probable quantity
Bees wax	44 lb.	Blacking tins	100 No.
Screws of sizes, iron	60 gross.	Rough Holland	50 Yds.
Do. brass	3 "	Cocoanut matting	300,000 No.
Tin solder	10 lb.	Alum	1,000 lb.
Red powder (vegetable dye)	150 "	Lead	50 "
Soda	50 "	Charcoal	150 Bags of 40 lb. each
Glue	50 "	Canes	50 lb
Saffron (dye)	1,000 "	Gunny needles	80 No
Cocoanut oil	50 "	Iron bar and iron sheets (soft)	500 lb
Turpentine	100 "	American iron bar and sheet	1,000 "
Sand paper	25 Doz.	Dyers' pots, large and small	80 No
Linseed oil	150 lb.	Sal ammoniac	10 lb
French polish (superior)	50 "	Dammer	500 "
Wire nails of sizes	600 "	Aloe fibre	800 "
Zinc sheet	80 "	Tar coal	500 "
Wheat flour	50 "	Applaharam	100 "
Catechine	125 "	Fullers earth	1,000 "
Chalk	50 "	Shoe polish	12 Bottles
Teakwood beams, supply	50 No.	Sealing wax	50 lb
Date mats	500 "	Boot nails	25 "
Enamel paint	24 tins	Rattan	250 "
Gallnuts	250 lb.	Fat	12 "
Green paint	50 "	Painting brushes	50 No.
Hemp bulk, white and black	100 No	Log wood	250 lb
Sheep skin	150 lb.	Tamarind	5,000 "
Calf skin	80 "	Long cloth	25 Yds.
Palmyra jaggery	1,000 "	Chocolate paint	12 Kegs
Japan varnish	12 "	Glass pane	50 sq. ft
Lamp oil	150 "	Cash grass	2,500 lb.
Split bamboos	20 Bundles of 140 each	Red tape, English	100 Yds
Steel	50 lb.	Punka hooks, brass	12 No.
Togara seed	200 "	Do. wheels, brass	8 "
Tarh mats	24 "	Salt	32 lb.
Turkey red cloth	80 Yds.	Eyelets and hooks, English	2,000 No.
Kerosine oil tins (empty)	50 No	Do. ordinary	2,000 "
Paddy husk	6c Bags of 56 lb. each	Ragi	1,000 lb
Sweet flag	10 lb	Empty gunnies, second hand	500 No
Camphor	6 "	Horngram	8,500 lb.
Black cummin seeds	10 "	Murukambus	500 "
Borax	25 "	Lasdye	2,000 "

Vellore Central Jail,
7th Feb. 1910.

J. E. YOUNG,
Superintendent.

TENDER NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that properly sealed tenders will be received at the office of the Executive Engineer, Kurnool Division, Kurnool, for the Kocharevu Tank Project, Ramallakotta taluk, estimate Rs. 93,000 till 2 P.M. on the 15th March 1910.

2. The tenders should be in Public Works Department forms K-1, blank copies of which can be had gratis on application to the Manager, Executive Engineer's Office, Kurnool.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Kocharevu Tank Project", Ramallakotta taluk, and addressed to the Executive Engineer by name.

4. Each tender should be accompanied by a sum of Rs. 900 in currency notes as earnest money which will be refunded in the case of unsuccessful tenderers.

5. The contract documents comprising—(1) Plans, (2) specification, (3) schedule of quantities, and (4) conditions of contract, will be available at the office of the Executive Engineer at all working hours.

6. Each tender should show clearly the rates at which tenderers are prepared to execute each item in the schedule.

7. The security deposit for the work will be formed by a reduction of 10 per cent. from all payments to be made to the contractor and the amount of earnest money of the successful tenderer will be gradually repaid as the security deposit accrues.

8. The acceptance of the tender will rest with the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and the successful tenderer should be prepared to commence the work within 15 days of the date on which intimation is given him of the acceptance of the tender and should complete the work before the 30th June 1912.

9. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

10. Tenders will be opened by the Executive Engineer in person at the time and place named above in the presence of such tenderers as wish to attend.

11. Materials are to be obtained from the sources noted below but the Executive Engineer is prepared to consider any alteration in these sources by which equally good materials can be supplied. If any alteration is hereafter made in such sources by which extra expense is incurred in cartage the contractor will be remunerated at the usual rates of the division. Contractors are warned that no charge for seigniorage will be allowed. The tender rates must include such charges and also the following:—

Cartage for lime
Cartage for sand
Cartage for surki
Cartage for gravel
} from ¼ mile

Cartage for broken stone for concrete and rough stone for revetment from 1 mile.
Cartage for burnt stone from 10 miles.
Cartage for coping stones and cut stone from wherever procurable within a distance of 10 miles.
Cartage for necessary quantity of water required for masonry work, etc., from a distance of ¼ mile.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Kurnool,
14th February 1910.

G. S. RAMA AIYAR,
Executive Engineer, Kurnool Division.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned descriptions and approximate quantities of sandalwood stored in Tiruppattur and Denkanikota depôts.

2. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Sandalwood" and should be forwarded by registered post to the District Forest Officer, North Salem, *so as to reach him on or before the 8th March* 1910.

3. Tenderers should tender for each class of billets, roots, chips and saw-dust separately per maund of 28 lbs. (1 lb. being equal to the weight of Rs. 38) and each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100, paid either in currency notes or by Post Office money order.

4. Successful purchasers must, within five days from the date of receipt of order confirming the sale, pay the balance due, failing which the deposit will be forfeited to Government and the sandalwood re-sold at the tenderer's risk. The tenderer will have no claim for any profit accruing from such sale.

5. The deposit of the unsuccessful tenderers will be immediately returned.

6. The sandalwood must be removed within a week from date of payment of the full amount and, in default, godown rent will be charged at the rate of one rupee *per diem* until the date of removal.

7. The sandalwood will be weighed as it is in depôt and no further cleaning will be undertaken by the Forest department or purchaser previous to weighment.

8. Tenderers before submitting their offers are recommended to inspect the sandalwood in the depôts as no remission on any case will be afterwards granted either on account of the alleged bad quality of the sandalwood or because of errors of description.

9. The right to reject all or any of the tenders is reserved.

Description and class of wood.	Quantity in maunds of 28 lb.			
	Tiruppattur Depôt.		Denkanikota Depôt.	
	ABOUT MAUNDS.	LB.	ABOUT MAUNDS.	LB.
I class billets	862	15	20	16
II do	130	27	104	21
III do	26	9	113	14
IV do.	1	25	263	3
V do	..	..	178	13
VI (Sound main roots)	276	7	180	19
VII Side root and unsound main roots	23	21	VIII 6	3
VIII Saw-dust	96	17	353	..
IX Chips of heartwood with a small portion of sapwood ..	180	12	30	..
X Chips with a small admixture of heartwood ..	..	..	20	..
Sapwood billets				

N.B.—The billets are heartwood. The sapwood has been almost entirely *cleaned off* before weighing. As the quantities in the depôt may be in excess of the above, the successful tenderer must take delivery of the same after paying for the actual weight delivered to him by the Range Officer. Intending purchasers or their agents will be allowed to inspect the sandalwood at Tiruppattur or Denkanikota Forest Range office upon production of this notice.

F. C. L. COWLEY-BROWN,
District Forest Officer, North Salem.

12th February 1910.

RE-SALE OF TANGEDU BARK.

THE right to collect Tangedu bark in the reserved forests and reserved lands and in the Government unreserved unoccupied lands in the Kandukur taluk of this district will be sold by public auction at the District Forest Office, Nellore, at 1 p.m. on the 7th March 1910.

2. The lease runs from the date of grant up to 31st March 1912.

3. Intending bidders must be in possession of a certificate from the Tahsildar of the taluk where they reside, or corresponding official, stating that they are solvent. No person will be allowed to bid in the absence of the certificate.

4. Intending bidders must deposit beforehand Rs. 500 into any Government Treasury and produce chalans. The deposits of unsuccessful bidders will be returned at the close of the sale by endorsement on the chalan and that of the successful bidder will be treated as security deposit.

5. The sale is not binding until it is confirmed by the District Forest Officer or by competent authority.

6. The successful bidder must pay the purchase money in the following three equal instalments :—

(1) Within a week of the receipt of the District Forest Officer's order confirming the sale.
(2) Before 1st July 1910.
(3) " 1st November 1910.

7. The successful bidder must execute an agreement binding himself to the following conditions and must get it registered at his own expense :—

(a) To keep accounts showing the quantity of bark cut, and the place where it is stored.
(b) To store the bark only in such places as may be approved by the District Forest Officer, and to keep a correct account showing the receipts and issues from each store.

(*c*) To store all bark, which is not taken out of the district before the expiration of the lease, in places selected by the District Forest Officer whence it may be removed only on passes issued by him.

(*d*) To compound with the District Forest Officer for the value of the stripped wood at 2 per cent. on the purchase money.

(*e*) To supply the District Forest Officer and the Range Officers, whenever called upon to do so, with a correct list of villages and places where the bark is being cut and stored.

(*f*) To claim no compensation for the shrub on lands which may be granted on patta during the currency of the lease or for the shrub which may be removed by *swayajeeva* cultivators.

(*g*) To allow all rents to remove leaves from the shrubs on payment of a rate not exceeding 3 pies per head-load and 3 annas per cart-load.

(*h*) To issue printed passes consecutively numbered and duly signed by the lessee or his duly authorized agent for any bark removed from one place to another and to produce such passes before any Forest Officer or subordinate whenever called upon to do so.

(*i*) To grant no sub-leases without the previous consent in writing of the District Forest Officer.

(*j*) To pay the several instalments on the dates prescribed in clause 6 *supra*.

(*k*) To pay interest at 6½ per cent. per annum, *i.e.*, 1 anna per rupee per mensem on all moneys not paid on due dates.

(*l*) In the event of any breach on the part of the successful bidder of any of the conditions of his agreement or of his failure to pay the several instalments on the date fixed in clause 6 *supra*, the successful bidder will be liable to have his deposit forfeited, to have all bark collected and stored confiscated, to have his lease cancelled, to have the farm or farms purchased by him disposed of in such manner as the District Forest Officer may deem proper, and to make good all losses which the District Forest Officer may consider to have been occasioned by the default of the said successful bidder.

(*m*) In the event of the loss occasioned by the default of the said successful bidder not being made good by the action taken under clause (*l*), it will be open to the District Forest Officer to recover the amount due, with interest, by proceeding against any movable and immovable property belonging to the defaulter under Act II of 1864.

District Forest Office, Nellore,
20th February 1910.

T. M. NALLASWAMI NAYUDU,
District Forest Officer.

SALE OF CASUARINA WOOD IN THE COAST RANGE, NELLORE DISTRICT, DURING 1910-1911 AS STANDING GROWTH.

THE right to cut and remove the casuarina wood in the undermentioned compartments will be sold by public auction at the District Forest Office, Nellore, at 2 P.M. on the 16th March 1910 :—

				Acs.
Dugarazapatam—New compartment No. 3—Old compartment No.	4	..	..	95·0
Do do.	2	..	..	30·0
				125·0
Varin—New compartment No. 2—Old compartment No.	7	..	..	57·0
Do. do.	4	..	..	25·0
				82·0

2. The purchasers will have to cut the growth at their own expense and make their own arrangements for removing the fuel subject to the conditions set forth hereunder.

3. The purchasers will be allowed to use free the following tramway materials for removing the wood.

Note.—The length of the line and the number of the trucks that will be placed at the disposal of the contractor in each plantation will be published later.

4. The purchasers must make their own arrangements for getting coolies to push the trucks but the Forest Department will lay the lines and the branch lines within a reasonable time after the contractor has intimated his wishes to that effect to the Range Officer, free of expense to the purchaser. This is to say, the Forest Department will retain the control of the lines. Any damage done wilfully or negligently to the tramway materials by the purchaser or his servants will be repaired at the purchaser's expense.

5. The purchasers shall engage to remove all stumps and roots of casuarina trees as soon as the tree is cut, *i.e.*, roots will be grubbed out.

6. The cuttings in all cases shall commence at the end nearest the canal and shall proceed continuously and in one mass in a direction away from the canal. That is to say, the cuttings shall not go on in several different scattered places simultaneously. In all cases the orders of the District Forest Officer contained herein or to be issued hereafter from time to time as regards cuttings are to be strictly adhered to.

7. All officers of the Forest Department are to have free access to the areas under operation for the purpose of submission of departmental returns and accounts and inspection of the works in progress or other necessary purposes.

8. Intending bidders must deposit Rs. 500 in the Madras Bank or in any Government Treasury before they can be permitted to bid at the sales, such deposits being returned to all except the successful bidders.

9. The compartments will be sold separately or together at the discretion of the District Forest Officer. The District Forest Officer reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting any bid without assigning reasons therefor.

10 As soon as it has been notified to any bidder that his bid has been accepted, he shall, within one week of date of receipt of such notification, execute an agreement in the accompanying form and get it duly registered under Act III of 1877 at his own cost. If he fails to do so, the District Forest Officer will at his discretion forfeit the deposit of Rs 500 and resell the blocks at the risk of the original approved bidder.

11 The successful bidder shall pay the amount of his bid in 3 equal instalments, the first on the date of execution of the agreement, the second 3 months after the date of agreement and the third 2 months after the second payment provided that the extent cut does not exceed one-third of the total area before the payment of the second, and two-third before the payment of the third instalment. The Rs. 500 deposited will be refunded at the expiry of the lease and after all demands are satisfied; including the cost of repairs to tram materials, if any, and subject to rule 18.

12. The successful bidders may commence operations from the date of execution of agreement and shall cease all operations in the plantations on or before 31st March 1911 and shall remove all wood from the plantations on or before the 31st March 1911.

13. Tram lines will be taken up and shifted for the following year's work after the end of March 1911.

14. The successful bidder shall arrange his stacks of cut wood in the forest according to the orders of the Range Officer to facilitate the tram lines being led up and between them to the best advantage.

15 Any person desiring to bid at the auctions may see any or all of the above areas by applying to the Range Officer or to the subordinate in immediate charge of each plantation.

16. In the event of any infringement on the part of the successful bidder of the above-mentioned conditions or in the event of any default in payment of any of the instalments on the dates prescribed in paragraph 11 *supra*, the said successful bidder shall be liable (i) to have the lease forthwith cancelled, (ii) to have his deposit of Rs. 500 forfeited, (iii) to have all produce cut, but left within the plantations area confiscated and (iv) to have the wood resold at his risk and loss. In the event of non-recovery by the aforesaid means (i) of any portion of the consideration for the lease, or (ii) of any damage sustained by District Forest Officer by reason of a breach by the successful bidder of any of the aforesaid conditions or by reason of any wrongful act on his part, it shall be lawful to recover the portion and damages aforesaid, in accordance with the law for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of Land Revenue.

FORM OF CONTRACT FOR FELLING AND REMOVING TREES

AGREEMENT made this day of 19 between of (hereinafter called "the contractor" which term shall, where the context admits, include the said his heirs, executors, administrators, legal representatives and assigns) of the one part and THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called the Secretary of State) of the other part.

WHEREAS the contractor has tendered for the right to cut and remove trees in and from the lands hereinafter referred to and such tender has been accepted by the District Forest Officer of Nellore acting for and on behalf of the Secretary of State upon the terms and conditions hereinafter appearing.

AND WHEREAS the contractor has deposited with the said as such District Forest Officer as aforesaid the sum of Rs. as security for the due performance by him the contractor of the provisions hereinafter contained.

NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS that for carrying the said agreement into execution, the contractor for himself, his executors, administrators, legal representatives and assigns and the Secretary of State for himself, his successors and assigns do hereby mutually contract with the other and others of them as follows :—

RIGHTS UNDER CONTRACT.

1. The contractor shall have the right during the period commencing on the day of execution of the agreement and ending on the 31st day of March 1910 to fell, collect, store, remove and sell all living and dead casuarina trees growing or being in or upon the lands set forth in the schedule hereto. Save that the contractor shall not in any way interfere with the rights or privileges to which any right-holder, permit-holder or *bona fide* ryot is now or may at any time or time hereafter be entitled under the provisions of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, or any subsisting modification thereof or under any rules or Proceedings of the Forest Department of the Government of Madras.

2 The contractor shall not nor shall his heirs, executors, administrators, legal representatives or assigns dispose of or sublet such right or any part thereof without the written permission of the District Forest Officer of Nellore for the time being (hereinafter called the District Forest Officer) which permission may be refused by the latter without assigning any reasons for so doing.

3. In case of any question arising with regard to or any objection being taken by any person to the contractor's rights to fell, collect or store such trees or to remove the wood thereof collected along any routes or through any part of the said lands the District Forest Officer may, if and whenever any such question may arise, serve the contractor with a written notice prohibiting his felling, collecting or storing such trees in any part of the said lands or collecting the wood thereof or regulating the storing or removal thereof and on the service of any such notice the orders and directions thereon contained shall, until the same are varied by the District Forest Officer or the Collector of the Nellore district for the time being (hereinafter called "the Collector"), be taken as part of the conditions of this contract and shall be observed and performed by the contractor.

4. The contractor shall have no claim for compensation for any loss he may incur by carrying out the provisions of any such notice nor for any loss caused to him by his being prevented or obstructed by any zamindar, land-owner or other person on plea of right of ownership or right of enjoyment or otherwise from felling, collecting, storing or removing any of the produce.

COLLECTION AND REMOVAL OF PRODUCE

5. The cutting, collection and removal of the trees and wood shall be effected only under such system as may be approved of or ordered from time to time by the District Forest Officer and any collection or removal in contravention of such system shall render this contract liable to be cancelled by the District Forest Officer. Until further orders, the system to be adopted shall be as follows :—

(i) The felling shall commence at the end nearest the canal and shall proceed continuously and in one mass in a direction away from the canal and shall not be carried on in several different scattered places simultaneously.

(ii) The contractor shall remove the wood cut to the basin as soon as practicable and shall not leave it lying in the plantations to dry.

6. The contractor shall fell and remove at his own expense all living and dead casuarina trees on the said lands and shall root out all the stumps and roots thereof, remove the same and fill up the pits and have the ground levelled throughout the lands. He shall also completely root up all prickly-pear that there may be on the said lands, collect the same in pits and bury the same not less than one foot and a half below the surface level with all the soil taken out of the pit well trodden or beaten down over it.

7. The contractor shall at no time cut more wood or commence operations over a greater area than is proportionate to the lease amount already paid.

8. Every servant of the contractor or cooly to whom authority is granted for the removal of the wood shall be separately supplied with a permit issued by the contractor or his authorised agent whose name, residence and a specimen of whose signature shall be communicated to the District Forest Officer and in every case the quantity of the produce and the time allowed for its removal shall be clearly written on the permit. No person shall be considered as duly accredited as agent of the contractor for the purposes of this contract unless he is approved of by the District Forest Officer and is provided by the contractor with a power of attorney and until a copy of such power of attorney is deposited with the Range Officer concerned.

9. In the felling, cutting and removal of the trees no damage shall be done to palmyra or cashew-nut or other fruit bearing trees, if any, by the lopping or breaking of branches or otherwise.

10. The contractor shall be responsible for the acts of himself and his agents and of all persons authorised by either of them to fell, collect, store or to remove the said trees or wood.

11. The contractor shall not engage or employ any of the coolies or cartmen employed by the department for the extracting forest produce by departmental agency in any work under this contract without the permission in writing of the Range Officer.

TRAMWAYS.

12. The Forest department will, within a reasonable time after intimation given by the contractor to the Range Officer of the routes upon which tramway lines are required for removing the stock as far as possible cause such lines to be laid at his own expense and allow the contractor the use of the materials for same free of charge to the following extent :—

Tramway lines Tracks.

Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to impose upon the Secretary of State any liability in respect of any line that may not be laid or any track that may not be available and provided also that the decision of the District Forest Officer shall be final as to whether any requisition of the contractor in respect of this clause can be complied with.

13. The contractor shall bear the cost of repairs of all tramway materials damaged in any manner either wilfully or negligently by him or his servants and the contractor shall make his own arrangements for employing coolies to push the trucks.

FIRES.

14. If any fire occurs in the forest area to which this contract applies the contractor, his agents and all persons authorised by either to fell, chop, collect, store or remove the trees or wood, shall render every assistance, and use their best endeavours to extinguish the fire and every one of such persons shall in all cases give immediate notice of the occurrence of the fire to the nearst Forest, Police or Revenue Officer.

ACCOUNTS AND PAYMENTS.

15. The contractor shall keep correct accounts in the form prescribed from time to time by the District Forest Officer of all trees felled and wood obtained under this contract and shall submit them to the Range Officer immediately after the expiry of every month.

16. The contractor shall pay into the Bank of Madras or any Government Treasury in the Nellore district the sum of Rs.

(a) On or before the day of 19 Rs.
(b) On or before the day of 19 Rs.
(c) On or before the day of 19 Rs.

and shall submit the Bank or Treasury receipt to the District Forest Officer immediately the payment has been made. And the contractor shall have no right to complain against any punitive measures that the District Forest Officer may take by reason of delay on the contractor's part to acquaint him with the fact of such payment.

17. Interest at 6 per cent per annum shall be paid by the contractor on all instalments in addition to which the contractor shall be liable on failure to pay any one of the instalments to have all operations in the leased area stopped pending its payment or to have this contract cancelled by the District Forest Officer.

18. Any money due by the contractor under the terms of this contract shall, under section 66 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882, be recoverable from him by the attachment and sale of his property under Madras Act II of 1864 or any statutory modification thereof.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

19. The contractor shall register his usual address in the District Forest office and shall notify changes from time to time as they occur.

Completion of Work.

20. The contractor shall complete the work provided for herein including removal of all the stock from the forest before 19 and shall forfeit all claims to any growth left uncut or any produce lying unremoved in the plantations on the 19 , and shall not by reason of such forfeiture claim any refund or abatement of the full amount in consideration of which the area was leased.

Deposit.

21. The sum of Rs. deposited by the contractor is a security deposited for the due fulfilment of all and every of the conditions of the contract for breach of any of which by the contractor the District Forest Officer shall be entitled to forefeit the deposit in whole or in part either during or after the expiry of the contract and in the event of any such forfeiture pending the continuance of the contract any sum so forfeited shall be immediately made good by the contractor who will not be allowed to continue his work until such deposit has been brought up to the full amount originally deposited.

Cancelment of Contract.

22. In the event of any breach by the contractor or his agents of any of the above conditions, the District Forest Officer shall have the right besides forfeiting of all or any part of the said deposit, to cancel his contract by written notice and in such case the rights hereby given to the contractor shall be resold and all produce already cut but left within the leased area or at the canal bank shall be confiscated and the contractor shall be responsible for and shall make good to the Secretary of State any loss which Government may incur on any such resale and any damages sustained by the Government by reason of the breach of any condition as aforesaid.

Return of Deposit.

23 The security deposit or balance thereof, if any deductions have been made under any of the above conditions, shall be returnable to the contractor two months after the expiry of the contract on production by the contractor of an order in writing by the District Forest Officer releasing the contractor from all liability under this contract.

Arbitration.

24. In case of any dispute arising between the District Forest Officer and the contractor as to any matter arising under this contract such dispute shall be referred to the Collector whose decision thereon shall be final.

Madras Forest Act, 1882.

25. The contractor shall at all times comply with the provisions of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, and all rules from time to time in force thereunder and the provisions of this contract shall be taken in all respects as subject to such Act and rules.

In witness whereof the contractor and District Forest Officer acting under the direction of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council acting for and on behalf of the Secretary of State have hereunto set their respective hands the day and year first above written.

Schedule above referred to.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name and particulars of the area.
Nellore			Compartment No. of plantation area. acres.

Signed by the abovenamed in the presence of——

Signed by the abovenamed in the presence of——

District Forest Office, Nellore, 22nd February 1910

T. M. NALLASWAMI NAYUDU,
District Forest Officer.

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR PURCHASE AND REMOVAL OF WASTE PAPER.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Monday the 21st March 1910 for the purchase and removal of waste paper from the different Government offices in Madras during the official year 1910–1911.

2. The rate for the purchase and removal of the paper should be for a vies of 3½ lb.

3. Separate rates should be quoted for waste paper from the Government Press.

4. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 100 (one hundred), which will be returned to the tenderer on his executing the required bond or on his tender being rejected. This deposit should be by a Bank receipt. No money will be accepted.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish a security of Rs 200 with the necessary stamp duty and to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within one week from the date of intimation of the acceptance of his tender. If he fails to do so, the deposit received with his tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be cancelled.

6. The form of bond to be executed can be seen at the Stationery Office on any day, except Sundays and Government holidays, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

7. The successful tenderer will be required to pay for and remove the waste paper from the different offices in Madras from the 1st day of April 1910.

8. Forms of tenders can be obtained with all particulars at the Stationery Office.

9. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Stationery Office, Madras,
22nd February 1910.

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY ARTICLES, ETC.

SEALED tenders for the supply of all or any of the undermentioned articles of Indian manufacture during the official year 1910-1911 will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Monday, the 21st March 1910.—

			Probable quantity required for the year.
1.	Ink powder, black in packets, to yield 12 ounces of ink	Doz.	10,000
2.	Ink, black, registration	Jars	6,000
3.	Ink powder, red, in packets, to make one quart of ink each	Packets	1,000
4.	Twine, sunnty, 5lbs	lb	10,000
5.	Glue, ordinary	"	2,200
6.	Penknives desk	Doz	250
7.	Scissors, large and small	"	40
8.	Silk thread in skeins	No.	200
9.	Rubber rollers for finger-thumb impressions	"	500
10.	Tin disks for finger-prints	"	100
11	Delf bottles	Doz.	75
12	Paper, country, demy, 23" × 17½"	Reams	2,000
13.	Do. do. foolscap 17½" × 13½"	"	1,000
14	Paste boards, thin, rough, 21" × 26"	Doz	1,500
15.	Nails for packing (Europe, at cases)	lb.	350
16.	Jute rope (24 feet long each)	No.	1,000
17	Gum	lb	20,000
18.	Padlocks, 1", with four levers (with duplicate keys)	No	20
19.	Do. 1½" do.	do.	200
20.	Do 2" with five levers	do.	250
21.	Do 2½", with six levers	do	500
22.	Do 3" do.	do.	200
23	Do 3½" do.	do.	120
24.	Do 4" do.	do	20
25.	Cupboard locks, 3", do.	do.	20
26	Do. 3½", do.	do.	30
27.	Cupboard locks, special, 4", with six levers	No.	8
28	Do do 2½" do	do	50
29	Box locks, 3½"	"	25
30	Do. 3"	do	5
31.	Do 2"	do	20
32.	Do 2"	do.	10
33	Drawer locks, 2½"	"	10
34	Do. 3"	"	40
35.	Do. 3½"	"	8
36	Iron mortise latch locks, 4", with brass handles with 6 levers and with duplicate keys	"	6
37	Postal scales with tola and ounce weights	"	9
38	Tola weights for Postal scales	"	30
39	Ounce weights do	"	20
		"	20

General Conditions.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery articles, etc.," and should specify the rates at which the tenderers undertake to supply the articles. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. on the value of the tender. This deposit should be remitted into the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2. Except in the case of tenders for locks and scales, samples of articles to be supplied should invariably accompany the tender; they should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them. Standard samples of articles other than locks may be inspected at the Stationery Office.

3. An examination fee of Rs 10 should accompany each sample of ink or ink powder.

4. Standard samples of locks are in the custody of the Superintendent of the Public Works Workshops, and the locks to be supplied should be in accordance with them. The outer case and the whole internal mechanism should be of brass, the shackles of the padlocks only being of mild steel. Unless locks with common keys are ordered, the key of one lock should not ordinarily open any other of the same description. An examination fee of rupee one will be required in respect of each of the descriptions of locks contained in each consignment which the successful tenderer makes in pursuance of his contract.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent. of the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (form of which can be seen at the office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure, his deposit of 5 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be cancelled.

6. The quantities mentioned above are only approximate, the actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor at the Stationery Office, Madras, punctually on the dates fixed in the orders issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

7. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Stationery Office, Madras,
22nd February 1910.

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

LIST OF UNCLAIMED GOODS LYING IN THE MADRAS CUSTOMS HOUSE.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned packages remaining unclaimed in the Customs House will be sold by public auction (if not cleared immediately) under section 88 of the Sea Customs Act.

2. Goods advertised by the auctioneers for sale will not be permitted to be withdrawn except on prepayment of a deposit sufficient to cover duty, godown rent, harbour dues and other charges, and the owners should arrange with the auctioneers, Messrs. Oakes & Co., Limited, for the payment of their charges and produce a letter from them authorizing the removal of the goods from the auction list.

3. The goods will be sold subject to the payment of Port Trust charges which will be notified at the time of sale.

Vessels.	Dates of arrival.	Marks and numbers.	Description of packages.	Contents.	Remarks.
	1908.				
S.S. "Blalsenfels"	31st Mar. 1909.	B S & C	1 case	Candles	Broken with loose candles.
"Clan Maclennan"	11th Feb.	A P P C	1 case	Do.	
"Clan Cameron"	27th do.	A diamond with "W & Co" in the centre of to Diay and Son	1 case	Liquor	
Do.	27th do.	A diamond with "343" in the centre and "S and E" on left and right above and "T G and C on left and right below or *nil*	1 bag	Bicarbonate of soda	
S.S. "Bimbashee"	2nd Mar.	A diamond with "W N" in the centre.	1 case	Paper	
S.S. "Cheyshama"	29th do.	A diamond with "H B" in the centre	1 package	Cast iron pipe	
S.S. "Rosea"	3rd May	A diamond with "A" in the centre or *nil*	1 bale	Compressed shaft	
S.S. "Jalunga"	17th do.	A diamond with "447" in the centre and "H S K & Co" on left and right below or *nil*	1 sack	Whiting	
S S "Nurval"	18th do.	*Nil*	1 package	Iron-casting	
S S "Crestafels"	20th do.	An inverted heart with "J" in the centre or *nil*	1 bag	Wrought-iron flexogen nuts	
"Clan Lindsay"	22nd do.	A N H or *nil*	1 box	Tin plates	A few loose plates.
Do.	22nd do.	E N E or *nil*	1 box	Do.	Do.
Do.	22nd do.	A diamond with "T" in the centre or *nil*	2 boxes	Do.	Do.
S.S. "Malava"	1st June	A triangle with "C" in the centre and "P and E" on left and right above or *nil*.	1 sack	Colour	
S.S. "Viralsona"	14th do.	D F or *nil*	1 sack	Empty	
S S "Niadurbula"	16th do.	An oblong with "2153" in the centre or *nil*	1 bag	Wire nails	
S.S. "Mombassa"	21st do.	A diamond with "C & Co" in the centre and "G and S" on left and right above and "S. C" on left and right below	1 case	Kerosene	
S.S. "Golconda"	4th July	P Ramaswamy Aiyangar.	1 case	Shawls	
S.S. "Ulunfels"	15th do.	"Pair", a diamond with "323" in the centre and "C and M" on left and right above, and a diamond with "G and M" on left and right above or *nil*	6 cases	Belgian window glass	
Do.	16th do.	A diamond with "655056" in the centre and "28" and "30" on left and right above or *nil*	1 bale	Printing paper	
S.S. "Loodiana"	19th do.	G. E. Sanford	1 case	Books	
S S "Uganda"	20th do.	337 H M B S	1 tin package	Sample sugar	
Do.	20th do.	D I E D or *nil*	1 bag	Sugar	
"Clan Cumming"	2nd Aug.	N M C & Co. or *nil*	1 bundle	Parts of iron stoves.	
S.S. "Rhondda"	8th do.	X X red or *nil*, Madras.	11 bags	Rolls and nails	
Do.	9th do.	T. Umrathum Chetty or *nil*	1 parcel	Merchandise	
S.S. "Vervaarts"	14th do.	Sarasota Brothers	2 cases	Apparatus	
S S "Jalunga"	18th do.	L S A	1 box	Wires	
S.S. "Ula"	20th do.	V E N N or *nil*.	2 kegs	Paint	

Vessels	Dates of arrival	Marks and numbers.	Description of packages	Contents.	Remarks
	1909				
S.S. "Pia"	30th Aug.	A diamond with "8825" on the centre and "A 182" on right below or *vice versâ*	1 bag	Nail	....
S.S. "Mazenfels"	25th do.	A diamond with "352" in the centre and "C and M" on left and right above or *vice versâ*, Madras	1 case	Window glass	....
S.S. "Thongwa"	25th do.	A diamond with "M" in the centre or *vice versâ*	1 case	Canned fruits in tins	....
S.S. "Nairang"	4th Sept	A diamond with "8604" in the centre and a diamond "897" in the centre and "S and R" on left and right above and "T and C" on left and right below or *vice versâ*	1 cask	Sulphur	....
S.S. "Lichtenfels"	7th do.	P E M & Co. Samples	1 case	Samples of wall paper	....
"Clan Matheson"	9th do.	Miss Nellie Lucas Matheson.	1 crate	Bedstead	....
S.S. "Goldenfels"	12th do.	*Nil*	Tons, 26-3-0	Cake	....
S.S. "Beckwell"	18th do.	M 297	1 No	Steel joint	....
S.S. "Shirala"	20th do.	The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited	1 tin	Samples of sugar	....
Do.	20th do.	Messrs. Chambers & Co.	1 package	Do	....
Do.	20th do.	Agents, A. S. N & Co.	1 package	Do.	....
"Clan Ferguson"	8th Oct.	A diamond with "S L R" in the centre and "L & N" on left below.	1 piece	Workshop Machinery.	....
S.S. "Trifels"	18th do.	*Nil* or a triangle with "V S C" in the centre and "C and P" on left and right above	7 kegs	Epsom salt	In 1 lot.

Custom House, Madras,
23rd Feb. 1910.

F. BUCKNEY,
Assistant Collector of Sea Customs.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer No. 2, Port Trust, Madras :—

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery.	Place of recovery.
Twelve flat iron bars	*Nil*	18th February 1910	Within the Madras Harbour
Five square iron bars	"	18th do.	
Five round iron bars	"	18th do.	
One angle iron bar	"	18th do.	
One bundle of square iron bars	"	18th do.	
Three iron fencing rods	"	18th do.	
Five pot tampers	"	18th do.	
One teak timber 9" × 12" × 12"—marked 491 M 42	A diagram with B, C and J in the centre.	18th do.	
Sixteen flat iron bars	*Nil*	19th do.	
Five square iron bars	"	19th do.	
Five round iron bars	"	19th do.	
Two steel bars	"	19th do.	
Thirty-one flat iron bars	"	21st do.	
Fifteen square iron bars	"	21st do.	
Six round iron bars	"	21st do.	
One steel bar	"	21st do.	
Forty pieces of glass	"	21st do.	
Twenty five flat iron bars	"	22nd do.	
Four round iron bars	"	22nd do.	
Three square iron bars	"	22nd do.	
One steel bar	"	22nd do.	
Eighteen flat iron bars	"	23rd do.	
One square iron bar	"	23rd do.	
Three round iron bars	"	23rd do.	
One tie bar	"	23rd do.	
Eleven pot sleepers	"	23rd do.	
Thirty-nine flat iron bars	"	24th do.	
Three round iron bars	"	24th do.	
Seven square iron bars	"	24th do.	
Two bundles of square iron bars	"	24th do.	
Two square iron bars for sale	"	24th do.	

விளம்பரம்.

இதனால் 1910-ம்[illegible]தில் 7-வது மற்றும் 79-வது சென்னைக்கு மிளம்பப்போகிற மாலுமிகள், மதராஸ் போர்ட் ஸ்கூலுக்குட்பட்ட கப்பல்களுக்கும் மாலுமிகளாட்ட இந்தியில் எழுதிய சோதனை மூன்று வாசகங்கள் தரப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சோதனையாளர் தனதுடைய பாதியையும் இந்த மிளம்பரத்திலுள்ள ஒரு வாசகத்தையும் தெளிந்த எழுத்தோடு சரியான கட்டளைப் பிரகாரம் முடிய பெயருடனாக ஒரு நகலை அப் புறப்பிரதியாக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி செய்ததிலும் மதராஸ் போர்ட் ஆபீஸ் 2-வது மார்ச்சு அதற்கு மாதத்தில் விடுவிப்பதாக.—

சாமான்களின் விபரம்.	குறி.	தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட இடம்.	தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட இடம்.
		1910-ம் [illegible]	
12 தட்டை இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	முச்சுவர்	பிரான்சு 18 [illegible]	
5 சதுர இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 18 [illegible]	
5 உருள் இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 18 [illegible]	
1 கோண இருப்புச்சட்டம்	Chp.	Chp. 18 [illegible]	
1 கப்பி சதுர இருப்புச்சட்டம்	Chp.	Chp. 18 [illegible]	
3 கோல் இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 18 [illegible]	
5 தகரிச் சட்டங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 19 [illegible]	
1 தொகுதி தூண் 9' × 12' × 12', 491...	மத்திய B, O, L & மேல் பெயர்கள்.	ஸ்பெயின் 18 [illegible]	
18 தட்டை இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	முச்சுவர்	Chp. 19 [illegible]	
5 சதுர இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 19 [illegible]	
6 உருள் இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 19 [illegible]	
2 மடிகு சட்டங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 19 [illegible]	
21 தட்டை இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 21 [illegible]	
15 சதுர இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 21 [illegible]	
6 உருள் இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 21 [illegible]	மதராஸ் துறைமுக நகர்.
1 மடிகு சட்டம்	Chp.	Chp. 21 [illegible]	
40 வளைந்த தகரங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 21 [illegible]	
25 தட்டை இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 22 [illegible]	
4 உருள் இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 22 [illegible]	
8 சதுர இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 22 [illegible]	
1 மடிகு சட்டம்	Chp.	Chp. 22 [illegible]	
18 தட்டை இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 23 [illegible]	
1 சதுர இருப்புச்சட்டம்	Chp.	Chp. 23 [illegible]	
3 உருள் இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 23 [illegible]	
1 மடிகு சட்டம்	Chp.	Chp. 23 [illegible]	
11 தகரிச் சட்டங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 23 [illegible]	
39 தட்டை இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 24 [illegible]	
3 உருள் இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 24 [illegible]	
7 சதுர இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 24 [illegible]	
2 கப்பி சதுர இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள்	Chp.	Chp. 24 [illegible]	
2 சதுர இருப்புச்சட்டங்கள், இருக்கை...	Chp.	Chp. 24 [illegible]	

Port Office, Madras,
28th Feb 1910.

O. G. SINCLAIR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for *Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.*

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PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Administrator-General of Madras and as such the administrator to the estate of—

SUNDARAM PILLAI, P. L. T., late of Government Telegraph office, who died at Madras on or about the 26th June 1909;

HARRISON, REV. JOHN, late of C.M.S. stationed at Bezwada, who died at Bezwada on or about the 10th September 1909;

MORLEY, HARRY JAMES, late of Mysore Public Works Department, who died at Hassan on or about the 3rd March 1909;

hereby gives notice in pursuance of section 28 of Act II of 1874 that all persons having claims against the above estates as creditors, next of kin or otherwise should prefer their claims accompanied with evidence in support thereof to the Administrator-General of Madras on or before the 10th March 1910 after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said estates will be distributed

Administrator-General's Office, Madras, 7th February 1910.

N. SUBRAHMANYAM, *Administrator-General of Madras.*

No. 3 OF 1910 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MADURA.

I.P. No. 4 OF 1910 ON THE FILE OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER.

In the matter of Rajajurukkal alias Chidambara Gurukkal.

Between

Raja Gurukkal *alias* Chidambara Gurukkal .. .. *Petitioner*

and

Pandithurainami Thevar and others .. .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice under section 12, Provincial Insolvency Act.

The said petitioner hereby gives notice to all that he has applied to the said Court to declare himself an insolvent and that the said application having been transferred by the said Court to the Official Receiver for disposal, has been posted by him to 19th March 1910 for the said purpose.

Madura, 15th February 1910.

R. SRINIVASAGOPALA CHARI, *Petitioner's Vakil.*

NOTICE is hereby given that since the sad demise of my uncle the late Tirumulpad Raja of Nilambur on the 2nd February 1910 I have dropped the initials T. N. in my signature in all the communications written by me as the Tirumulpad of Nilambur. In all letters, deeds and other documents signed by me from the said 2nd February 1910 my signature will appear only as "Manavikrama."

Nilambur, 8th February 1910.

MANAVIKRAMA, *The (present) Tirumulpad of Nilambur.*

I HEREBY give notice to the public that I change my name from PEDAREDDI RAMIAH to KUNAPAJDI RAMIAH and will sign all papers, public or private, henceforth as K. RAMIAH and not P. RAMIAH.

ಕೊಣಪಜ್ಜಿ ರಾಮಯ್ಯ, No. 130, ಬಿ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್.

I, C. DURAISWAMI AIYANGAR, B.A., B.L., son of Chetlur Raghunadhacharia, intend moving the High Court of Judicature at Madras for my enrolment as a Vakil thereof on or about the 4th of April next.

Chittoor, North Arcot, 25th February 1910.

C. DURAISWAMI AIYANGAR.

On or after the 15th of March 1910, I intend moving the High Court of Judicature, Madras, to be enrolled as a Vakil thereof.

Madras, 26th February 1910.

S. JALPESVARA AIYAR, B.A., B.L.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed on Wednesday the 9th instant on account of "Mahasivarathri" being a gazetted holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order of the Directors)

Madras, 1st March 1910.

W. B. HUNTER, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1910. [Price, 2 annas.

TABLE OF RAINFALL

RECORDED AT

STATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE MONTH OF

JANUARY 1910.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

Presidency for the month of January 1910.

	Stations.	Rainfall from 1st to 15th.	Rainfall from 16th to 31st.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Average number of rainy days in the month.
	Districts.							
	Ganjam.							
1	Berhampur	0·35		0·35	0·10	0·24	1	0
2	Bellagunda	0·17		0·17	0·05	0·17	1	0
3	Chatrapur	0·35		0·35	0·11	0·35	1	0
4	Kodalapalli	0·33		0·33	0·09	0·33	1	0
5	Parlakimedi							
6	Ramda							
7	Chicacole							
8	Palkonda							
9	Srikakulam							
10	Tekkali							
11	Bobbili							
12	Salur							
13	Gajapatinagaram							
14	Vizianagaram							
15	Bimlipatam							
16	Vizagapatam							
17	Chodavaram							
18	Narsipatam							
19	Yellamanchili							
20	Pithapuram							
21	Peddapuram							
22	Ramachandrapuram							
23	Tuni							
24	Samalkot							
25	Kakinada							
26	Rajahmundry							
27	Amalapuram							
28	Ramachandrapuram							
29	Cocanada							
30	Coringa							
31	Nidadavole							
32	Narsapur							
33	Bhimavaram							
34	Ellore							
35	Tanuku							
36	Kovvur							
37	Nidadavole							
38	Narsapur							
	Kistna.							
1	Nuzvid							
2	Jaggayyapet							
3	Nandigama							
4	Kistna							
5	Challapalli							
6	Avanigadda							
7	Pamidimukkala							
8	Gudivada							
9	Divi							
10	Bandar							
11	Repalle							
12	Tenali							
13	Mangalagiri							
14	Guntur							
15	Ongole							
16	Kandukur							
17	Kanigiri							
18	Darsi							
19	Podili							
20	Markapur							
21	Giddalur							
22	Cumbum							
23	Nellore							
24	Kavali							
25	Gudur							
26	Venkatagiri							
27	Sullurpet							
28	Tada							
29	Vinjamur							
30	Atmakur							
31	Kanigiri							
32	Udayagiri							
33	Kavali							
34	Gudur							
35	Venkatagiri							
36	Sullurpet							
37	Tada							
38	Vinjamur							
	Cuddapah.							
1	Pulivendla							
2	Muddanur							
3	Cuddapah							
4	Jammalamadugu							
5	Proddatur							
6	Badvel							
7	Rajampet							
8	Cuddapah							
9	Jammalamadugu							
10	Proddatur							
11	Badvel							
12	Rajampet							
	Kurnool.							
1	Nandyal							
2	Koilkuntla							
3	Kurnool							
4	Adoni							
5	Yemmiganur							
6	Pattikonda							
7	Alur							
8	Nandyal							
9	Koilkuntla							
10	Kurnool							
11	Adoni							
12	Yemmiganur							
	Bellary.							
1	Rayadrug							
2	Hadagalli							
3	Hospet							
4	Bellary							
5	Siruguppa							
6	Kudligi							
7	Hadagalli							
8	Hospet							
9	Bellary							
10	Siruguppa							
11	Kudligi							
	Anantapur.							
1	Penukonda							
2	Madakasira							
3	Hindupur							
4	Anantapur							
5	Dharmavaram							
6	Tadpatri							
7	Gooty							
8	Penukonda							
9	Madakasira							
10	Hindupur							
11	Anantapur							
12	Dharmavaram							
13	Tadpatri							
14	Gooty							
	Average.							

East Coast Stock.

PRESIDENCY ARCHIVES TAMIL NADU CHENNAI

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

Presidency for the month of January 1910—*cont.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

Presidency for the month of January 1910—*cont.*

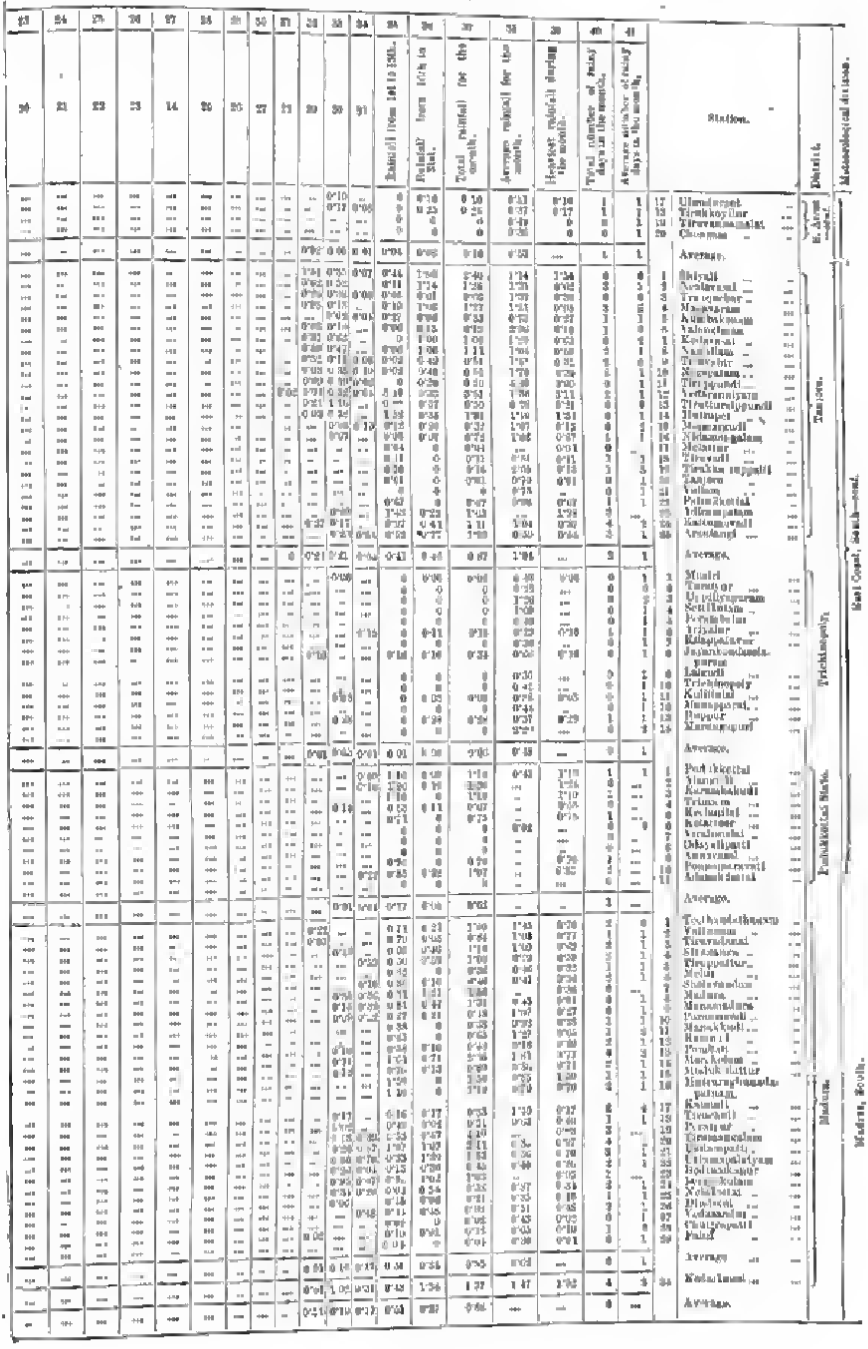


Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

Presidency for the month of January 1910—*cont.*

13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	Stations.	Districts.	Meteorological Divisions.
																				Vaniyambadi	Tiruvannamalai	Madras South—cont.
																				Tiruvannamalai		
																				Polur		
																				Arni		
																				Cheyyar		
																				Vandavasi		
																				Gingee		
																				Tindivanam		
																				Vikravandi		
																				Tirukkoyilur		
																				Ulundurpet		
																				Kallakkurichchi		
																				Chengam		
																				Tiruttani		
																				Puttur		
																				Nagari		
																				Sattyavedu		
																				Gudur		
																				Sullurpeta		
																				Tada		
																				Venkatagiri		
																				Udayagiri		
																				Kavali		
																				Nellore		
																				Atmakur		
																				Kanigiri		
																				Darsi		
																				Podili		
																				Kandukur		
																				Kondapi		
																				Markapur		
																				Giddalur		
																				Cumbum		
																				Donakonda		
																				Yerragondapalem		
																				Average.		
																				Porur		
																				Alwarpet		
																				Kilpauk		
																				Nungambakkam		
																				Meenambakkam		
																				Nandanam Engineer's Office		
																				Thousandlights		
																				Vepkam		
																				St. Thomé		
																				Ann Nagar		
																				Saidapet		
																				Kodambakkam		
																				Nungambakkam Engineer's Office		
																				Chaubattery		
																				Average.		
																				Allapuzha	Travancore-Cochin Division.	
																				Ambalapuzha		
																				Thiruvalla		
																				Chengannur		
																				Tiruvannamalai		
																				Kuzhithurai		
																				Nagercoil		
																				Parakkai		
																				Kanjirapalli		
																				Peermade		
																				Aruvikkara		
																				Shencottah		
																				Quilon Island		
																				Quilon Engineer's Office		
																				Paravoor		
																				Average.		
																				Chirayinkil	Trivandrum-Cochin Division.	
																				Neyyattinkara		
																				Trivandrum		
																				Nedumangad		
																				Parassala		
																				Average.		
																				Cheruvannur	Malabar Coast.	
																				Chevayur		
																				Kozhikode		
																				Parappanangadi		
																				Kuttipuram		
																				Ponnani		
																				Vaniyambalam		
																				Pattambi		
																				Ottapalam		
																				Cherpulasseri		
																				Palghat		
																				Kollengode		
																				Nemmara		
																				Chittur		
																				Pollachi		
																				Udumalpet		
																				Dharapuram		
																				Karur		
																				Aravakurichchi		
																				Average.		

PRESIDENCY ARCHIVES TAMIL NADU

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

Presidency for the month of January 1910—*contd.*

29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	Station.
													Malabar and South Canara.
													Malabar.
													Tellicherry
													Cannanore
													Palghat
													Pattambi
													Ponnani
													Perumanna-Kaithakode Court, Perumanna Residency.
													Average
													Nilgiris.
													Ootacamund
													Kotagiri
													Coonoor
													Gudalur
													Manantoddy
													Cheriyam
													Vaithiri
													Kalpetta
													Sultan's Battery
													Devala
													Pandalur
													Average
													Coimbatore.
													Coimbatore
													Pollachi
													Palladam
													Udumalpet
													Dharapuram
													Kollegal
													Satyamangalam
													Erode
													Bhavani
													Karur
													Tiruchengodu
													Namakkal
													Salem
													Attur
													Yercaud
													Average
													Trichinopoly.
													Trichinopoly
													Musiri
													Manapparai
													Perambalur
													Ariyalur
													Lalgudi
													Turaiyur
													Thottiyam
													Manachanallur
													Kulittalai
													Karaikudi
													Devakottai
													Sivaganga
													Manamadura
													Paramakudi
													Ramnad
													Mudukulattur
													Tiruvadanai
													Kamudi
													Aruppukottai
													Virudhunagar
													Sattur
													Srivilliputtur
													Tenkasi
													Shencottah
													Tuticorin
													Kovilpatti
													Ettayapuram
													Tinnevelly
													Palamcottah
													Nanguneri
													Ambasamudram
													Tenkasi
													Courtallam
													Average
													Madras.
													Madras
													Tiruvallur
													Poonamallee
													Chingleput
													Tambaram
													Conjeeveram
													Arkonam
													Vellore
													Arni
													Tiruvannamalai
													Cheyyar
													Vandavasi
													Tindivanam
													Gingee
													Villupuram
													Tirukoilur
													Kallakurichi
													Cuddalore
													Chidambaram
													Vriddhachalam
													Tirukkoyilur
													Ulundurpet
													Average
													Ceded Districts.
													Bellary.
													Bellary
													Kampli
													Hospet
													Siruguppa
													Adoni
													Alur
													Rayadrug
													Hadagalli
													Hagari
													Harpanahalli
													Kudligi
													Average
													Anantapur.
													Anantapur
													Dharmavaram
													Penukonda
													Gooty
													Tadpatri
													Rayadrug
													Kadiri
													Hindupur
													Madakasira
													Penukonda
													Tumkur
													Chikkaballapur
													Sidlaghatta
													Chintamani
													Kolar
													Malur
													Bangarapet
													Average
													Yercaud
													Average

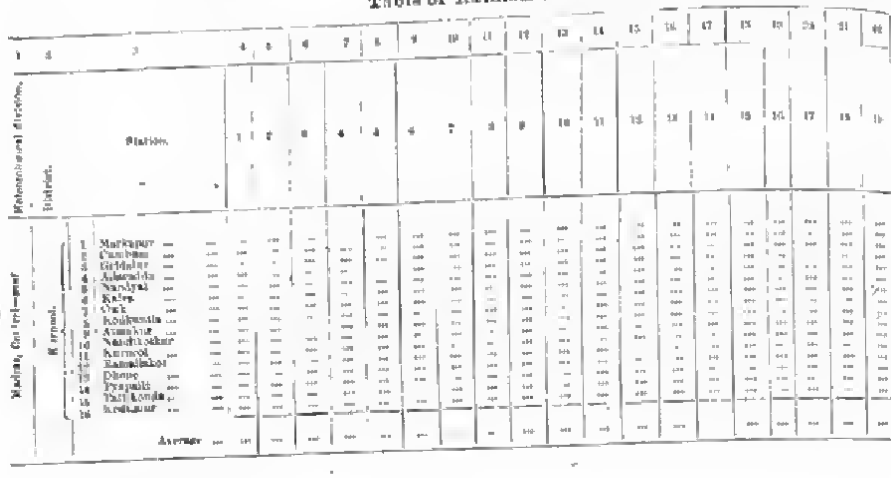
Malabar, Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madras, Ceded Districts, Anantapur, Bellary, Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput, Salem, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Malabar Coast—*contd.*

Malabar, Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madras, Ceded Districts, Anantapur, Bellary, Kistna, Nellore, Chingleput, Salem, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Chittoor, Vizagapatam, Godavari, Malabar Coast—*contd.*

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

Presidency for the month of January 1910—*cont.*

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras



Meteorological Office, Madras.
16th February 1910.

Presidency for the month of January 1910—*cont.*

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	Station.	Districts.	Meteorological Divisions.
Rainfall from 1st to 31st.												Rainfall from 1st to date.	Rainfall from 1st June to date.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Departure from the normal.	Recorded rainfall during the month.	Total number of rainy days in the month.	Average number of rainy days in the month.					
																						1 Mangalore		
																						2 Cannanore		
																						3 Chitaldrug		
																						4 Ahmednagar		
																						5 Sholapur		
																						6 Salem		
																						7 Cuddapah		
																						8 Kurnool		
																						9 Vizagapatam		
																						10 Nandidrug		
																						11 Karwar		
																						12 Kodaikanal		
																						13 Dharwar		
																						14 Pregonda		
																						15 Pattikonda		
																						16 Bellary		
																						Average.		

R. LL. JONES,
Meteorologist, Madras.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1910. [PRICE, 6 *pies*.

SEASON REPORT FOR JANUARY 1910.

SECTION I.—Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of January 1910, and also the total fall from 1st April 1909, up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the averages of the thirty-five years ending 1904.

District	Average for 35 years.			1908-1909.			1909-1910.		
	In the month.		From 1st April up to month.	In the month.		From 1st April up to month.	In the month.		From 1st April up to month.
	Rainy days	Rainfall		Rainy days	Rainfall.		Rainy days	Rainfall.	
1	2	3	4	6	6	7	8	9	10
	NO.	INCHES.	INCHES.	NO.	INCHES.	INCHES	NO.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Circars—									
1 Ganjam	..	0·73	4·17		0 09	39 47	.	0 11	61-22
2. Vizagapatam { Agency / Littoral	..	0·09	55·82		0 07	50 44			58-12
	..	0 23	40·00	..	..	28 89	.	0 08	35 16
3 Godavari	..	0 14	39 34	..	0·07	39 48	.	.	60 16
4. Kistna ..	..	0 12	36 25	.	0·00	29 71	.	..	32-97
5. Guntur ..	..	0 20	52 08	1	0 22	24 47	..	..	25 71
Deccan—									
6. Karnool ..	..	0 08	25 72	1	0·30	22 82	.	.	24-66
7 Bellary .	..	0·04	22 42	1	0 13	17 32	.	..	20 65
8. Anantapur		0·04	22 38	2	0 78	34 71	.	..	25 15
9. Cuddapah	..	0 16	27 25	4	4 58	25·89		..	29 18
Carnatic—									
10. Nellore	1	0 06	34 08	4	0 62	40 90	..	0 11	35 74
11. Madras*	1	0 86	46 06	0	5 42	69 27	1	0 20	47·38
12 Chingleput	1	0 04	46 62	4	0·66	47 40	..	0·11	36·68
13 South Arcot	1	0 63	42 74	0	5 37	57 46	1	0 12	34·39
Central—									
14. North Arcot	1	0 33	36·64	6	0·05	33·20	..	0·04	36·62
15. Salem ..	..	0·13	31 41	6	0 67	26·95		0 03	36·07
16. Coimbatore	..	0·24	25 35	4	0 40	24 81	.	0 07	24·68
17. Trichinopoly	1	0 40	33·66	4	0·28	34 17		0 06	33 44
South—									
18. Tanjore ..	1	1 04	43 71	4	5 59	39 11	2	0 87	29·32
19. Madura ..	1	0 62	29·12	4	4·67	26 99	0	0·85	29·33
20 Tinnevelly ..	2	1 11	28 53	3	3 79	28 44	.	0 57	22 29
West Coast—									
21. Malabar ..	..	0 23	115·08	3	2·83	110·48	*.	0·06	128 89
22. South Canara ..	..	0 20	164 45	1	0 28	170·69	.	.	148 59
Hills—									
23 The Nilgiris ..	1	0 70	54·23	5	10·57	67 03	1.	2 13	75 91

* Averages are for 36 years ending 1907

River freshes.—Slight freshes in Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Tinnevelly; *nil* elsewhere. The flow over the Godavari and the Kistna anikuts not reported.

Supplies received in tanks.—Generally sufficient in Ganjam, Kistna, and in parts of North Arcot, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly. Insufficient or *nil* elsewhere.

SECTION II.—Statement showing the extent of cultivation (Government and Minor Inam) for the month of January 1910.

Districts	In the month				Up to the month.				Up to the month in the previous year				Average of the five previous years including last year for the corresponding period.			
	First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CIRCARS—	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Ganjam	994	1,639	4,288	20,405	300,384	124,164	17,369	87,147	309,679	165,879	18,133	28,876	216,644	126,454	18,927	35,643
Vizagapatam ..	21,991	36,229	30,460	29,048	147,088	109,630	67,253	58,475	196,882	84,808	12,550	30,618	101,393	83,318	47,443	29,468
Godavari ..	1,047	..	1,749	11,316	293,468	300,838	54,083	66,305	241,682	287,412	58,979	79,034	201,250	268,477	78,194	62,475
Kistna	3,648	2,246	34,739	24,530	410,297	470,149	46,587	16,547	117,867	164,815	47,289	40,027	137,101	468,563	74,818	28,124
Guntur	27,526	485	89,933	68,902	1,417,540	234,419	80,902	326,816	1,996,782	302,586	90,309	151,881	1,996,540	277,066	103,266	105,892
Total ..	54,637	39,819	71,113	154,226	2,239,265	1,309,256	266,128	324,248	2,782,852	1,346,456	276,141	308,931	2,653,468	1,219,415	325,755	265,043
DECCAN—																
Kurnool ..	7,211	1,813	6,053	7,678	1,962,181	66,564	21,710	12,994	1,805,342	49,243	66,241	15,959	1,895,936	46,187	43,826	10,058
Bellary	4,796	164	1,339	2,023	2,224,169	46,900	10,854	6,181	2,264,944	39,274	18,548	3,942	2,211,419	40,795	24,819	4,688
Anantapur ..	42,191	3,063	6,639	16,307	1,107,076	108,182	27,058	36,539	1,426,115	89,733	25,672	16,457	1,137,958	98,088	23,540	27,240
Cuddapah ..	18,362	6,732	15,605	18,343	1,177,298	160,024	46,736	40,913	1,292,414	130,952	48,168	35,743	1,287,187	126,612	56,171	40,394
Total ..	72,870	11,752	30,636	44,350	6,770,693	371,660	116,356	96,627	6,938,815	308,810	134,707	71,794	6,801,899	324,382	154,276	77,081
CARNATIC—																
Nellore	23,959	6,133	12,304	3,016	375,705	196,913	30,573	11,012	677,014	213,411	44,616	14,577	634,772	211,069	43,903	18,778
Chingleput ..	2,776	6,036	3,276	14,680	212,459	342,996	20,652	64,380	219,283	349,701	18,218	81,693	192,813	326,048	18,458	61,630
South Arcot ..	30,905	14,048	10,117	6,833	1,302,961	370,215	100,831	89,277	1,093,731	302,605	121,624	82,468	1,102,930	365,762	128,743	70,623
Total ..	63,640	26,201	24,699	23,529	1,891,125	910,124	152,056	164,669	1,990,028	865,917	184,458	138,389	1,930,703	903,862	192,204	141,154
CENTRAL—																
North Arcot ..	10,398	5,770	14,060	10,431	560,830	203,325	85,380	93,806	256,582	241,444	70,518	93,878	220,683	235,265	78,262	88,205
Salem	15,960	1,413	9,842	3,570	1,181,548	97,015	138,291	37,793	1,206,213	94,782	152,186	37,317	1,177,190	90,992	163,761	30,418
Coimbatore ..	2,891	1,033	21,294	4,364	1,594,267	98,763	244,181	32,240	2,090,659	94,372	216,918	39,092	2,092,630	82,551	232,564	24,416
Trichinopoly ..	30,988	2,577	4,718	4,016	764,410	136,213	39,203	47,220	797,895	136,936	37,119	67,499	746,446	136,312	37,651	43,393
Total ..	47,236	11,793	49,901	22,380	4,613,447	533,326	507,043	211,064	4,810,349	567,612	466,741	183,606	4,631,443	594,220	592,648	176,562
SOUTH—																
Tanjore	4,409	1,542	6,793	1,970	265,204	775,823	23,471	66,996	263,727	783,987	19,780	50,030	287,926	774,731	13,606	68,001
Madura	6,872	2,761	6,676	6,567	614,071	179,919	46,586	68,194	618,078	179,359	62,011	500,034	174,250	56,662	56,084	
Tinnevelly ..	25,153	4,489	7,126	6,128	702,280	169,835	37,586	102,444	838,224	162,124	53,084	76,624	849,243	188,309	46,331	101,825
Total ..	36,116	8,812	20,124	11,671	1,801,555	1,144,577	118,023	237,874	1,848,029	1,124,810	130,240	120,735	1,905,885	1,137,290	116,599	216,410
WEST COAST—																
Malabar	470	370	328	2,470	740,860	455,057	29,057	333,868	718,078	815,289	30,362	237,846	659,228	528,092	24,671	228,165
South Canara ..	..	220	72	3,018	44,738	453,490	26	181,530	44,808	452,116	93	178,438	80,845	382,792	301	168,566
Total ..	470	590	400	5,788	784,988	1,009,147	29,383	515,398	762,886	967,695	30,455	416,284	740,073	908,883	24,972	396,731
HILLS—																
The Nilgiris ..	207	10	10	..	61,648	4,954	2,816	..	61,942	6,266	2,826	..	61,776	6,167	2,450	..
Grand total ..	276,548	98,528	199,148	266,031	20,168,422	6,343,038	1,191,820	1,449,224	19,903,788	6,276,169	1,206,940	1,341,318	19,691,249	6,142,236	1,337,913	1,267,009

SECTION III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and salt for the month of January 1910

Group.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee					
		Rice, second sort.			Ragi.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Circars	1 Ganjam	13·2	13·7	11·7	17·6	18·3	20·9
	2 Vizagapatam	8·5	9·1	11·7	16·8	16·9	21·4
	3 Godavari	9·6	10·0	11·8	16·6	16·1	20·3
	4 Kistna	9·4	9·8	11·0	19·6	15·4	20·1
	5 Guntur	9·9	9·7	10·4	19·2	16·5	..
2. Deccan	6 Karnool	8·0	8·8	10·9	19·3	14·8	..
	7 Bellary	8·9	9·1	9·3	16·0	17·3	..
	8. Anantapur	8·5	9·7	9·8	16·8	16·4	23·1
	9 Cuddapah	9·7	9·9	10·3	14·0	13·9	20·3
3. Carnatic	10 Nellore	8·9	9·1	12·9	14·5	13·7	19·3
	11 Chingleput	9·8	9·4	10·0	14·4	13·9	20·1
	12 Madras	7·9	7·1	9·0	12·1	12·4	14·9
	13 South Arcot	7·8	8·9	11·6	12·9	12·8	18·3
	14 North Arcot	9·3	9·8	11·5	13·2	13·1	19·5
4. Central	15 Salem	8·9	9·7	10·3	13·1	13·0	19·3
	16 Coimbatore	8·3	8·1	10·8	14·7	14·7	18·7
	17. Trichinopoly	7·7	7·9	10·6	13·3	13·4	19·1
	18. Tanjore	8·6	8·7	11·0	13·3	13·2	20·1
5. South	19 Madura	9·3	9·7	10·2	14·8	14·4	19·2
	20 Tinnevelly	9·7	9·3	10·4	16·3	15·5	18·3
6 West Coast	21. Malabar	9·9	10·4	13·1	20·2	20·2	..
	22. South Canara	9·7	10·7	11·9	..	..	..
7. Hills	23 The Nilgiris	7·1	7·3	9·1	13·0	13·1	14·3

Group.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee—cont.								
		Cholam			Cumbu.			Salt.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*
		9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	1. Ganjam	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·0	24·9	12·1
	2 Vizagapatam	..	..	..	15·1	19·0	22·2	23·6	23·3	12·3
	3 Godavari	15·4	16·6	19·3	20·0	19·9	..	23·6	23·1	..
	4 Kistna	13·7	14·0	17·3	13·4	14·0	..	22·5	23·0	..
	5. Guntur	13·0	13·6	19·5	14·1	13·8	18·2	23·6	23·3	..
2	6. Karnool	‡ 17·1	‡ 17·7	21·4	13·5	15·9	17·6	19·2	19·3	11·9
	7. Bellary	‡ 14·0	† 16·3	19·5	..	..	..	17·9	18·1	11·6
	8. Anantapur	† 15·1	† 15·5	20·0	19·0	19·7	19·6	18·9	18·9	11·6
	9. Cuddapah	‡ 14·4	† 14·5	18·6	14·4	14·2	19·6	21·1	21·1	13·1
3	10 Nellore	13·4	13·9	18·3	14·3	13·3	17·6	26·5	26·2	..
	11. Chingleput	..	..	..	..	..	..	26·0	25·9	13·9
	12 Madras	..	..	..	..	..	..	28·5	28·4	12·7
	13. South Arcot	..	..	..	13·1	13·9	15·7	23·2	23·3	12·9
	14 North Arcot	..	..	..	14·3	14·9	17·8	23·8	23·2	12·9
4	15 Salem	11·8	11·9	15·7	13·7	13·8	17·9	19·5	19·5*	13·3
	16 Coimbatore	13·9	13·9	17·9	14·9	15·9	18·4	19·9	20·9	12·1
	17 Trichinopoly	10·8	10·9	17·7	11·3	11·9	15·9	20·1	21·1	13·6
	18. Tanjore	..	..	..	13·3	12·8	..	24·6	24·6	12·3
5	19 Madura	‡ 13·3	† 13·4	19·4	12·7	12·8	19·6	23·5	23·7	12·9
	20. Tinnevelly	14·3	15·0	19·5	11·9	11·7	14·6	24·4	25·9	13·8
6	21. Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·1	19·5	11·6
	22 South Canara	..	..	..	..	..	..	20·9	21·3	13·9
7	23. The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	..	13·3	13·9	10·4

* Of the fifteen years ending 1908–1909
† Of the ten years ending 1899–1909
‡ Average of white and yellow cholam.
§ Includes black cholam.

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice fell in twenty-one districts and rose in two; ragi was stationary in four districts, fell in seven and rose in eleven; cholam fell in eleven districts and rose in two; cumbu fell in nine districts and rose in seven; salt was stationary in four districts, fell in twelve and rose in seven.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RECORDS AND AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
22nd February 1910.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1910. [Price, 9 *pie.*

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

From the MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1910.		Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers. Corrected Daily Means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min.	Solar Maximum Heat in Vacuo	Humidity	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine	General weather.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles.	Inches	Cts	Hrs.	
Feb. 21st	Mon.	29·874	83 5	77 4	89 0	76 6	136 4	70	S.E. by S.	109	..	25	10 1	Fine
22nd	Tues	·903	81 7	76 6	86 6	75 6	133 4	76	S.E. by E	125	..	20	8 6	Do.
23rd	Wed.	·901	80 6	74 8	82 6	73 4	132 4	72	E by S.	119	..	10	9 6	Do.
24th	Thurs	·913	78 5	71 1	87 0	69 5	134 7	58	E.	101	..	8	10 2	Do
25th	Fri.	·866	76 1	69 2	82 0	63 6	126 8	59	S.E.	101	..	20	9 9	Do.
26th	Sat.	·859	77 6	71 5	86 1	67 4	133 8	74	S.S E	121	..	33	8 5	Do.
27th	Sun.	·889	77 4	72 3	87 0	67 4	130 4	77	S.E. by S.	114	..	16	10 1	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 0·20 inch, the average due for the same period being 1·17 inches.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

Madras Observatory, 28th February 1910

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

H-Sup.-5

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

[No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1910. [Price, 1 anna.

UNCLAIMED SUMS IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, MADRAS.

NOTICE.

Under the authority conferred by section 9 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act XV of 1882, the Small Cause Court at Madras has, with the previous sanction of the High Court, made certain rules to regulate the mode of accounting for dealing with moneys paid into Court, and notice is hereby given, under rule 23 of the said rules, that, unless the parties interested in the undermentioned suits prefer their claims on or before the 31st March ensuing, the sums will become liable to be credited to Government

DECREE OR ORDER

Volume number of the deposit register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.	Volume number of the deposit register	Date of payment into Court	Suit number	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
149 S_2	4th Jan 1906	17046—05	5 8 0	103 T_2	28th Jan. 1906	7213—05	3 0 0
160 S_2	4th "	7229—06	2 0 0	110 T_2	30th "	6854—03	2 0 0
161 S_2	4th "	17294—05	2 0 0	111 T_2	31st "	8213—05	2 0 0
	4th "	11301—05	*25 4 0	114 T_2	1st Feb. 1906	E/1423—06	8 0 0
	4th "	8057—06	† 6 0 0		1st "	7543—04	1 0 0
	5th "	8228—05	5 0 0	115 T_2	2nd "	7330—03	4 12 0
3 T_2	5th "	1408—01	2 0 0	125 T_2	5th "	16043—04	5 0 0
4 T_2	5th "	11406—04	1 1 0	126 T_2	6th "	13038—05	4 0 0
5 T_2	5th "	14487—04	† 6 0 0	127 T_2	6th "	1408—01	2 0 0
9 T_2	6th "	16248—05	1 0 0	132 T_2	6th "	7121—05	4 0 0
14 T_2	7th "	14107—04	2 0 0		6th "	17294—05	2 0 0
17 T_2	8th "	15690—05	3 0 0	134 T_2	7th "	8625—05	4 0 0
20 T_2	8th "	7508—02	5 0 0	145 T_2	9th "	10529—97	2 5 0
	8th "	16063—05	2 0 0	142 T_2	8th "	9857—05	6 0 0
21 T_2	9th "	11170—05	2 0 0	143 T_2	9th "	15690—05	6 0 0
32 T_2	9th "	6470—05	2 8 0	144 T_2	9th "	7269—02	2 0 3
40 T_2	11th "	12286—05	1 0 0	146 T_2	9th "	17113—04	†30 0 0
45 T_2	11th "	10988—05	3 1 0		9th "	12115—04	†30 0 0
61 T_2	13th "	12547—05	3 0 0	1 U_2	10th "	17993—04	1 8 0
63 T_2	13th "	14509—05	2 0 0	13 U_2	12th "	8085—05	†0 14 0
	13th "	11853—05	3 2 0	10 U_2	12th "	6475—05	0 0 0
59 T_2	14th "	D. No. 141	2 8 0	22 U_2	13th "	18326—05	7 0 0
66 T_2	14th "	D. No. 143	1 0 0	28 U_2	14th "	17408—03	2 0 0
	14th "	17405—03	0 0 0	39 U_2	15th "	8084—05	8 0 0
	14th "	173—06	2 1 0	40 U_2	15th "	13882—04	2 0 0
68 T_2	14th "	13837—04	3 0 0	53 U_2	17th "	10861—05	3 0 0
69 T_2	14th "	3037—05	7 0 0	58 U_2	18th "	621—06	2 0 0
74 T_2	17th "	14757—03	3 0 0	59 U_2	19th "	13847—05	2 0 0
82 T_2	18th "	10396—04	1 8 0	62 U_2	20th "	13804—06	4 0 0
83 T_2	19th "	13808—05	4 0 0	66 U_2	20th "	10226—03	3 0 0
	19th "	673—05	3 0 0	68 U_2	20th "	8743—06	3 0 0
97 T_2	22nd "	12901—04	5 11 0	72 U_2	22nd "	19004—05	22 12 0
101 T_2	22nd "						

* Deficit. Due to attaching creditor in 244—06

† Deficit.

DECREE OR ORDER—*cont.*

Volume number of the Deposit Register	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number	Amount	Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number	Amount.
			Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
82 T_2 ..	26th Feb. 1906.	6954—03 ..	0 0 0	14 W_1 ..	17th April 1906.	8169—06 ..	2 0 0
84 T_2 ..	26th " ..	8169—03 ..	0 0 0	22 W_1 ..	17th " ..	13867—04 ..	2 0 0
87 T_2 ..	27th " ..	8939—04 ..	4 0 0		17th " ..	4410—06 ..	10 0 0
89 T_2 ..	1st Mar 1906 ..	10670—04 ..	1 2 0	33 W_1 ..	18th " ..	8062—06 ..	2 0 0
90 T_2 ..	1st " ..	14031—06 ..	17 9 0	35 W_1 ..	19th " ..	7542—06 ..	2 10 0
	1st " ..	12614—03 ..	5 0 0		19th " ..	12847—06 ..	2 0 0
94 T_2 ..	2nd " ..	10672—04 ..	2 0 0	41 W_2 ..	19th " ..	551—06 ..	2 0 0
100 T_2 ..	5th " ..	2698—01 ..	1 8 0		19th " ..	424—06 ..	6 0 0
104 T_2 ..	6th " ..	10040—05 ..	0 0 0	44 W_2 ..	20th " ..	13228—01 ..	2 0 0
105 T_2 ..	6th " ..	1466—01 ..	2 0 0	51 W_2 ..	20th " ..	8745—06 ..	3 0 0
108 T_2 ..	6th " ..	9463—06 ..	4 0 0	64 W_2 ..	21st " ..	17858—06 ..	1 0 0
	6th " ..	660—04 ..	4 0 0	69 W_2 ..	23rd " ..	13809—05 ..	4 0 0
117 T_2 ..	7th " ..	17264—05 ..	2 0 0	80 W_2 ..	23rd " ..	7271—06 ..	0 4 0
116 T_2 ..	7th " ..	7509—02 ..	0 0 0	83 W_2 ..	24th " ..	487—06 ..	1 0 0
	7th " ..	17045—06 ..	7 0 0	85 W_2 ..	24th " ..	9239—04 ..	4 0 0
119 T_2 ..	8th " ..	8658—05 ..	4 0 0	71 W_2 ..	19th " ..	4600—06 ..	65 10 9
130 T_2 ..	8th " ..	17538—05 ..	2 0 0	92 W_2 ..	27th " ..	950—05 ..	0 12 0
131 T_2 ..	8th " ..	10529—07 ..	2 8 0		27th " ..	16353—03 ..	5 14 0
129 T_2 ..	9th " ..	18049—03 ..	3 0 0			O R P. No. 73—06, High Court.	
132 T_2 ..	10th " ..	6656—05 ..	0 0 0				
135 T_2 ..	10th " ..	15590—05 ..	0 0 0				
141 T_2 ..	12th " ..	16874—05 ..	7 0 0	74 W_2 ..	30th " ..	6864—06 ..	2 0 0
145 T_2 ..	12th " ..	2353—06 ..	0 0 0	76 W_2 ..	1st May 1906 ..	6286—06 ..	0 0 0
147 T_2 ..	12th " ..	11178—03 ..	2 0 0	77 W_2 ..	2nd " ..	6886—04 ..	2 0 0
	12th " ..	6878—06 ..	2 0 0	78 W_2 ..	2nd " ..	12470—06 ..	0 8 2
1 T_3 ..	13th " ..	12174—06 ..	1 8 0	78 W_2 ..	2nd " ..	3502—06 ..	65 0 8
	13th " ..	8057—06 ..	0 0 0	84 W_2 ..	4th " ..	7903—02 ..	0 0 0
5 T_3 ..	13th " ..	17405—03 ..	0 0 0	85 W_2 ..	4th " ..	8098—05 ..	1 0 0
6 T_3 ..	13th " ..	13687—04 ..	0 0 0	88 W_2 ..	7th " ..	6137—06 ..	7 0 0
7 T_3 ..	14th " ..	6223—06 ..	4 0 0	93 W_2 ..	7th " ..	1346—01 ..	0 0 0
6 T_3 ..	14th " ..	2620—06 ..	0 0 0	95 W_2 ..	7th " ..	2830 ..	0 0 0
10 T_3 ..	16th " ..	8169—06 ..	0 0 0		7th " ..	6701—03 ..	0 15 0
21 T_3 ..	15th " ..	1024—06 ..	4 0 0	102 W_2 ..	9th " ..	8508—06 ..	4 0 0
22 T_3 ..	19th " ..	17292—06 ..	0 0 0	111 W_2 ..	10th " ..	8748—06 ..	2 0 0
24 T_3 ..	18th " ..	6088—05 ..	0 0 0	114 W_2 ..	11th " ..	5856—06 ..	3 0 0
30 T_3 ..	15th " ..	10868—06 ..	0 0 0	120 W_2 ..	11th " ..	6476—06 ..	2 0 0
37 T_3 ..	17th " ..	2698—04 ..	0 0 0	121 W_2 ..	11th " ..	17406—03 ..	2 0 0
42 T_3 ..	18th " ..	6745—06 ..	0 0 0	125 W_2 ..	14th " ..	2510—06 ..	2 0 0
43 T_3 ..	19th " ..	13809—05 ..	4 0 0	126 W_2 ..	14th " ..	3502—06 ..	2 0 0
44 T_3 ..	19th " ..	10228—01 ..	0 0 0	128 W_2 ..	12th " ..	3896—06 ..	2 0 0
45 T_3 ..	19th " ..	631—06 ..	2 0 0	110 W_2 ..	13th " ..	6812—06 ..	7 0 0
46 T_3 ..	19th " ..	13847—06 ..	0 0 0	18 W_3 ..	14th " ..	17292—06 ..	0 0 0
49 T_3 ..	20th " ..	Ejt. 52—06 ..	4 0 0		16th " ..	10889—06 ..	2 0 0
54 T_3 ..	20th " ..	11821—05 ..	2 0 0	2 X_3 ..	16th " ..	13867—04 ..	2 0 0
55 T_3 ..	20th " ..	11801—06 ..	2 0 0	4 X_3 ..	17th " ..	17406—03 ..	2 0 0
57 T_3 ..	21st " ..	10186—05 ..	10 0 0	5 X_3 ..	17th " ..	6201—06 ..	2 0 0
61 T_3 ..	21st " ..	Ejt. 533—06 ..	4 0 0	6 X_3 ..	17th " ..	15043—06 ..	2 0 0
63 T_3 ..	22nd " ..	467—06 ..	1 8 0	8 X_3 ..	17th " ..	5861—06 ..	2 0 0
67 T_3 ..	23rd " ..	8935—04 ..	4 0 0	9 X_3 ..	17th " ..	13—06 ..	2 0 0
73 T_3 ..	23rd " ..	6864—03 ..	2 0 0	17 X_3 ..	21st " ..	661—06 ..	1 8 0
70 T_3 ..	27th " ..	6165—06 ..	0 8 0	19 X_3 ..	21st " ..	13847—06 ..	2 0 0
79 T_3 ..	27th " ..	10624—02 ..	1 8 0		21st " ..	921—06 ..	2 0 0
	26th " ..	18416—06 ..	0 14 0	24 X_3 ..	21st " ..	18052—05 ..	0 0 0
84 T_3 ..	3rd April 1906.	1083—06 ..	105 14 0	28 X_3 ..	21st " ..	18028—01 ..	3 0 0
86 T_3 ..	4th " ..	8695—06 ..	1 8 0		21st " ..	8745—05 ..	3 0 0
92 T_3 ..	5th " ..	1466—01 ..	2 0 0	32 X_3 ..	22nd " ..	13809—05 ..	4 0 0
96 T_3 ..	5th " ..	5573—06 ..	0 8 0	37 X_3 ..	24th " ..	8903—06 ..	4 0 0
	5th " ..	12695—02 ..	1 8 0	40 X_3 ..	31st " ..	4387—06 ..	10 0 0
98 T_3 ..	5th " ..	10040—05 ..	5 0 0	47 X_3 ..	1st June 1906 ..	6854—03 ..	0 0 0
102 T_3 ..	6th " ..	690—06 ..	4 0 0	50 X_3 ..	4th " ..	8698—05 ..	1 8 0
107 T_3 ..	7th " ..	9658—05 ..	4 0 0	56 X_3 ..	6th " ..	1466—01 ..	2 0 0
109 T_3 ..	7th " ..	8137—06 ..	7 0 0	62 X_3 ..	6th " ..	7983—02 ..	2 0 0
113 T_3 ..	9th " ..	10046—05 ..	1 2 0	64 X_3 ..	7th " ..	8137—06 ..	7 0 0
116 T_3 ..	9th " ..	16599—03 ..	2 0 0	72 X_3 ..	11th " ..	5049—05 ..	5 0 0
118 T_3 ..	9th " ..	4(4)—06 ..	11 8 0	74 X_3 ..	11th " ..	5856—06 ..	0 0 0
	9th " ..	2746—06 ..	0 0 0	81 X_3 ..	11th " ..	6476—06 ..	2 0 0
119 T_3 ..	10th " ..	17858—06 ..	1 8 0	82 X_3 ..	11th " ..	2740—06 ..	2 0 0
120 T_3 ..	10th " ..	6615—05 ..	0 0 0	91 X_3 ..	12th " ..	17405—03 ..	0 0 0
123 T_3 ..	10th " ..	127—05 ..	1 8 0	92 X_3 ..	13th " ..	10869—06 ..	0 0 0
124 T_3 ..	10th " ..	2629—04 ..	0 0 0	93 X_3 ..	13th " ..	3502—06 ..	1 0 0
125 T_3 ..	10th " ..	2830—06 ..	0 0 0	103 X_3 ..	15th " ..	6025—05 ..	0 0 0
134 T_3 ..	11th " ..	3502—06 ..	2 0 0	104 X_3 ..	15th " ..	6035—04 ..	1 0 0
137 T_3 ..	11th " ..	6478—06 ..	2 0 0	107 X_3 ..	16th " ..	5812—05 ..	7 0 0
138 T_3 ..	11th " ..	4718—06 ..	0 0 0	112 X_3 ..	16th " ..	78—06 ..	0 0 0
	11th " ..	D. No. 817	1 4 0	114 X_3 ..	18th " ..	2610—06 ..	0 0 0
116 T_3 ..	17th " ..	17405—03 ..	2 0 0	118 X_3 ..	18th " ..	5056—06 ..	2 0 0
3 W_3 ..	17th " ..	13687—04 ..	8 0 0	122 X_3 ..	18th " ..	6864—06 ..	0 0 0
6 W_3 ..	17th " ..	17405—03 ..	0 0 0	126 X_3 ..	18th " ..	13847—06 ..	2 0 0
8 W_3 ..	17th " ..	7508—06 ..	1 4 0	127 X_3 ..	19th " ..	10529—05 ..	0 0 0
9 W_3 ..	17th " ..	2510—06 ..	2 0 0	129 X_3 ..	19th " ..	13847—06 ..	0 0 0
10 W_3 ..	17th " ..	9026—05 ..	0 0 0	131 X_3 ..	19th " ..	5082—06 ..	0 0 0
14 W_3 ..	17th " ..	2986—06 ..	0 0 0		19th " ..	8239—04 ..	0 0 0

DECREE OR ORDER—*cont.*

Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.	Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
131 Y_1	10th June 1906.	17202—05	0 0 0	58 Z_2	15th Aug. 1906	15614 09	0 0 0
132 X_2	20th "	18276—01	3 0 0	64 Z_2	15th "	3577 08	6 0 0
146 X_2	20th "	8746—05	3 8 0	66 Z_2	16th "	10869 05	0 0 0
143 X_2	21st "	551—09	2 0 0	70 Z_2	16th "	17402—05	3 0 0
147 X_1	22nd "	12084—01	2 0 0	72 Z_2	17th "	7179—06	1 8 0
1 Y_2	25th "	13809—05	4 0 0		17th "	8665—09	1 8 0
8 Y_2	26th "	950—06	0 12 0	76 Z_2	17th "	13687—04	2 0 0
14 Y_2	3rd July 1906	4712—06	35 14 0	77 Z_2	18th "	2619—06	2 0 0
17 Y_2	4th "	3402—06	2 0 0	88 Z_2	20th "	7971—06	7 0 0
	4th "	3698—05	1 0 0		20th "	13847—05	0 8 0
18 Y_2	4th "	11031—05	30 12 0		20th "	8245—06	1 8 0
23 Y_2	6th "	8488—06	1 0 0	96 Z_2	21st "	10590—05	6 0 0
29 Y_2	6th "	1464—01	3 0 0	97 Z_2	21st "	521—08	2 0 0
32 Y_2	7th "	3137—06	7 0 0	100 Z_2	22nd "	3552—06	4 0 0
37 Y_2	9th "	7059—06	5 0 0	101 Z_2	22nd "	13869—05	4 0 0
38 Y_2	9th "	3215—06	32 2 0	102 Z_2	22nd "	19228 01	3 0 0
40 Y_2	9th "	6781—03	18 0 0	103 Z_2	22nd "	13208 05	3 0 0
46 Y_2	10th "	6814—03	0 0 0	105 Z_2	22nd "	8402—03	4 0 0
53 Y_2	11th "	5608—06	4 0 0	109 Z_2	27th "	7152—06	2 0 0
57 Y_2	11th "	5636—05	3 0 0	111 Z_2	27th "	9223 06	2 0 0
	11th "	1866—03	* 5 14 0	117 Z_2	30th "	3854—03	2 0 0
	11th "	12030—03	* 2 0 0	121 Z_2	6th Sept. 1906	(1.1427—05	2 0 0
	11th "	13176—03	* 4 1 0	123 Z_2	6th "	1466—01	2 0 0
58 Y_2	11th "	Fiji 130—04	* 4 12 0	1 A_2	7th "	8093—05	1 0 0
	11th "	628—04	* 0 0 0	108 Z_2	8th "	7126—06	1 12 0
		District Court, Bangalore.		144 Z_2	7th "	5679—04	5 0 0
					7th "	3127—06	7 0 0
				145 Z_2	7th "	8858—05	4 0 0
	11th "	3592—04	* 3 0 0	149 Z_2	8th "	11747—06	4 0 0
	11th "	6943—01	* 1 0 0	4 A_2	11th "	6656—06	1 11 0
	11th "	5870—04	* 3 1 0	15 A_2	11th "	8473—03	0 0 0
	11th "	7620—02	* 1 1 0	17 A_2	11th "	11439—06	0 0 0
	11th "	13044—04	* 5 9 0	22 A_2	12th "	15549—03	2 0 0
63 Y_2	12th "	647—05	2 0 0	28 A_2	13th "	11112 03	2 0 0
64 Y_2	13th "	11858—05	2 4 4	30 A_2	13th "	10212—06	2 0 0
	13th "	899—06	4 0 0	32 A_2	13th "	3502—06	2 0 0
69 Y_2	13th "	17402—03	2 0 0		13th "	2746 01	2 0 0
	13th "	19043—06	2 0 0	33 A_2	14th "	15530—06	2 0 0
74 Y_2	14th "	6812—03	* 7 0 0	36 A_2	14th "	8021—05	1 0 0
75 Y_2	14th "	13697—04	2 0 0		14th "	6966—05	12 0 0
77 Y_2	16th "	9926—03	0 0 0	37 A_2	14th "	10567—04	1 3 0
78 Y_2	16th "	2510—06	2 0 0	38 A_2	14th "	14146—05	3 0 0
79 Y_2	16th "	15599—06	2 0 0		14th "	10388—05	3 0 0
	16th "	9247—06	2 8 0	45 A_2	15th "	14709—03	0 0 0
80 Y_2	16th "	16869—02	2 0 0		15th "	9926 05	0 0 0
	16th "	17073—02	2 0 0	55 A_2	17th "	8962—05	1 0 0
90 Y_2	17th "	16333—03	2 0 0	57 A_2	19th "	18224—01	1 0 0
91 Y_2	17th "	11174—04	* 26 0 0	72 A_2	19th "	1.8847—05	2 0 0
	17th "	233—04	* 14 0 0	74 A_2	19th "	Acc. 3320	3 0 0
96 Y_2	18th "	16376—03	4 0 0	79 A_2	20th "	15904—05	3 0 0
97 Y_2	18th "	2746—06	2 0 0	81 A_2	20th "	11746—06	3 0 0
99 Y_2	19th "	16327—03	2 8 0	84 A_2	20th "	13687—04	2 0 0
102 Y_2	19th "	521—06	2 0 0	88 A_2	21st "	521—06	2 0 0
	19th "	13647—06	2 0 0		21st "	10294—04	2 0 0
	D No. 1725	15649—05	2 0 0	93 A_2	22nd "	13540—05	5 0 0
104 Y_2	20th "	15226—01	2 6 10	95 A_2	24th "	13009—05	4 0 0
108 Y_2	20th "	17872—03	3 0 0	102 A_2	25th "	3977—06	7 8 0
110 Y_2	20th "	6746—05	3 0 0		25th "	8549—04	2 0 0
112 Y_2	20th "	1886—05	1 0 0	104 A_2	27th "	10123—06	2 0 0
114 Y_2	21st "	15680—06	5 0 0	106 A_2	28th "	11764 06	2 0 0
120 Y_2	21st "	10809—05	1 0 0	110 I_2	31 Oct. 1906	7971 06	2 0 0
123 Y_2	22nd "	2539—01	1 0 0	111 Y_2	Int. "	5088 05	1 0 0
124 Y_2	23rd "	D No. 1751	30 14 9	113 Y_2	4th "	9936 06	2 0 0
126 Y_2	24th "	U C 53—04	* 7 0 0	124 Y_2	5th "	1466—01	2 0 0
131 Y_2	30th "	1664—03	0 0 0	126 A_2	8th "	3187—06	2 0 0
135 Y_2	1st August 1906	5698—05	1 0 0		8th "	8565—03	2 0 0
137 Y_2	2nd "	1466—01	3 0 0		8th "	10384—06	2 0 0
147 Y_2	6th "	3137—06	2 0 0	141 A_2	8th "	12364—06	4 0 0
149 Y_2	6th "	5843—06	7 0 0	142 A_2	9th "	12763—05	3 0 0
4 Z_2	7th "	5699—06	1 0 0	146 A_2	9th "	5059—06	6 0 0
9 Z_2	8th "	13112—05	6 0 0	148 A_2	9th "	2316—04	2 0 0
	8th "	6049—05	0 4 0		9th "	10918—05	10 8 0
10 Z_2	8th "	9666—05	2 0 0	2 B_2	10th "	953—06	0 0 0
13 Z_2	9th "	2746—06	2 0 0	6 B_2	10th "	11747—06	4 0 0
18 Z_2	10th "	6658—06	15 10 0	8 B_2	10th "	8816—06	3 0 0
23 Z_2	10th "	12135—05	2 0 0	14 B_2	11th "	21839—06	3 0 0
30 Z_2	11th "	6479—05	2 0 0	16 B_2	11th "	6478—05	0 0 0
39 Z_2	13th "	6412—06	2 7 0	18 B_2	11th "	11112—03	2 0 0
47 Z_2	14th "	132—06	2 0 0	23 B_2	12th "	8858—06	1 0 0
52 Z_2	15th "	9026—05	0 0 0	31 B_2	12th "	10212—06	2 0 0
53 Z_2	15th "	6806—06	0 0 0	36 B_2	13th "	16709—03	50 0 0
57 Z_2	16th "				13th "	2502—06	2 0 0
				39 B_2	15th "	9626—06	5 0 0

* Details.

DECREE OR ORDER—*contd.*

Volume number of the Deposit Register	Date of payment into Court	Suit number.	Amount.			Volume number of the Deposit Register	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.		
			Rs.	A.	P.				Rs.	A.	P.
43 E_2	12th Oct. 1908	6008—08	12	0	0	91 C_2	21st Nov. 1908	16707—04	1	4	0
48 E_2	13th "	10146—08	2	0	0	96 C_2	22nd "	521—06	2	0	0
61 E_2	16th "	7429—06	4	0	0	97 C_2	23rd "	10972—06	1	0	0
54 E_2	19th "	14110—05	3	0	0		23rd "	12804—06	4	0	0
56 E_2	16th "	9815—06	2	0	0	99 C_2	23rd "	17924—08	2	12	0
58 E_2	16th "	4594—06	0	0	0	102 C_2	23rd "	1561—06	0	0	0
59 E_2	18th "	9462—05	1	0	0	107 C_2	26th "	14146—05	0	4	0
61 E_2	18th "	10589—06	0	1	0		26th "	11464—06	0	0	0
63 E_2	18th "	1038[illegible]—06	3	0	0	109 C_2	26th "	7971—06	7	0	0
64 E_2	18th "	7282—06	1	5	0		26th "	9477—06	4	0	0
68 E_2	19th "	14290—06	3	0	0	110 C_2	26th "	8038—04	3	0	0
73 E_2	19th "	17446—04	2	8	0		26th "	18228—01	3	0	0
76 E_2	20th "	15564—05	3	1	0	113 C_2	28th "	15373—05	1	8	0
78 E_2	20th "	11748—06	0	0	0	116 C_2	30th "	6970—05	0	0	0
81 E_2	20th "	13845—03	3	1	0	120 C_2	1st Dec. 1908	16319—08	2	0	0
82 E_2	20th "	9477—06	2	0	0	126 C_2	3rd "	6068—08	4	0	0
83 E_2	20th "	4806—05	0	0	0	132 C_2	4th "	16819—06	0	0	0
87 E_2	22nd "	17834—06	7	0	0	140 C_2	7th "	2137—08	7	0	0
90 E_2	22nd "	521—06	2	0	0		7th "	17894—06	0	0	0
	22nd "	16228—01	3	0	0	146 C_2	7th "	16728—06	3	0	0
91 E_2	22nd "	8220—04	4	0	0	147 C_2	7th "	5060—06	5	0	0
93 E_2	23rd "	13849—05	1	0	0	2 D_2	8th "	11747—06	1	0	0
94 E_2	23rd "	14970—04	4	0	0	14 D_2	10th "	16590—06	10	1	0
95 E_2	23rd "	D No 2935	1	8	0	15 D_2	10th "	3846—06	3	0	0
108 E_2	27th "	6228—06	2	0	0	18 D_2	10th "	11467—06	2	0	0
	27th "	2745—08	2	0	0	23 D_2	11th "	8478—08	3	0	0
104 E_2	26th "	8915—06	4	0	0	26 D_2	11th "	11112—06	2	0	0
105 E_2	27th "	7971—06	7	0	0	39 D_2	13th "	D No 3612	2	0	0
113 E_2	1st Nov. 1908	6636—06	4	0	0	40 D_2	13th "	17610—06	1	0	0
116 E_2	2nd "	6128—06	11	14	0		13th "	18019—06	1	0	0
124 E_2	5th "	1464—01	2	0	0	41 D_2	13th "	14019—05	1	0	0
146 E_2	6th "	3458—06	0	0	0	42 D_2	14th "	17173—06	3	0	0
147 E_2	6th "	9545—06	5	0	0	45 D_2	14th "	10770—05	3	0	0
148 E_2	9th "	11747—06	4	0	0	48 D_2	14th "	D. No. 3839	2	1	0
1 C_2	9th "	16718—06	10	0	0	50 D_2	14th "	13640—06	2	10	0
2 C_2	9th "	12247—04	3	0	0	53 D_2	15th "	16706—06	50	0	0
3 C_2	9th "	8846—06	0	8	0		15th "	14049—05	1	8	0
4 C_2	9th "	5059—06	1	0	0	54 D_2	15th "	3667—06	0	0	0
6 C_2	10th "	10382—06	2	7	0	59 D_2	15th "	9026—05	0	0	0
9 C_2	12th "	10212—06	2	0	0	61 D_2	16th "	10144—06	3	0	0
15 C_2	12th "	8478—05	2	0	0		16th "	9846—06	0	0	0
26 C_2	13th "	13640—06	2	10	0	64 D_2	17th "	15614—06	0	0	0
47 C_2	15th "	14709—06	50	0	0	66 D_2	17th "	3502—06	2	0	0
	15th "	3667—06	0	0	0	68 D_2	17th "	11449—06	1	8	0
48 C_2	16th "	14048—05	1	8	0	69 D_2	17th "	5658—06	4	0	0
49 C_2	16th "	9024—05	0	0	0	74 D_2	18th "	15860—06	3	0	0
51 C_2	16th "	10108—06	5	0	0		18th "	13085—06	*10	0	0
53 C_2	16th "	6006—06	12	0	0	78 D_2	18th "	11209—06	4	0	0
54 C_2	16th "	11208—06	8	0	0	76 D_2	18th "	5862—05	1	0	0
55 C_2	16th "	18516—06	2	0	0		18th "	15624—06	0	0	0
58 C_2	16th "	10868—05	3	0	0	77 D_2	19th "	3475—06	0	0	0
59 C_2	16th "	13536—05	5	4	0	80 D_2	19th "	1127—06	*4	4	0
61 C_2	16th "	10116—06	3	0	0	82 D_2	19th "	5097—06	7	8	0
62 C_2	16th "	3476—06	4	0	0	83 D_2	19th "	16498—06	0	0	0
64 C_2	16th "	18987—06	3	0	0	89 D_2	20th "	5631—06	5	0	0
	16th "	3504—06	2	0	0	91 D_2	20th "	14200—06	0	0	0
65 C_2	17th "	7221—06	4	1	0		20th "	18364—06	0	0	0
71 C_2	20th "	14258—06	0	0	0	92 D_2	20th "	7221—06	4	0	0
73 C_2	20th "	12402—06	2	8	0	98 D_2	20th "	12847—05	2	0	0
76 C_2	20th "	13947—05	2	0	0	98 D_2	20th "	3474—06	1	0	0
81 C_2	20th "	8552—06	1	8	0	101 D_2	21st "	14967—06	1	8	4
84 C_2	20th "	13854—06	3	0	0	102 D_2	21st "	11484—06	1	0	0
	20th "	19151—06	10	0	0	104 D_2	21st "	14081—06	1	0	0
	20th "	3176—06	3	0	0	107 D_2	22nd "	16818—06	1	2	0
91 C_2	21st "	14081—06	2	0	0						

* Debit.

ATTACHMENT OF HALF SALARIES.

Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.			Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.		
			Rs.	A.	P.				Rs.	A.	P.
126 C	18th Jan. 1906	13298—04	2	0	1	88 D	26th June 1906	17617—03	5	5	5
127 C	22nd ,,	872—06	4	14	2	108 D	23rd July 1906	1908—04	2	0	0
134 C	1st Feb 1906	13234—03	1	0	5		23rd ,,	17517—03	10	0	0
136 C	1st ,,	6160—05	1	13	10	11h D	3rd Aug. 1906	16009—05	10	4	8
146 C	26th ,,	13265—04	1	0	1	129 D	20th ,,	1203—04	1	0	2
160 C	22nd ,,	679—06	4	8	2		29th ,,	11789—03	10	0	0
6 D	1st March 1906	13234—03	1	0	8	144 D	12th Sept. 1906	Do.	2	0	0
	1st ,,	13794—01	1	9	10	149 D	22nd ,,	1203—04	2	0	2
30 D	26th ,,	13295—04	3	0	2	160 D	22nd ,,	21788—03	9	13	8
42 D	20th April 1906	1203—04	2	0	0	2 E	1st Oct. 1906	9282—06	1	2	8
48 D	1st May 1906	13794—01	1	8	4	18 E	15th ,,	6322—05	13	11	2
68 D	21st ,,	1203—04	2	0	2		16th ,,	1203—04	2	2	2
71 D	30th ,,	81—08	24	12	0		16th ,,	11787—03	5	5	5
		D M Crosby				27 E	8th Nov 1906	1867—06	10	12	4
72 D	1st June 1906	13794—01	1	1	7	42 E	13th ,,	1203—04	2	0	2
83 D	25th ,,	1203—04	2	0	2	83 E	12th Dec. 1906	1203—04	2	0	2

Court of Small Causes, Madras,
19th February 1910.

F. H. LOVERY,
Registrar.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1910. [PRICE, 6 *pies*

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26TH FEBRUARY 1910.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts	Rainfall in inches.			Price of Seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee.											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
	In the week.	1909.	Average of 35 years.	Average for Feb.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for Feb.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for Feb.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for Feb.*	Last week.	This week.
Ceded.															
Ganjam ..	0·1	61·5	44·7	11·0	11·0	11·7	20·7	19·4	19·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam { A. / L.	..	50·3	56·2	11·8	9·2	9·2	21·1	17·8	17·6	..	17·0	17·0	21·4	17·5	17·4
Godavari ..	0·1	32·5	40·4												
Kistna ..	0·1	88·6	80·3	15·7	13·6	16·2	20·9	17·1	20·4	20·1	16·5	18·4	..	20·0	19·9
Guntur ..	0·1	33·2	36·8	15·4	9·7	9·8	20·0	19·7	19·7	19·1	14·4	14·4	..	14·8	14·4
	..	20·5	30·0	13·3	9·6	9·6	..	19·1	16·1	19·8	13·7	13·8	18·4	13·8	13·8
Deccan.															
Karnool ..	..	24·8	25·6	16·1	8·8	8·8	..	17·8	17·8	22·1	18·2	17·8	17·1	16·3	16·5
Bangalore ..	..	26·7	..	..	8·0	8·0	..	..	..	..	15·0	17·0	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	20·4	23·8	9·3	9·0	9·1	..	17·6	17·8	16·2	14·8	15·0	..	..	..
Sandur ..	..	25·8	..	..	8·8	8·8	..	..	..	..	13·8	13·6	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	24·2	23·8	16·1	9·0	9·0	22·4	15·4	16·0	20·1	15·9	16·1	18·7	16·8	16·4
Cuddapah ..	..	26·6	27·6	16·3	9·6	9·6	20·4	13·9	14·0	19·8	14·7	14·8	15·6	14·1	14·0
Carnatic.															
Nellore ..	..	28·9	34·8	12·8	9·6	9·6	20·6	14·6	14·2	18·7	12·7	12·6	17·8	13·1	13·1
Chingleput ..	..	36·6	48·1	11·2	9·3	9·3	18·7	13·8	13·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	42·2	48·6	9·1	8·6	8·6	18·6	12·2	12·3	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot ..	..	37·6	43·3	12·8	8·2	8·3	18·1	12·7	12·8	..	..	..	18·4	11·7	11·7
Central.															
North Arcot ..	..	37·3	37·0	12·4	9·6	9·6	18·4	18·1	18·1	..	..	..	17·8	13·9	13·7
Salem ..	0·2	36·8	31·8	10·8	9·7	8·8	16·3	18·9	18·1	16·8	21·8	12·4	17·4	13·7	13·4
Coimbatore ..	0·4	28·0	28·7	10·2	8·6	8·6	18·4	14·8	14·6	17·6	13·2	13·1	17·8	13·6	13·5
Trichinopoly ..	0·1	33·1	34·3	11·2	8·2	8·2	18·2	14·0	14·0	16·7	14·0	14·4	16·1	12·2	13·2
South.															
Tanjore ..	0·2	28·8	44·3	11·3	8·0	8·1	21·0	13·8	13·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pudukkottai ..	0·1	30·9	..	..	7·2	7·2	..	12·8	12·6	..	13·1	12·5	..	14·8	14·4
Madura ..	0·3	31·7	28·7	10·8	8·8	8·6	19·5	13·7	13·6	16·4	16·4	16·2	17·3	13·1	13·7
Tinnevelly ..	0·4	23·0	25·9	10·8	9·8	9·6	17·8	16·4	16·4	18·1	14·0	14·8	14·8	12·8	12·7
West Coast.															
Malabar ..	0·2	128·6	116·4	10·1	8·8	9·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Canara ..	..	148·4	146·6	11·6	11·1	11·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore ..	..	68·6	63·6	..	8·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin ..	0·2	102·1	..	..	8·4	8·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills.															
The Nilgiris.	1·4	79·0	65·3	8·6	7·9	7·9	14·6	13·3	13·1	..	..	..	..	..	..

A = Agency. L = Littoral.

* Average for fifteen years ending 1908-1909.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Surada and Russellkonda reservoirs 15·21 and 36·2 feet deep, respectively. Sowing of greengram and gingelly and transplanting of summer ragi and chillies continue. Standing crops poor to fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, horsegram, redgram, greengram, blackgram and tobacco; outturn poor to fair. Pasture and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 9·8 inches above the average of the last 38 years.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested greengram, outturn poor to normal; sugarcane, chillies, and tobacco, fair to normal; ragi, normal. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply insufficient in two taluks and two divisions. Godavari 1·8 foot below the anikat. Ploughing, manuring, preparing of seed-beds, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested sugarcane, chillies, pulses and redgram, outturn fair to normal; castor, cholam and tobacco, fair. Pasture insufficient in three taluks and four divisions; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

KISTNA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts upland. Kistna 2·55 feet below the anikat; discharge sufficient for requirements. Ploughing, preparing of seed-beds and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops generally good. Harvested tobacco, outturn bad, horsegram, poor; bengalgram and cholam poor to fair; cotton and redgram, fair, chillies, poor to normal; paddy, normal; ragi, normal to bumper. Pasture insufficient; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply insufficient except in the deltaic taluks. Ploughing in progress in one taluk. Standing crops generally fair, but withered in parts for want of rain. Harvested varigu, outturn poor; horsegram, chillies, bengalgram, redgram, tobacco, cotton, sunnhemp, maize, paddy, cholam, cumbu, coriander, ragi, korra and castors, outturn generally fair. Pasture scarce except in three taluks; fodder generally sufficient except in two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under canal and a few tanks. Tungabhadra 5·26 feet below the anikut. Sowing of gingelly, weeding and transplanting of second-crop paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, cholam, horsegram, cotton, castors, ragi and bengalgram, outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of second crop paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested cotton; outturn normal. Pasture not available; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

BELLARY.

Water-supply sufficient except in four taluks. Ploughing, sowing of second-crop paddy, planting of sugarcane, removing of *nutti* grass and weeding of garden-crops and second-crop paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, cotton diseased in parts of one taluk. Harvested pulses, outturn poor to fair; cotton bad to normal; cholam poor to normal; sugarcane fair to bumper. Pasture scarce except in parts of one taluk; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good.

SANDUR.

Water-supply insufficient. Ploughing in progress. Standing crops good. Pasture *nil*; fodder abundant. Condition of cattle good.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing for, sowing and weeding of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, outturn fair to normal; castor, cotton and horsegram, poor to fair. Pasture scarce, but fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Rainfall of the district 1·3 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing for paddy, cholam and indigo, sowing of paddy and cholam and weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi going on in parts. Standing crops poor to fair; paddy, ragi and castor withered in parts. Harvested paddy and sugarcane, outturn poor to normal; ragi, fair to normal; cotton, poor to fair. Pasture insufficient in parts, but fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 1·1 inch above the average of the last 45 years.

NELLORE

Water-supply insufficient except in parts No flow over the Nellore and Sangam anikats, and discharge inadequate for present requirements. Ploughing for korra and cholam, sowing of cumbu, ragi and cholam, weeding and transplanting of ragi going on in parts. Standing crops bad to fair generally and have withered or are withering in parts. Harvested paddy, cutturn fair to bumper; cholam and ragi, fair to normal; cotton and oil-seeds, bad to fair. Pasture insufficient except in two taluks and fodder sufficient except in parts Condition of cattle generally good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply insufficient except in a few spring channels and large tanks Ploughing for paddy, sowing of paddy, indigo, gingelly and groundnut and weeding and transplanting of paddy, ragi and chillies going on in parts. Standing crops under irrigation scarce, having no supply withering or withered. Harvested paddy; outturn poor to fair in parts of three taluks and fair elsewhere Pasture insufficient in one taluk and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

MADRAS.

Pasture sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts of three taluks. Ploughing, manuring, sowing, weeding and transplanting of ragi and tobacco going on in parts. Standing crops fair, but withered or withering in parts. Harvested paddy, sugarcane and groundnut; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi and baling going on Standing crops generally fair, but withered or withering in parts. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane; outturn fair. Pasture scanty in parts, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 0·6 inch above the average of the last 35 years.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam and gingelly, weeding of paddy and ragi and transplanting of paddy and ragi going on in parts Standing crops generally good, but dry crops require more rain. Harvested paddy, ragi and sugarcane, outturn fair to bumper; cholam, fair; and horsegram, poor to fair. Pasture and fodder generally available Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 4·7 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of three taluks Slight freshes in the Bhavani Ploughing and sowing of paddy and cholam continue in parts. Standing crops generally fair; but dry crops fading in parts of three taluks. Harvested paddy, outturn normal; cholam, poor to normal. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available Condition of cattle generally good

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Grand Anikut, and discharge inadequate for present requirements Sowing of paddy, gingelly and indigo going on in parts Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle fair.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Grand Anikut and discharge inadequate for present requirements. Cultivation of paddy and gingelly going on in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but paddy withered in parts for want of water Harvested paddy, varagu, groundnut, dhall and ragi in parts; outturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply insufficient Garden cultivation and transplanting of ragi continue in parts. Standing garden crops good Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle good

MADURA.

Water-supply sufficient in about half the district. Discharge through the Periyar head sluice 597 cusecs. Ploughing, sowing of cholam and transplanting of paddy going on. Standing crops generally fair, but paddy withering in parts of three divisions for want of rain. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient and fodder available Condition of cattle generally good. Rainfall of the district 2·0 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Srivaikuntam anikat, but discharge sufficient for present requirements. Sowing of cholam going on in parts Paddy withered and withering in parts. Harvested paddy, outturn bad to normal; cumbu, poor to fair. Pasture scanty in parts, but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally fair. Rainfall of the district 13·4 inches above the average of the last 35 years

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing and sowing for third rice crop progressing in parts Standing crops generally good. Harvested second rice crop; outturn fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in parts but fodder available Condition of cattle generally good Rainfall of the district 3·9 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

TRAVANCORE

Water-supply sufficient. Pasturage sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Pasture and fodder sufficient Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, weeding, pruning, picking of main crops continue. Standing crops good Harvested coffee and tea; outturn fair Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Rainfall of the district 13·9 inches above the average of the last 35 years.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA.

Week ending 26th February 1910.—Rainfall good Nilgiris, light to fair South, Malabar, Circars except Vizagapatam Agency and Guntur, Central except North Arcot, *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies sufficient in Ganjam, Vizagapatam, North Arcot, Malabar, Nilgiris; insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but some in parts Guntur, Cuddapah, Carnatic, Central, South have withered or are withering or require more rain. Harvests continue; outturn poor to normal and bumper. Pasture sufficient except in parts Circars, Deccan, Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Tinnevelly, South Canara; fodder scanty in parts Guntur, Nellore. Condition of cattle generally good. Price of rice stationary 14 districts, fallen 6, risen 3; ragi stationary 11 districts, fallen 6, risen 4; cholam stationary 5 districts, fallen 3, risen 8; cumbu stationary 4 districts, fallen 2, risen 9. Public health generally good. Prospects generally fair though more rain required in Nellore and Salem. Condition of labouring classes everywhere satisfactory and employment readily available Grain stocks generally sufficient.

DEPT. OF R.S., SUR., LAND RDS. AND AGRI., BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS, 1st March 1910.

L. D. SWAMIKANNU, *Secretary.*

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Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the better control of the Press, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 8th February 1910 :—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the better control of the Press was referred, have considered the Bill, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. *Clause 2.*—We have considered it necessary to insert a special definition of "High Court" as the definition in section 3 (21) of the General Clauses Act, 1897, is not suitable for the provinces of Coorg and Ajmer-Merwara where the Chief Commissioner who is the Local Government is also the High Court. We have therefore provided that in the case of these two provinces the "High Court" shall mean the High Court of Madras and the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, respectively.

3. *Clauses 3 (1) and 8 (1).*—In the case of a keeper of a press or a publisher starting business after the commencement of this Act we have reduced the maximum amount of the security from Rs 5,000 to Rs 2,000 as we think that the larger amount might prove excessive in the case of well-intentioned printers and publishers of small means.

4. *Clause 4 (1).*—In sub-clause (c) we have substituted the words "the administration of justice in British India" for the words "any lawful authority" and we have struck out from this sub-clause the words "or antipathy between members of different races, castes, classes, religions or sects" and inserted in it words to make it include the bringing into hatred or contempt of any class or section of His Majesty's subjects in British India, as we are disposed to think that the clause as thus altered will be sufficient to carry out the purpose in view.

5. *Clauses 3, 5, 8 and 10.*—We have expressly provided that the deposit required under the Act may be made either in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

6. *Clause 14.*—We have slightly modified this clause so as to make it clear that it applies only to newspapers printed and published in British India.

7. *Clause 15.*—This clause as introduced proposed to empower postal officers to open any article in course of transit by post. We do not consider it necessary that postal officers should have this power. Nor do we think that they should have power to detain letters or parcels. We have therefore modified this clause by providing that such officers should have power only to detain articles other than letters or parcels and deliver them to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf to be disposed of in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

8. *Clauses 18 and 19.*—We have considered it necessary to provide for cases where the Special Bench may consist of two Judges who may be divided in opinion; we have provided that in such cases the order of forfeiture made by the Local Government shall stand.

9. The other alterations which we have made in the Bill are of a formal nature and call for no special remarks.

10. The Bill was published in the *Gazette of India* in English on the 5th February 1910.

11. We think that the measure has not been so altered as to require re-publication and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

H. H. RISLEY.
S. P. SINHA.
E. A. STUART.
G. H. B. KENRICK.
H. O. QUIN.
P. C. LYON.
G. K. GOKHALE *
BIJAY CHAND MAHTAB.
JULFIKAR ALI KHAN.
R. N. MUDHOLKAR *
C. W. N. GRAHAM.

The 7th February 1910.

* Signed subject to minute of dissent appended

We sign the Report subject to the following minute of dissent.

We think that the existing law is sufficient to punish actual sedition as also to deal effectively with incitements to violence. But in view of the exceptional situation in several parts of the country, we are constrained to admit the necessity of strengthening the hands of the Executive in preventing the spread of seditious teachings. And we assent, though not without great reluctance, to the principle of providing a certain amount of executive control at initial stages over printing-presses and newspapers to prevent serious abuses of the liberty of the Press. We cannot shut our eyes to the risks which must accompany such a provision. But it is a choice between two evils, and we accept what we consider to be the lesser evil of the two. We, however, think that such exceptional legislation should not form part of the permanent Statute-Book of the country, and we strongly urge that the measure should remain in force for a limited period only, say, three years. Moreover, even conceding the principle mentioned above for preventive purposes, we consider that some of the provisions of the proposed Bill are far too drastic and go beyond the requirement of the situation. In particular we urge that two provisions should be modified. The Bill lays down that the keeper of every new printing-press and the publisher of every new newspaper shall, at the time of making a declaration under the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867, ordinarily deposit a security, the Magistrate being empowered to dispense in exceptional cases with the deposit of such security. We think that this should be reversed —that ordinarily no security should be required, but the Magistrate should be empowered to demand the deposit of a security in cases in which in his opinion there are reasonable grounds to believe that the press or the newspaper is intended or is likely to be used for any of the purposes described in section 4, sub-section (1). This will prevent an unnecessary financial burden (which in the case of small concerns might prove a serious burden) being imposed on well-intentioned printers and publishers and will at the same time meet the case of old offenders reappearing under new names or new garbs. We also think that where a Local Government has issued a notice of forfeiture of security, the annulment of the declaration should not take place till after the application to the High Court, if made, has been decided.

G. K. GOKHALE
R. M. MUDHOLKAR.

Note.

I REGRET I cannot join with the majority of my colleagues in the recommendation that the Bill as amended should be passed. In my humble opinion the important nature of the legislation proposed demands that both the members of this Council and the public should have more time to consider the Bill and to express their opinions regarding it. The object of the Bill is to prevent printing-presses and newspapers being used to promote seditious or other criminal purposes. Section 108 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898) empowers a Chief Presidency or a District Magistrate with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government to require any editor, printer, proprietor or publisher of any publication registered under, or printed or published in conformity with the rules laid down in the Press and Registration of Books Acts, 1867, who disseminates or attempts to disseminate, or is any way abets the dissemination of any seditious matter, that is to say any matter, the publication of which is punishable under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code or any matter, the publication of which is punishable under section 153 A of the Indian Penal Code, or any matter concerning a judge which amounts to criminal intimidation or defamation under the Indian Penal Code, to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond with or without sureties

for his good behaviour. Act VII of 1908 has made stronger provision for the prevention of incitements to murder and to other offences in newspapers, which include an attachment and forfeiture of the press at which the offending matter may be published. If notwithstanding these enactments, deplorable circumstances have come to exist in some parts of the country and it has become necessary that the existing provisions of the law relating to printing presses and newspapers should be strengthened to enable the Government to more effectively prevent them from being used to promote sedition or other crime, it is our duty to support, and I am fully prepared to support the provisions of the Bill which relate to the demand of security, provided it is asked for from printers or publishers, who have offended against the law relating to the State, and in view of the present state of the country even from persons in whose case the Magistrate may have reasonable grounds for believing that they are likely to use the press or the newspaper which they wish to start for the wicked purpose of fostering sedition or other crime. This object could to my mind be gained by amending the Criminal Procedure Code. But so far as the Bill seeks to do this, I am prepared to support it. But I regret I do not see any justification for the important departure which the Bill seeks to make in laying down that the order demanding security, or forfeiting it, or forfeiting the printing press, etc., of an offending printer or publisher, shall be made, not as heretofore, both under section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and under the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act by the Magistrate after giving an opportunity to the person against whom the order is to be made, but by the Local Government, upon a mere perusal of the matter which he may have published. I think that when a Local Government is of opinion that a security should be demanded from the keeper of a press or the publisher of a newspaper, it should direct the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the press is situated or the paper is published, to call on such keeper or publisher to show cause why he should not be ordered to deposit such security within the limits prescribed by the Bill, as the Magistrate may think fit to fix, and it should be left to the said Magistrate upon good cause not being shown to order the security to be deposited. The power to declare a security forfeited should similarly be left to the Magistrate.

The order of the Magistrate will in either case be a judicial order, and an appeal should be permitted to the High Court as is provided under Act VII of 1908. But even if section 17 of the Bill is allowed to stand as it is providing for an application to the High Court to revise an order passed for forfeiture of security,—a similar provision for revision should be made in regard to an order for deposit of security also;—it will preserve what exists at present of an entirely reasonable separation between Judicial and Executive functions, and will give a greater assurance to the general public of a fair consideration of the merits of the order, where it is the order of a Magistrate which is brought before a High Court for revision, than where it is an order passed by a Local Government. The principle involved in the departure which the Bill makes from the laws enacted by the Government of India for over half a century, is of great importance. It raises a political question, to quote the weighty words of Mr. Gladstone, uttered in the House of Commons in connection with the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, "of the utmost delicacy, namely, whether it is wise for the Government to take into its own hands, and out of the hands of the established legal jurisdiction, the power of determining what writing is seditious, and what is not." If the amendment I have suggested is accepted, this departure will be avoided, and the powers which the Bill gives to the Government for exercising a more effective control over the Press will not in the least be diminished.

I think that the provisions of the Bill are in some other respects also wider and more drastic than they need be, but they are covered by the amendments I propose to put forward, and I need not therefore note them in detail here.

I fear that if the Bill is passed, as it stands at present it is likely to affect injuriously the perfectly legitimate liberty of expression of the unexceptionable section of the Press also, and if this should appear, it will be a misfortune both for the people and the Government. The Bill is an exceptional measure, and its operation should, in any case, not be extended to all parts of the country at once but should be confined to those parts where a necessity for it may be found to exist. Its duration also should be confined to a period of three years.

The 7th February 1910. MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.

[The portions printed in italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill to provide for the better control of the Press.

WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for the better control of the Press, It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Press Act, 1910.

(2) *It extends to the whole of British India inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.*

Definitions.

2 In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "book" includes every volume, part or division of a volume, and pamphlet, in any language, and every sheet of music, map, chart or plan separately printed *or lithographed*;

(*b*) "document" includes also any painting, drawing or photograph *or other visible representation*;

(*c*) "*High Court*" *means the Highest Civil Court of Appeal for any local area except in the case of the provinces of Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg where it means the High Court of Judicature for the provinces of Agra and Oudh, the North Western Provinces and the High Court of Judicature of Madras respectively*;

(*d*) "Magistrate" means a District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate;

(*e*) "newspaper" means any periodical work containing public news or comments on public news; and

(*f*) printing "press" includes all engines, machinery, types, lithographic stones, implements, utensils and other plant or materials used for the purpose of printing.

Deposit of security by keeper of printing press.

3. (1) Every person keeping a printing-press who is required to make a declaration under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall, at the time of making the declaration, deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may in each case think fit to require, *in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India*: XXV of 1867.

Provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, for special reasons to be recorded by him, dispense with the deposit of any security or may from time to time cancel or vary any order under this sub-section.

(2) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing-press kept in any place in the territories under its administration, in respect of which a declaration was made prior to the commencement of this Act under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, is used for any of the purposes described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing, require the keeper of such press to deposit with the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the press is situated security to such an amount not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees, as the Local Government may think fit to require, *in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India*. XXV of 1867.

Power to declare security forfeited in certain cases.

4. (1) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing-press in respect of which any security has been deposited as required by section 3 is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which are likely or may have a tendency, directly or indirectly, whether by inference, suggestion, allusion, metaphor, *implication or otherwise*

(*a*) to incite to murder or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act, 1908, or to any act of violence, or VI of 1908.

(*b*) to seduce any officer, soldier or sailor in the Army or Navy of His Majesty from his allegiance or his duty, or

(*c*) to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India or *the administration of justice in British India* or any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, *or any class or section of His Majesty's subjects in British India*, or to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the said Government or any such Prince or Chief, or

(*d*) to put any person in fear or to cause annoyance to him and thereby induce him to deliver to any person any property or valuable security, or to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which he is legally entitled to do, or

(*e*) to encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order, or

(*f*) to convey any threat of injury to a public servant, or to any person in whom that public servant is believed to be interested with a view to inducing that public servant to do any act or to forbear or delay to do any act connected with the exercise of his public functions,

the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing-press, stating or describing the words, signs or visible representations which in its opinion are of the nature described above, declare the security deposited in respect of such press and all copies of such newspaper, book or other documents wherever found to be forfeited to His Majesty.

Explanation I.—In clause (*c*) the expression "disaffection" includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity.

Explanation II.—Comments expressing disapproval of the measures of the Government or of any such Native Prince or Chief as aforesaid with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, or of the administrative or other action of the Government or of any such Native Prince or Chief or of *the administration of justice in British India* without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection do not come within the scope of clause (*c*).

2. Where a notice has been issued under sub-section (1), the declaration made in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be deemed to be annulled. XXV of 1867.

Deposit of further security.

5. Where the security given in respect of any press has been declared forfeited under section 4, every person making a fresh declaration in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall deposit with the Magistrate before whom such declaration is made security to such amount, not being less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may think fit to require, *in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India*. XXV of 1867.

Power to declare further security, printing-press and publications forfeited.

6. If after such further security has been deposited the printing-press is again used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the Local Government are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing-press, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare—

(*a*) the further security so deposited,

(*b*) the printing-press used for the purpose of printing or publishing such newspaper book or other document or found in or upon the premises where such newspaper, book or other document is, or at the time of printing the matter complained of was, printed, and

(*c*) all copies of such newspaper, book or other document wherever found,

to be forfeited to His Majesty.

Issue of search-warrant.

7. (1) Where any printing-press is or any copies of any newspaper, book or other document are declared forfeited to His Majesty under this Act, the Local Government may direct any Magistrate to issue a warrant empowering any police officer, not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector, to seize and detain any property ordered to be forfeited and to enter upon and search for such property in any premises—

(i) where any such property may be or may be reasonably suspected to be, or

(ii) where any copy of such newspaper, book or other document is kept for sale, distribution, publication or public exhibition or reasonably suspected to be so kept.

(2) Every warrant issued under the section shall, so far as relates to a search, be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. V of 1898.

Deposit of security by publisher of newspaper. XXV of 1867.

8. (1) Every publisher of a newspaper who is required to make a declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall, at the time of making the same, deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than *two* thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may in each case think fit to require, *in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India*:

Provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, for special reasons to be recorded by him, dispense with the deposit of any security or may from time to time cancel or vary any order under this sub-section.

(2) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any newspaper published within its territories, in respect of which a declaration was made by the publisher thereof prior to the commence- XXV of 1867. ment of this Act under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, contains any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing, require the publisher to deposit with the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the newspaper is published, security to such an amount, *not being less than five hundred or more than five thousand rupees*, as the Magistrate may think fit to require, *in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India*.

Power to declare security forfeited in certain cases.

9. (1) If any newspaper in respect of which any security has been deposited as required by section 8 contains any words, signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the Local Government are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare such security and all copies of such newspaper, wherever found, to be forfeited to His Majesty.

(2) Where a notice has been issued under sub-section (1), the declaration made by the publisher XXV of 1867. of such newspaper under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be deemed to be annulled.

Deposit of further security.

10. Where the security given in respect of any newspaper is declared forfeited, any person making a fresh declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as publisher of such newspaper, or any other newspaper which is the same in substance as the said newspaper, shall deposit with the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made security to such amount, not being less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may think fit to require, *in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India*.

Power to declare further security and newspapers forfeited.

11. If after such further security has been deposited the newspaper again contains any words signs or visible representations which in the opinion of the Local Government are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the publisher of such newspaper, stating or describing such words signs or visible representations, declare—

(a) the further security so deposited, and

(b) all copies of such newspaper wherever found,

to be forfeited to His Majesty.

Power to declare certain publications forfeited and to issue search-warrants for same.

12. (1) Where any newspaper, book or other document wherever printed appears to the Local Government to contain any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, stating the grounds of its opinion, declare such newspaper, book or other document to be forfeited to His Majesty, and thereupon any police officer may seize the same wherever found, and any Magistrate may by warrant authorise any police-officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector to enter upon and search for the same in any premises where the newspaper, book or other document may be or may be reasonably suspected to be

(2) Every warrant issued under this section shall, so far as relates to a search, be executed in manner provided for the execution of search-warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898. V of 1898.

Power to detain packages containing certain publications when imported into British India.

13. The Chief Customs-official or other officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf may detain any package brought, whether by land or sea, into British India which he suspects to contain any newspapers, books or other documents of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), and shall forthwith forward copies of any newspapers, books or other documents found therein to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf *to be disposed of in such manner as the Local Government may direct*.

Prohibition of transmission by post of certain newspapers. XXV of 1867.

14. No newspaper *printed and published in British India* shall be transmitted by post unless the printer and publisher have made a declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the publisher has deposited security when so required under this Act.

Power to detain articles being transmitted by post.

15. Any officer in charge of a post-office or authorised by the Postmaster-General in this behalf may detain any article *other than a letter or parcel* in course of transmission by post, which he suspects to contain—

(a) any newspaper, book or other document containing words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), or

(b) any newspaper in respect of which the declaration required by section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, has not been made, or the security required by the Act has not been deposited by the publisher thereof,

and shall deliver *all such articles* to such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf *to be disposed of in such manner as the Local Government may direct*.

Copies of newspapers printed in British India to be delivered gratis to Government.

16. (*1*) The printer of every newspaper in British India shall deliver at such place and to such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct, and free of expense to the Government, two copies of each issue of such newspaper as soon as it is published.

(*2*) If any printer of any such newspaper neglects to deliver copies of the same in compliance with sub-section (*1*), he shall, *on the complaint of the officer to whom the copies should have been delivered or of any person authorized by that officer in this behalf, be punishable on conviction by a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the newspaper was printed with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every default.*

Application to High Court to set aside order of forfeiture.

17. Any person having an interest in any property in respect of which an order of forfeiture has been made under sections 4, 6, 9, 11 or 12 may, within two months from the date of such order, apply to the High Court to set aside such order on the ground that the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order was made did not contain any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (*1*).

Hearing by Special Bench.

18. Every such application shall be heard and determined by a Special Bench of the High Court composed of three Judges, or, where the High Court consists of less than three Judges, of all the Judges.

Order of Special Bench setting aside forfeiture.

19. (*1*) If it appears to the Special Bench that the words, signs or visible representations contained in the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order in question was made were not of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (*1*), the Special Bench shall set aside the order of forfeiture.

(*2*) Where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges forming the Special Bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority (*if any*) of those Judges.

(*3*) *Where there is no such majority which concurs in setting aside the order in question, such order shall stand.*

Evidence to prove nature or tendency of newspapers.

20. On the hearing of any such application with reference to any newspaper, any copy of such newspaper published after the commencement of this Act may be given in evidence in aid of the proof of the nature or tendency of the words, signs or visible representations contained in such newspaper which are alleged to be of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (*1*).

Procedure in High Court.

21. Every High Court shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure in the case of such applications, the amount of the costs thereof *and* the execution of orders passed thereon, and, until such rules are framed, the practice of such Court in proceedings other than suits and appeals shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to such applications.

Jurisdiction barred.

22. Every declaration of forfeiture purporting to be made under this Act shall, as against all persons, be conclusive evidence that the forfeiture therein referred to has taken place, and no proceeding purporting to be taken under this Act shall be called in question by any Court, except the High Court on such application as aforesaid and no civil or criminal proceeding, except as provided by this Act, shall be instituted against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Act.

Penalty for keeping press or publishing newspaper without making deposit.

23. (*1*) Whoever keeps in his possession a press for the printing of books or papers without making a deposit under section 3 or section 5, when required so to do, shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the declaration prescribed by section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

(*2*) Whoever publishes any newspaper without making a deposit under section 8 or section 10, when required so to do, or publishes such newspaper knowing that such security has not been deposited, shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the declaration prescribed by section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. XXV of 1867.

Return of deposited security in certain cases.

24. Where any person has deposited any security under this Act and ceases to keep the press in respect of which such security was deposited, or, being a publisher, makes a declaration under section 8 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, he may apply to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such press is situate for the return of the said security; and thereupon such security shall, upon proof to the satisfaction of the Magistrate and subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, be returned to such person.

Service of notices.

25. Every notice under this Act shall be sent to a Magistrate, who shall cause it to be served in the manner provided for the service of summonses under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

Operation of other laws not barred.

26. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 to 1909 (24 and 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 and 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. VII, C. 4).

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 4th February 1910.

PRESENT.

His Excellency the EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, *presiding*,
and 55 Members, of whom 50 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following Additional Member, before taking his seat, made the prescribed oath of his allegiance to the Crown :—

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.V.O., C.B.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY asked :—

"Is it a fact that the coaching traffic of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway have of late been increased about 50 per cent.? Will Government be pleased to state the reasons for this general and phenomenal increase in fares after years of stationary rates? Is it true that the number of higher class passengers have already fallen off in consequence? Has the total volume of passenger traffic been affected?"

The Hon'ble SIR T. WYNNE replied :—

"The Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Administrations have, with effect from 1st January 1910, raised their 1st and 2nd class passenger fares as under :

First class	For first 300 miles to 12 pies per mile For additional distances to 12 pies per mile.
Second class	For first 300 miles to 9 pies per mile. For additional distances to 6 pies per mile.

"These increased fares are within the maximum fares which the companies are authorised to charge under their contracts with the Secretary of State, and are not in excess of the fares that are at present, and have been in force, on the East Indian Railway and some other Railways for many years

"There is no information at present as to the effect which the imposition of higher fares is exercising on passenger traffic."

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY asked :—

"In reply to my question last year on the subject of the proposed separation of judicial and executive functions in India on the lines laid down by the Hon'ble Home Member in March 1908, and the introduction of the reform tentatively into the two Bengals, Government were pleased to promise to make a reference to the Secretary of State after the replies of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam and the High Court of Calcutta to the Government of India's proposals for introducing into selected districts of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, by way of experiment, a scheme for the separation of judicial and executive duties had been received, and the scheme had been further examined. Will Government be pleased to state if the replies have now been received, if the scheme has been further examined, and if any reference has been made to the Secretary of State? Will the replies be published?"

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY replied :—

"The replies have been received and are now being considered. A reference has not yet been made to the Secretary of State. Government are unable to say at present whether the letters of the Government of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam will be published or not."

The Hon'ble MR. DADABHOY asked :—

"Have the reports of Local Governments on Free Primary Education, which were under consideration last year, been finally considered by this Government? If so, when can a definite pronouncement on the subject by Government be expected?"

The Hon'ble SIR HERBERT RISLEY replied :—

"The replies of the Local Governments have been considered by the Government of India, but no further action can be taken at present owing to want of funds. The remission of fees is primarily a measure of relief analogous to the reduction of taxation. It has not itself the effect of increasing the number of schools, and for this and other reasons it has met with a good deal of criticism. The measure, however, is well worthy of further consideration when the state of the finances is more favourable. The decision must of course depend upon the circumstances existing at that time and it would be premature to make any definite statement of policy now."

INDIAN COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr MAXWELL said :—"My Lord, on behalf of the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey I beg to move that the Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act be referred to a Select Committee It was hoped that this measure might be enacted at the meeting of Council held on the 22nd October in Simla Certain criticisms on points of substance have, however, been received, of which the most important came from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. As the Hon'ble Mr. Harvey explained when he moved the introduction of the Bill, this measure closely follows the precedent of the English Act; and it was not anticipated that any criticisms would be raised in respect of it As some have, however, been received, we have thought it advisable to refer the Bill to a Select Committee with a view to adequate consideration being given to them.

"I therefore move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon'ble Mr S. P. Sinha, the Hon'ble Mr. Quin, the Hon'ble Mr. Slacke, the Hon'ble Rajá Bhupendra Nath Basu, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Graham, the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, and myself"

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency, and gave notice that he would move that the Bill be considered at the next meeting of the Council

PRESS BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir HERBERT RISELY said :—"My Lord, I have the honour to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the better control of the Indian Press, or in other words to confine the Press—the whole of the Press, European or Indian, English or vernacular—within the limits of legitimate discussion. The subject is a large one and I have considered carefully how it should be presented to this Council, so that the essential issues may be clearly brought out and may not be obscured by history that has ceased to be relevant and principles which no longer apply In the first place let me state as simply as possible what the Bill proposes to do.

"It will be convenient if I first describe the kind of matter which may not be published. This is set out in clause 4 of the Bill under six separate heads.

"The first of these relates to incitements to murder or to any offence under the Explosive Substances Act or to any actual violence. Incitements of this nature are already covered by the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act, 1908, but we think it advisable to include them in this Bill in order that we may, if necessary, take action of a less severe kind than that prescribed by the Act of 1908

"The next kind of writing which is forbidden is that which is likely to seduce any officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or his duty That calls for no comment; it is obvious that such writings must be dangerous to the public welfare

"Then under head (c) we come to writings which are likely to bring into hatred or contempt His Majesty, or the Government, or any lawful authority, or any Native Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, or which are likely to excite disaffection against His Majesty, or the Government, or such Princes or Chiefs, or to excite antipathy between members of different races, castes, classes, religions or sects The greater part of this head is covered by the terms of sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code; but we have made two additions of some importance. In the first place, we have included what I may describe as the preaching of sedition against the Princes or Chiefs of our Native States. We have had not a few instances of newspapers published in British India containing seditious matter of that kind. The Government of India cannot tolerate this; they cannot allow their territories to be used as a safe asylum from which attacks can be launched upon Indian Princes. The other direction in which this heading goes beyond the terms of the two sections I have quoted is that it includes the bringing of any lawful authority into hatred or contempt. There have been many venomous attacks upon Magistrates and Judges, even upon Judges of the High Courts, and this must be prevented

"The fourth heading relates to intimidation and blackmailing It will cover the case of the blackmailing of Indian Princes against which the corresponding clause of Lord Lytton's Act of 1878 was directed.

"The fifth heading prohibits matter which is likely to encourage or incite any person to interfere with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order. Under the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, the Government have power to declare that an association which has these objects is an unlawful association, and a newspaper should not be allowed to do what an association may not do.

"The last sub-clause deals with the intimidation of public servants and is taken *verbatim* from the Act of 1878. The protection which this sub-clause will give is certainly more necessary now than it was thirty years ago

"I will now show how we propose to prevent the publication of matter of the kind I have described. Hon'ble Members are no doubt aware that under the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867 every person who wishes to keep a press for the printing of books or papers must make a declaration to that effect before a Magistrate Another provision of that Act requires that every printer and publisher of a newspaper must make a similar declaration. These declarations are registered and are available for the information of any one who wishes to take proceedings against the press or the newspaper. Clause 3 of our Bill provides that every person who makes a declaration hereafter as the keeper of a press must deposit security for an amount to be fixed in each case by the Magistrate, but not being less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 5,000. Clause 8 contains a similar provision in respect of the publisher of a newspaper. The printer of a newspaper is not required to deposit security as his case is already covered by the provision requiring security from the person who keeps the press. These provisions, as I have said, apply only to future registrations. In the case of existing presses and existing newspapers no security can be demanded until the press or paper offends by printing or publishing matter of the prohibited kind. But when a press or newspaper has printed or published such matter, the Local Government may at once

call upon the person registered as the keeper of the press or the publisher of the newspaper to deposit security to an amount to be fixed by the Local Government subject to the same limits as are prescribed for fresh registrations.

"The next stage in the procedure provided by the Bill is that the Local Government can order the forfeiture of the security deposited if it appears that the press has printed or the newspaper has published any matter of the prohibited kind. If the keeper of the press or the publisher of the newspaper wishes to continue his business after such an order has been passed, he is at liberty to do so, but he must make a fresh declaration under the Press and Registration of Books Act and the Magistrate may then demand enhanced security up to a maximum of Rs. 10,000. Should the keeper of a press or the publisher of a newspaper again publish prohibited matter after enhanced security has been taken, the Local Government may order the forfeiture of the enhanced security in the case of the newspaper, and of both security and press in the case of the printing-press. I wish to make it quite clear to Honourable Members that no keeper of a press who is registered at the time of the passing of this Bill will be affected by its provisions unless and until he offends by printing prohibited matter; but if he does that, he may be called upon to deposit security. If he again offends, his security may be forfeited, while for a third offence both security and press may be forfeited. For persons who are now registered as publishers of newspapers the procedure is the same. That is to say, no interference at all until one offence is committed; then a demand for security which may be forfeited for the second offence; next the taking of enhanced security; and the forfeiture of this enhanced security for the third offence. In the case of new registrations security is demanded from the beginning. This is necessary to provide against an evasion of the law by new registrations which are new only in name.

"It will be readily admitted that if we take security at all we must take it from the keepers of printing presses; for the law, to be effective, must cover not only newspapers, but also books, pamphlets, leaflets and every other kind of document by which seditious matter can be disseminated. But it may be asked, why take security from the publisher of a newspaper in addition to taking it from the keepers of presses? The answer is that we cannot always be certain of getting at the newspaper through its press, for difficulties have arisen in ascertaining at what press a newspaper is printed. Many of the small newspapers, which are notorious offenders, have no presses of their own, but are printed at a job press which may be changed from month to month, and it is by no means easy to learn with certainty at which particular press an offending issue of the newspaper was published. Moreover, if security were not demanded from the publisher of a newspaper, he might continue to offend with no greater penalty than the demanding of security from each of the different presses at which successive issues of his journal were printed.

"We have fixed a minimum as well as a maximum for the security to be demanded in order to give an indication which will guide officers in all ordinary cases. But to meet the exceptional cases of the petty press which publishes only trade circulars, bill headings and the like, and the case of the school or college magazine and other similar publications which are not newspapers in the ordinary sense of the term, though they cannot be excluded from the definition—in order to meet these cases we have given the Magistrate power to take reduced security or to dispense with security altogether.

"The provisions which I have described so far relate to the cases of newspapers and of matter which is printed at presses that are known. But we have also to deal with books and pamphlets, especially the latter, which are printed out of India or secretly in India. To meet these cases power is taken for the Local Government to declare by notification that such publications are forfeited and to issue search-warrants for their discovery. In aid of this provision power is also given to customs officials to detain suspected packages pending examination of their contents by the Local Government, and to post office officials to open and detain with a like object any suspected packet which has been transmitted by post. We have also prohibited the transmission by post of any newspaper in respect of which the necessary declaration and deposit of security, when required, have not been made.

"Finally we have laid an obligation upon the printer of a newspaper to deliver to Government at the time of publication two copies of every issue. This has been rendered necessary by the failure of certain newspaper proprietors to send punctually the copies for which the Government subscribe, while in one case a subscription equal to ten times the ordinary subscription was demanded from the Government.

"So far I have dealt only with the powers which are given by the Act. I will now turn to the check which we have provided. This consists of an appeal to a special tribunal of three Judges of the High Court against any order of forfeiture passed by the Government. If it appears to the High Court that the matter in respect of which the order was passed does not come within the terms of section 4 of this Bill, then the High Court will set aside the order of forfeiture. I think it will be admitted that that is a very complete check upon any hasty or improper action by a Local Government. We have, therefore, barred all other legal remedies.

"There are two other clauses that I must mention. One provides that the penalty for keeping a press or publishing a newspaper without making the deposit of security shall be the same as that imposed upon a person who keeps a press or publishes a newspaper without making the declaration required by the Press and Registration of Books Act. The other is a provision which saves the operation of other laws.

"I have explained the scope of the Bill, what it proposes to do. I will now mention its limitations, what it does not propose to do. In the first place, it does not create a Censorship. It imposes no antecedent restraint on the Press: a man may publish what he pleases; he has the widest range for every form of intellectual activity within the limits laid down by the law. Secondly, it is not, like the Press Act of 1878, a purely executive measure. The initiative, indeed, rests with the Executive Government, but ample security against hasty or arbitrary action is provided in the form of what is virtually an appeal to a highly competent judicial authority. Thirdly, it is not a measure of universal licensing with power to the Government to withdraw or refuse a license at discretion. The liberty of unlicensed printing for which Milton pleaded three centuries and a half ago, and at the time pleaded in vain, is untouched by this Bill. Security is demanded only from papers established after the passing of the Act. That is necessary to guard against the Proteus changes of identity of which we have had

illustrations in Bengal. But security is one thing and a system of licensing is another Security may rightly be required in the interests of the community in order to guarantee that those who undertake for the first time the important task of instructing the people regarding public affairs shall at any rate be fully aware of the responsibility they incur.

"I do not set much store by precedents and parallels drawn from foreign sources. As Lord Morley has pointed out, no political principle whatever is capable of application in every sort of circumstances without reference to conditions in every place and at every time. Each country has its own problems and must solve them in its own way. India has hers, of which this is one of the gravest. We too must travel on our own road with such guidance as our necessities give us; we cannot walk by borrowed light But if there is any European country upon whose experience we might draw upon and whose example we might follow, it would be Austria, where there exists much the same kind of medley of nationalities, classes, languages and religions as we find in India, and where (as Bismarck pointed out long ago) a certain section of the Press has exercised an influence of evil tendency. Yet what a contrast there is between this Bill and the regular practice in Austria. In that country not only can the business of printing not be carried out without a license, but every number of a periodical must be submitted to the police before publication so that it may be confiscated if it contains anything contrary to the law. All periodicals, whether they have offended or not, must deposit money, as a guarantee for the payment of fines. The police frequently order a newspaper to leave out of its columns an article which they deem offensive and give notice to the daily Press that some particular subject had better not be touched upon for the present. Finally, whatever constitutional rights newspapers may possess may be suspended at a moment's notice by the Ministry declaring a state of siege This is the practice in a country where the Press is subject to the wholesome check of public opinion. Each political party has its organs, and the Government have theirs Statements made by one side are promptly rebutted by the other, and no editor can be wholly irresponsible. In India none of these restraints exist to any extent worth mentioning Yet the Bill does not propose to confer any powers on the police They will be absolutely outside it and will have nothing whatever to do with its administration.

"I have explained, my Lord, what our proposals are and also what they are not. It is my present duty to justify them and for this purpose I must review as concisely as possible the history of the subject and must answer the question, why is any special law necessary; why cannot the Government be content to rely upon the ordinary criminal law? To do this I must go back to the beginnings of the present evils. The Press in India has been free (except during two periods) for the last 75 years, in fact ever since Sir Charles Metcalfe repealed the Licensing Act which was in force up to 1835. The two periods which I have referred to were, first the period of the Mutiny when the entire Press was under absolute control for one year and no more, and the second was from 1878 to 1881 when a portion of the Press was subject to the virtually nominal control imposed by the Vernacular Press Act of 1878 I will not touch upon the earlier years, but I will begin about the middle of the period which I have marked off and I will endeavour to show what was the Press has made in comparatively recent times of Lord Metcalfe's famous concession Thirty-three years ago, I was present, as Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal, at a notable Darbar held by Sir Ashley Eden at Belvedere on the 17th August 1877 In addressing that Darbar the Lieutenant-Governor denounced in strong terms the disloyalty and sedition which were frequently published in the Native Press of Bengal Even then rank treason was preached and a war of independence was talked of, and Sir Ashley Eden thought it necessary to warn those whom he addressed that the character of the Vernacular Press was creating an unfavourable impression in many quarters of the loyalty of the Bengalis. The warning was not heeded and in the following year the tone and tendencies of the Press led to the passing of the Act of 1878, the object of which, like the object of the present Bill, was to prevent, not to punish, sedition. As every one knows, the Act was in force for only three years during which time recourse was only once had to its provisions. Its defects, from our present point of view, are palpable. It applied only to the Vernacular Press and left untouched journals published in English, whether owned by Indians or by Europeans; its machinery was purely executive, judicial intervention being expressly excluded, and it contained an impracticable provision for Censorship which was soon repealed. The whole Act was repealed in 1881, and from that time till now the Press has been left to the operation of the ordinary law Up to the year 1907 the policy of the Government was one of extreme forbearance and prosecutions were of rare occurrence. Indeed, during the 37 years from 1870 to 1907 the law was put in motion only sixteen times. Among these cases there is not a single case of acquittal On two occasions the jury disagreed, but the offenders would have been tried again if Government had not thought fit to accept their apologies. I have described our forbearance as extreme; many people may think it excessive. But the ingrained instincts of all Englishmen are averse to interference with the Press, even by way of prosecution, and we continued to hope that time and education would bring wisdom. Our hope was vain, the Press did not mend its ways; it went continually from bad to worse, and at length it produced its inevitable results in the cruel and oppressive methods of the boycott. It was clear, moreover, that matters were not going to stop there and that worse things were in store for us. As every one knows, we had not long to wait. Accordingly on the 3rd June 1907, after careful and anxious consideration, the Government of India issued the following resolution.

"Certain circumstances attending the recent outbreaks of lawlessness in the Punjab and Eastern Bengal have forced upon the attention of the Government of India the deliberate efforts made by a number of newspapers both English and Vernacular, to inflame the minds of the people, to encourage ill-will between classes, to promote active hostility to the Government, and to disturb the public tranquillity in many different ways. The Governor-General has no desire whatever to restrict the legitimate liberty of the Press to criticise the action of the Government, and he would be most reluctant to curtail the freedom of the many well-conducted papers because of the misbehaviour of a few disloyal journals. But he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order among a vast and heterogeneous population, and he is unable to tolerate the publication of writings which tend to arouse the disorderly elements of society and to incite them to concerted action against the Government. On these grounds he has determined that the dissemination of sedition and the promotion of ill-will between classes must be repressed by firm and sustained action under the penal law. Accordingly, in supersession of previous orders on the subject, His Excellency in Council empowers Local Governments to institute prosecutions in consultation

with their legal advisers in all cases where the law has been wilfully infringed. He hopes that the warning now given may, in great measure, avert the necessity for numerous prosecutions, but if this hope should unhappily not be realised, he relies upon the local authorities to deal with the evil effectively.'

"Up to the end of last year 47 prosecutions had been undertaken under these orders. Not one of these cases has failed, although in some instances the editor, manager or proprietor has escaped, and only the registered printer or proprietor has been convicted, while in others the Government have accepted an apology and withdrawn the prosecutions. Nevertheless we have to acknowledge defeat. We have succeeded in the minor object of punishing a certain number of offenders; we have failed in the major, the vital, the all-important object of curing a grave evil. We have proved that the law as it stands is sufficient to enable convictions for sedition to be obtained; but we have also proved that it is not sufficient to restrain the Press within the limits of legitimate discussion. In spite of our successful prosecutions we see the most influential and most widely read portion of the Indian Press incessantly occupied in rendering the Government by law established odious in the sight of the Indian people. The Government is foreign, and therefore selfish and tyrannical. It drains the country of its wealth; it has impoverished the people, and brought about famine on a scale and with a frequency unknown before; its public works, roads, railways and canals have generated malaria; it has introduced plague, by poisoning wells, in order to reduce the population that has to be held in subjection; it has deprived the Indian peasant of his land, the Indian artisan of his industry, and the Indian merchant of his trade; it has destroyed religion by its godless system of education; it seeks to destroy caste by polluting maliciously and of set purpose the salt and sugar that men eat and the cloth that they wear; it allows Indians to be ill-treated in British Colonies; it levies heavy taxes and spends them on the army; it pays high salaries to Englishmen, and employs Indians only in the worst paid posts;—in short it has enslaved a whole people, who are now struggling to be free.

"My enumeration may not be exhaustive, but these are some of the statements that are now being implanted as axioms in the minds of the rising generation of educated youths, the source from which we recruit the great body of civil officials who administer India. If nothing more were said, if the Press were content to

'let the lie
Have time on its own wings to fly,'

things would be bad enough. But very much more is said. Every day the Press proclaims, openly or by suggestion or allusion, that the only cure for the ills of India is independence from foreign rule, independence to be won by heroic deeds, self-sacrifice, martyrdom on the part of the young, in any case by some form of violence. Hindu mythology, ancient and modern history, and more especially the European literature of revolution, are ransacked to furnish examples that justify revolt and proclaim its incvitible success. The methods of guerilla warfare as practised in Circassia, Spain and South Africa; Mazzini's gospel of political assassination; Kossuth's most violent doctrines; the doings of Russian Nihilists; the murder of the Marquis Ito, the dialogue between Arjuna and Krishna in the *Gita*, a book that is to Hindus what the *Imitation of Christ* is to emotional Christians—all these are pressed into the service of inflaming impressionable minds. The last instance is perhaps the worst. I can imagine no more wicked desecration than that the sacrilegious hand of the anarchist should be laid upon the Indian Song of Songs and that a masterpiece of transcendental philosophy and religious ecstasy should be perverted to the base uses of preaching political murder. The poison, however, is widely diffused by a variety of methods, and antidote there is none. The side of Government is represented in the Indian Press by a few papers of small circulation which never reach the persons whose minds are prejudiced by the attack. Sedition has the monopoly of its audience, and that audience is large and is increasing daily. No means are left untried to swell its numbers and to infect the masses of the people. The peaceful life of the village has been invaded by youthful enthusiasts who read out to an illiterate audience, attracted by natural curiosity, articles preaching the doctrines which I have described. Emissaries disguised as religious devotees travel about the country and spread the gospel of anarchy among simple folk who believe that whatever is printed must be true. Worst of all, attempts are being made to enlist the women of India on the side of rebellion by disseminating in the zenana libels upon the Government—among them that infamous story about the introduction of plague. Was there ever such sacrilege as this—that the renaissance of Indian womanhood their awakening to a new intellectual life, should be threatened at its outset by influences such as these? In all ages—from the time of your own Epics and the old Roman legend of the Sabine girls—women have been the peace-makers of the world. Their mission has been to heal race-enmity, not to foster it. Is the Sakuntala of the future to grow up in an atmosphere of treason, plotting murder and designing bombs? If she does, she will certainly not be the Sakuntala of the Indian poet.

"The consequences of this ever-flowing stream of slander and incitement to outrage are now upon us. What was dimly foreseen a few years ago has actually come to pass. We are at the present moment confronted with a murderous conspiracy, whose aim it is to subvert the Government of the country and to make British rule impossible by establishing general terrorism. Their organisation is effective and far reaching; their members are believed to be considerable; the leaders work in secret and are blindly obeyed by their youthful followers. The method they favour at present is political assassination—the method of Mazzini in his worst moods. Already they have a long score of murders or attempted murders to their account. There were two attempts to blow up Sir Andrew Fraser's train and one, of the type with which we are now unhappily familiar, to shoot him on a public occasion. Two attempts were made to murder Mr. Kingsford, one of which caused the death of two English ladies. Inspector Nanda Lal Banerji, Babu Ashutosh Biswas, the Public Prosecutor at Alipore, Sir William Curzon-Wyllie, Mr. Jackson, and only the other day Deputy Superintendent Shams-ul Alam, have been shot in the most deliberate and cold-blooded fashion. Of three informers two have been killed, and on the third vengeance has been taken by the murder of his brother in the sight of his mother and sisters. Mr. Allen, the Magistrate of Dacca, was shot through the lungs and narrowly escaped with his life. Two picric acid bombs were thrown at His Excellency the Viceroy at Ahmedabad and only failed to explode by reason of their faulty construction. Not long afterwards an attempt was made with a bomb on the Deputy Commissioner of Umballa.

"These things are the natural and necessary consequence of the teachings of certain journals. They have prepared the soil in which anarchy flourishes; they have sown the seed and they are

answerable for the crop. This is no mere general statement; the chain of causation is clear. Not only does the campaign of violence date from the change in the tone of the Press, but specific outbursts of excitement have been followed by specific outrages.

"And now, Sir, I appeal to the Council in the name of all objects that patriotic Indians have at heart to give their cordial approval to this Bill. It is called for in the interests of the State, of our officers both Indian and European, and most of all in the interests of the rising generation of young men. In this matter indeed, the interests of the State and the interests of the people are one and the same. If it is good for India that British rule should continue, it is equally essential that the relations between Government and the educated community should be cordial and intimate, and that cannot long be the case if the organs of that community by themselves set to embitter those relations in every sort of way and to create a permanent atmosphere of latent and often open hostility. In the long run people will believe what they are told, if they are told it often enough, and if they hear nothing on the other side. There is plenty of work in India waiting to be done, but it never will be done if the energies of the educated classes are wasted in incessant abuse and suspicion of Government.

"As regards the officers of Government, the case is clear. At all costs they must be protected from intimidation and worse. And it is our Indian officials who stand in most need of protection, for they are most exposed to the danger. The detailed work of investigation and detection necessarily falls upon them, and they are specially vulnerable through their families. They have done most admirable work during the troubles of the last few years and have displayed under most trying conditions courage and loyalty that are beyond all praise. We are bound in honour to protect them from threats of murder and outrage which sooner or later bring about their own fulfilment.

"To my mind, Sir, the worst feature of the present situation is the terrible influence that the Press exercises upon the student class. I was talking about this about a month ago with a distinguished Indian who is in close touch with schools and colleges in Bengal. He took a most gloomy view of the present state of things and the prospects of the immediate future. According to him the younger generation had got entirely out of hand, and many of them had become criminal fanatics uncontrollable by their parents or their masters. As an illustration of the spirit that is abroad he told me that one of the examiners for the last Matriculation of the University had received a threatening message that if he reported to the authorities a particularly gross case of cheating 'a Browning pistol was ready for him.' I may set by the side of this, as a companion picture, the following passage in Sir Lawrence Jenkins' judgment in the Alipore Appeal. Speaking of the *Yugantar* his Lordship says :—

'Perhaps no more striking illustration of its pernicious and insidious influence can be found than in the postcard, Exhibit 1079, addressed to Abinash and found in the course of the search at 4, Raja's Lane. It runs as follows :—

"Bande Mataram,
Mirsai, 7th September 1907.

"Sir

From your advertisement, articles, and your bold writings, I understand that he alone, who has the subversion of the Firingee (British) Government at heart, should by all means read the *Yugantar*. I, a schoolboy, living in a hilly country, don't feel any oppression of the Firingees, and I give way before people for want of information. I am, therefore, in need of *Yugantar*. For it acquaints us to a great extent with the devices of driving away the Firingees and also make us alive to wrongs. I am extremely-in straitened circumstances, hardly able to procure one meal a day; nevertheless my desire for newspaper reading is extremely strong. Hence I approach you as a beggar. Ah! do not disappoint such an eager hope of mine. Please grant my prayer. I shall pay the price when I shall have the means. Please ever oblige me by sending a sample copy with an expression of your intention. I hope you will favour me by enlisting me as a subscriber. Further, please don't fail to send a sample copy.

Submitted by
Sree Dabendra Chandra Bhattacharjee,
P.O. Mashkandi, Mirsai,
Sylhet."

"It is very dreadful, but it is also rather pathetic, and it throws a great light on the enthusiastic, impressionable and at times rather hysterical temperament of the Indian student. We must do what we can to save these boys. We cannot look on passively at the progressive demoralization of the youth of India. I believe, Sir, that this Bill will prove to be a wholesome and beneficial measure of national education, that it will in course of time prevent a number of young men from drifting into evil courses and ruining their prospects in life, and that in passing it this Council will earn the lasting gratitude of many thousands of Indian parents."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir HERBERT RISLEY introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble Sir HERBERT RISLEY moved that the Rules of Business be suspended.

THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Sir HERBERT RISLEY moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr S. P. Sinha, the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart, the Hon'ble Mr Kenrick, the Hon'ble Mr Qum, the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, the Hon'ble Maharaja of Burdwan, the Hon'ble Zulfikar Ali Khan, the Hon'ble Mr Madholkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Graham, the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the mover, with instructions to report on Tuesday, the 8th instant.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 8th February 1910.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th February 1910:—

From Chief Commissioner, Coorg No. 1671, dated 19th August 1909; No 1831, dated 7th September 1909, from High Court, Calcutta, No. 3111, dated 23rd August 1909; from Chief Commissioner, Andaman Islands No 4402, dated 17th September 1909 [Papers No. 1]

From Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No. 1353-N., dated 26th September 1909 [Paper No. 2].

From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No 1417, dated 25th September 1909 [Paper No. 3]

From Government, United Provinces, No. 977, dated 29th September 1909 and enclosure [Paper No 4]

From Government, Bombay, No 9445, dated 30th September 1909, and enclosures [Papers No. 5]

From Government, Burma, No 418—5-C.-10, dated 22nd September 1909 [Paper No. 6]

From Government, Madras, No. 1251, dated 24th September 1909, and enclosures [Papers No 7].

From Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam, No. 3419-J., dated 30th September 1909, and enclosure [Papers No. 8]

From Government, Punjab, No. 2929-S, dated 9th October 1909, and enclosure [Papers No 9].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. C-73, dated 12th October 1909, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].

From Government, Bombay, No 10003 dated 15th October 1909, and enclosure [Papers No 11].

Telegram from Government, Bengal, dated 20th October 1909 [Paper No 12]

From Government, Bengal, No. 2444-T G, dated 3rd November 1909, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

2. We have no alterations to suggest in the provisions of the Bill as introduced which, as explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, simply reproduce with the necessary modifications sections 91 and 104 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7, c. 69). Various amendments of those provisions have been suggested in the papers, but we are of opinion that for the present the wiser course is to re-enact the English law exactly as it stands, postponing any changes in its provisions until some experience of their operation in India has been gained. We understand that Government contemplate the enactment at an early date of a new Indian Companies Act modelled on the recent English Statute in which the provisions of the present Bill will be incorporated, and an opportunity will then occur, if any of those provisions are found to be defective, for removing those defects.

3. We would express our obligations to the Hon'ble Mr. Rosteven, who, though not a member of the Committee, was good enough to attend the Committee meeting and give us the benefit of his practical knowledge of Company law.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette	Date
Gazette of India	31st July 1909.
Fort St George Gazette	10th August 1909.
Bombay Government Gazette	5th August 1909.
Calcutta Gazette	11th August 1909.
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh Government Gazette	7th August 1909.
Punjab Government Gazette	13th August 1909.
Burma Gazette	21st August 1909.
Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette	11th August 1909.
Central Provinces Gazette	7th August 1909.
Coorg District Gazette	1st September 1909.
Sind Official Gazette	12th August 1909.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	Language.	Date.
Madras	Tamil	21th August 1909
	Telugu	
	Hindustani	
	Kanarese	
	Malayalam	2nd November 1909.
	Uriya	

In the Vernaculars—cont.

Province	Language.	Date
Bombay	Marathi	9th September 1909
	Gujrati	
	Kanarese	14th September 1909.
Bengal	Bengali	7th September 1909.
	Hindi	15th September 1909.
	Uriya	
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	Urdu	9th October 1909.
Burma	Burmese	28th August 1909
Eastern Bengal and Assam ..	Bengali	25th September 1909.
	Assamese	28th August 1909.
Sindh	Sindhi	2nd September 1909.

5. As the Bill has not been altered by us, no republication is required, and we recommend that it be passed as introduced.

W. L. HARVEY.
S. P. SINHA.
H. O. QUIN
F. A. SLACKE
W. MAXWELL.
BHUPENDRA NATH BASU.
M. B. DADABHOY.
C. W. N. GRAHAM

The 16th February 1910.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the prevention of the spread of Dourine was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th February 1910 :—

From Agent to Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, No 4210, dated 14th September 1909, from Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No 1762, dated 24th September 1909; from Agent to Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, No 126 Ag., dated 12th October 1909 [Papers No 1].

From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No 402—XIII-10 20, dated 9th October 1909; from Government, Bombay, No 10279, dated 26th October 1909 and enclosure from Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No 418-C, dated 23rd October 1909 [Papers No 2].

From Government, Bombay, No. 10663 dated 6th November 1909 and enclosure, from Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam, No 2803-E, dated 30th October 1909, and enclosure; from Government, Burma, No 1604-M—I.V-23, dated 21st October 1909, from Government, Punjab, No 711 (Revenue) dated 1st November 1909, and enclosure, from Government, United Provinces, No. 1729—XVIII, dated 19th November 1909 [Papers No 3].

From High Court, Calcutta, No 4261, dated 6th December 1909; from Government, Bengal, No 3490, dated 18th December 1909 [Papers No. 4].

From Government, Madras, No 8213, dated 23rd November 1909, and enclosure [Papers No 5].

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the prevention of the spread of Dourine was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. *Clause 3 (2)*.—It has been represented that a case has not been made out for the extension of the Act *proprio vigore* to mares. We have accordingly altered the sub-clause so as to provide for such extension only in cases in which it appears to the Local Government to be necessary.

3. *Clause 5*.—We have inserted a rule-making power to control the action taken by inspectors under that clause.

4. *Clause 8*.—Objection has been taken to the form of this clause as originally drafted. We have brought it into accord with section 8 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899, and have inserted in clause 14 a rule-making power to control the action taken under it.

5. *Clause 10*.—It has been represented that some security is required against excessive awards of compensation. We have altered the clause so as to make suitable provision for this.

6. *Clause 12*.—We have altered the period allowed for appeal from three months to two. It is important that there shall be no undue delay in the presentation of appeals.

7. We have transferred the provisions of clause 13 as originally drafted to a rule-making power in clause 14, and have inserted, as clauses 13 and 15, provisions corresponding to those of sections 12 and 16 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899.

8. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette	Date.
Gazette of India	28th August 1909
Fort Saint George Gazette	7th September 1909.
Bombay Government Gazette	2nd September 1909.
Calcutta Gazette	8th September 1909.
United Provinces Gazette	4th September 1909.
Punjab Government Gazette	10th September 1909.
Burma Gazette	18th September 1909.
Central Provinces Gazette	4th September 1909.
Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette	8th September 1909.
Coorg District Gazette	1st October 1909.
Sindh Official Gazette	9th September 1909.

In the Vernaculars.

Province	Language.	Date
Madras	Tamil	5th October 1909
	Telugu	
	Hindustani	
	Kanarese	28th September 1909.
	Malayalam	
Bombay	Marathi	14th October 1909.
	Gujarathi	
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Bengali	19th October 1909
	Hindi	28th September 1909.
	Uriya	14th October 1909.

In the Vernaculars—cont.

Province.	Language.	Date.
United Provinces Gazette.	Urdu	25th September 1909
Punjab	Urdu	15th October 1909.
Burma	Burmese	25th September 1909.
Eastern Bengal and Assam.	Bengali	30th October 1909
Coorg	Kanarese	1st November 1909
Sindh	Sindhi	7th October 1909.

9. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. O. MILLER.
S. P. SINHA.
J. M. HOLMS.
R. W. CARLYLE.
C. W. N. GRAHAM.
UMAR HYAT.

The 12th February 1910.

[The portions printed in italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

No. II.

A Bill to provide for the prevention of the spread of Dourine.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the prevention of the spread of dourine; It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Dourine Act, 1910.

(*2*) This section extends to the whole of British India; the rest of this Act extends only to such areas as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

[Cf. Act XI of 1859, s. 1, cl. 2.]

Definitions.

2. (*1*) In this Act, the expressions "inspector" and "veterinary practitioner" mean, respectively, the officers appointed as such under this Act, acting within the local limits for which they are so appointed

(*2*) The provisions of this Act *in so far as they relate* to entire horses shall, *if the Local Government, by notification as aforesaid, so directs*, apply also to entire asses used for mule-breeding purposes.

Registration of horses.

3. The Local Government may, by notification as aforesaid, make such orders as it thinks fit directing and regulating the registration of entire horses maintained for breeding purposes

Appointment of inspectors and veterinary practitioners.

4. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification as aforesaid, appoint any persons it thinks fit to be inspectors, and any qualified veterinary surgeons to be veterinary practitioners, under this Act, and to exercise and perform, within any area prescribed by the notification, the powers conferred and duties imposed by this Act upon such officers respectively

XLV of 1860.

(*2*) Every person so appointed shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Powers of inspector.

5. An inspector may, *subject to such rules as the Local Government may make in this behalf*,—

(*a*) enter and search any building, field or other place for the purpose of ascertaining whether there is therein any horse which is affected with dourine; and

(*b*) prohibit, by order in writing, the owner or keeper of any horse, which in his opinion is affected with dourine, from using such horse for breeding purposes, pending examination by the veterinary practitioner

Duties of inspector.

6. An inspector issuing an order under section 5, clause (*b*), shall forthwith forward a copy of such order to the veterinary practitioner.

Inspection of horses

7. A veterinary practitioner receiving a copy of an order forwarded under section 6 shall, as soon as possible after receipt of such copy, examine the horse mentioned therein, and may for such purpose enter any building, field or other place

Powers of veterinary practitioner.

8. A veterinary practitioner may—

(*a*) cancel any order issued under section 5, clause (*b*); or,

(*b*) if on microscopical examination he finds that any horse is affected with dourine,—

(i) in the case of an entire horse, *cause it to be* castrated,

(ii) in the case of a mare, *cause it to be* branded in such manner as he may direct, or with the previous sanction of the Commissioner or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, *cause it to be* destroyed.

Compensation for horse destroyed etc.

9. When any horse is castrated or destroyed under section 8, the market-value of such horse immediately before it became affected with dourine shall be ascertained; and the Local Government shall pay as compensation to the owner thereof—

(*a*) in the case of a mare which has been destroyed, or of an entire horse which has died in consequence of castration, such market-value, and,

(*b*) in the case of an entire horse which survives castration, half the amount by which such value has been diminished owing to infection with dourine and castration.

Settlement of compensation.

10. *(1) A veterinary practitioner may award, as compensation to be paid under section 9 in respect of such horse castrated or destroyed under section 8, a sum not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees.*

(2) If in the opinion of the veterinary practitioner the amount which should be paid as such compensation exceeds two hundred and fifty rupees, he shall report accordingly to the Collector, who shall decide the amount to be so paid.

Committee for hearing appeals.

11. *(1)* The Local Government shall, by rules published in the local official Gazette, *make provision for the constitution of* a committee or committees for the hearing of appeals from decisions under section 10.

(2) Such rules shall provide that not less than one member of any committee constituted thereunder shall be a person not in the employ of Government or of a local authority.

Appeals.

12. Any owner may, within *two* months from the date of a decision under section 10, appeal against such decision to the committee constituted in that behalf by rules made under section 11, and the decision of such committee shall be final.

Vexatious entries and searches.

13. *(1) Whoever, being an inspector appointed under this Act, vexatiously and unnecessarily enters or marches any field, building or other place, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.* [XIII, 1899, s. 12.]

(2) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted after the expiry of three months from the date on which the offence has been committed.

Rules.

14. *(1)* The Local Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules as aforesaid may—

(a) regulate entries, searches and orders by inspectors under section 5;
(b) regulate the action to be taken by veterinary practitioners under section 8;
(c) make provision for the payment of compensation to the owner of any mare branded under section 8.

(3) All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

(4) In making any rule under this section, the Local Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. [XIII, 1899 s. 14 (4).]

Penalties.

15. Whoever uses or permits to be used for breeding purposes—

(a) any horse which has not been registered in accordance with the requirements of a notification under section 3, or
(b) any horse in respect of which an order under section 5, clause *(b)*, is in force, or
(c) any mare which has been branded in pursuance of section 8, clause *(b)*,

shall be punishable with fine which may amount in the case of a first conviction to fifty rupees or in the case of a second or subsequent conviction to one hundred rupees.

Protection to persons acting under Act.

16. *No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is, in good faith, done or taken to be done under this Act.* [XIII, 1899 s. 16.]

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th February 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. II OF 1910.

THE INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1910.

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THE SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Government Paper Currency.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Preliminary.

Short title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1910; and

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

Definition.

2. In this Act, "universal currency note" means—

(*a*) a note of the denominational value of five rupees, ten rupees or [fifty rupees, or] (Act V.)

(*b*) a note of any other denominational value which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specify in this behalf.

The Department of Paper Currency.

Department of Paper Currency for issue of currency notes.

3. There shall continue to be a Department of the public service, to be called the Department of Paper Currency, whose function shall be the issue of promissory notes of the Government of India, to be called currency notes, payable to bearer on demand, and of such denominational values, not being less than five rupees, as the Governor General in Council may direct.

Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

4. At the head of the Department there shall be an officer to be called the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Power to establish circles of issue, offices of issue and currency agencies.

5. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,—

(*a*) establish districts, to be called circles of issue, seven of which circles shall include the towns of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Lahore, Cawnpore and Karachi, respectively;

(*b*) appoint in each circle some one town to be the place of issue of currency notes, as hereinafter provided;

(*c*) establish in each such town an office or offices of issue; and

(*d*) establish in any town situate in any circle an office, to be called a Currency Agency.

Commissioners of Paper Currency and Currency Agents.

6. (*1*) The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency shall be the officer in charge of the circle of issue which includes the Town of Calcutta.

(*2*) For each other circle of issue there shall be an officer in charge to be called the Commissioner of Paper Currency, and for each Currency Agency an officer to be called the Currency Agent.

Subordination of officers.

7. For the purposes of this Act,—

(*a*) Commissioners of Paper Currency shall be subordinate to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency; and

(*b*) the Currency Agent at any town shall be subordinate to the Head Commissioner or Commissioner, as the case may be, of Paper Currency for the circle of issue in which that town is situate.

Appointment of officers.

8. All officers under this Act shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council.

Supply and Issue of Currency Notes.

Head Commissioner and Commissioners to provide and distribute currency notes.

9. (*1*) The Head Commissioner shall provide currency notes of the denominational values prescribed under this Act, and shall supply the Commissioners and the Currency Agents subordinate to him with such notes as they need for the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) The Commissioners shall supply the Currency Agents subordinate to them, respectively, with such notes as those Agents need for the purposes of this Act.

(*3*) Every such note, other than a universal currency note, shall bear upon it the name of the town from which it is issued.

Signatures to currency notes.

10. The name of the Head Commissioner, of one of the Commissioners, or of some other person authorized by the Head Commissioner, or by one of the Commissioners, to sign currency notes, shall be subscribed to every such note, and may be impressed thereon by machinery, and when so impressed shall be deemed to be a valid signature.

Issue of currency notes for silver or gold coin by officers in charge of circles.

11. The officers in charge of circles of issue shall, in their respective circles, on the demand of any person, issue, from the office or offices of issue established in their respective circles, currency notes of the denominational values prescribed under this Act, in exchange for the amount thereof—

(*a*) in rupees or half rupees or in gold coin which is legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, or

III of 1906.

(*b*) in rupees made and declared to be a legal tender under the provisions of the Native Coinage Act, 1876.

IX of 1876.

Issue of currency notes for silver or gold coin by Currency Agents.

12. Any Currency Agent to whom currency notes have been supplied under section 9 may, if he thinks fit, on the demand of any person, issue from his agency any such notes in exchange for the amount thereof in any coin specified in section 11.

Issue to Government Treasuries of currency notes for gold coin not legal tender or gold bullion.

13. The officers in charge of circles of issue shall, on the requisition of the Comptroller General, issue to any Government Treasury currency notes in exchange for gold coin which is not legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, or for gold bullion at the rate of one rupee for 7 53344 grains troy of fine gold.

III of 1906.

Issue of currency notes for certain gold coin or gold or silver bullion or against securities held by Secretary of State.

14. If the Secretary of State for India in Council consents to hold in gold coin or bullion, or in silver bullion or in securities of the kinds mentioned in section 22, the equivalent in value to notes issued in India as a reserve to secure the payment of such notes, the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct that currency notes shall be issued to an amount equal to the value of the coin, bullion and securities so held by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Currency Notes where legal tender and where payable.

Currency notes where legal tender.

15. A universal currency note shall be a legal tender at any place in British India, and

any other currency note shall be a legal tender at any place within the circle from which the note was issued,

for the amount expressed in the note in payment or on account of—

(*a*) any revenue or other claim, to the amount of five rupees or upwards, due to the Government of India, and

(*b*) any sum of five rupees or upwards, due by the Government of India, or by any body corporate or person in British India:

Provided that no currency note shall be deemed to be a legal tender by the Government of India at any office of issue.

Currency notes where payable.

16. A currency note shall be payable at the following offices of issue, namely:—

(*a*) a universal currency note at any office of issue,

(*b*) a currency note other than a universal currency note at any office of issue in the town from which it was issued:

Provided that any such note issued before the commencement of this Act shall also be payable,—

(i) in the case of a note issued from the office at Cawnpore or Lahore, at any office of issue in Calcutta, and

(ii) in the case of a note issued from the office at Karachi, at any office of issue in Bombay.

Currency notes issued from currency agencies where deemed to be issued.

17. For the purposes of sections 15 and 16, currency notes issued from any currency agency shall be deemed to have been issued from the town appointed under section 5 to be the place of issue in the circle of issue in which that agency is established.

Provision in case of closure of office.

18. Where an office of issue is closed, the Governor General in Council shall, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that, with effect from the date of the closing of such office, all currency notes issued therefrom shall, for the purposes of sections 15 and 16, be deemed to have been issued from such other office as may be specified in such notification.

Reserve.

Reserve coin, bullion and securities to be equal to amount of currency notes in circulation.

19. The whole amount of currency notes at any time in circulation shall not exceed the total amount represented by the sovereigns, half sovereigns, rupees, half rupees and gold bullion, and the sum expended in the purchase of the silver bullion and securities, which are for the time being held by the Secretary of State for India in Council and by the Governor General in Council as a reserve to provide for the satisfaction and discharge of the said notes, and the said notes shall be deemed to have been issued on the credit of the Government of India as well as on the security of the said coin, bullion and securities:

Provided that, for the purposes of this section, currency notes which have not been presented for payment, in the case of notes of any denominational value not exceeding one hundred rupees within forty years, and in the case of notes of any denominational value exceeding one hundred rupees within one hundred years, from the first day of April following the date of their issue, shall be deemed not to be in circulation:

Provided further that all notes which are declared under the first proviso to this section not to be in circulation shall be deemed to have been issued on the credit of the Government of India and shall, if subsequently presented for payment, be paid from the revenues of the Government of India.

Power to dispose of coin and bullion in reserve.

20. Subject to the provisions of section 19, the Governor General in Council may at any time, if he thinks it expedient, convert any of the coin or bullion for the time being held by him as a part of the reserve into coin of any of the kinds mentioned in section 11 or into gold or silver bullion.

Coin and bullion to remain part of reserve during transit between England and India.

21. If any coin or bullion held by the Secretary of State for India in Council or by the Governor General in Council as part of the reserve is transmitted by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the Governor General in Council or by the Governor General in Council to the Secretary of State for India in Council, it shall be deemed during the period of transmission to remain part of the reserve referred to in section 19.

Nature and value of securities which may form reserve.

22. The securities mentioned in section 19 shall be securities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or of the Government of India, or securities issued by the Secretary of State for India in Council under the authority of Act of Parliament and charged on the revenues of India, and the value of them at the price at which they are purchased shall not exceed one hundred and twenty millions of rupees:

Provided that the value at such price as aforesaid of such of the said securities as are not securities of the Government of India shall at no time exceed twenty millions of rupees.

Trustees of Indian securities purchased under Act.

23. The securities purchased by the Governor General in Council shall be securities of the Government of India, and shall be held by the Head Commissioner and the Master of the Mint at Calcutta or of such other Mint as the Governor General in Council may direct in this behalf, in trust for the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Power to sell and replace Indian securities.

24. (*1*) The Head Commissioner may, at any time, when ordered so to do by the Governor General in Council, sell and dispose of any of the securities held under section 23.

(*2*) For the purpose of effecting such sales, the Master of the Mint at Calcutta or of such other Mint as aforesaid shall, on a request in writing from the Head Commissioner, at all times sign and endorse the securities, and the Head Commissioner, if so directed by the Governor General in Council, may purchase securities of the Government of India to replace such sales.

Account of interest on securities.

25. An account showing the amount of the interest accruing on the securities held as part of the reserve under this Act and the expenses and charges incidental thereto, shall be rendered annually by the Head Commissioner to the Governor General in Council, and published annually in the *Gazette of India*.

Private Bills payable to Bearer on Demand.

Prohibition of issue of private bills or notes payable to bearer on demand.

26. No person in British India shall draw, accept, make or issue any bill of exchange, hundi, promissory note or engagement for the payment of money payable to bearer on demand, or borrow, owe or take up any sum or sums of money on the bills, hundis or notes payable to bearer on demand, of any such person:

Provided that cheques or drafts, payable to bearer on demand or otherwise, may be drawn on bankers, shroffs or agents by their customers or constituents, in respect of deposits of money in the hands of those bankers, shroffs or agents and held by them at the credit and disposal of the persons drawing such cheques or drafts.

Penalty for issuing such bills or notes and institution of prosecutions.

27. (*1*) Any person contravening the provisions of section 26 shall, on conviction by a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class, be punishable with a fine equal to the amount of the bill, hundi, note or engagement in respect whereof the offence is committed.

(*2*) Every prosecution under this section shall be instituted by the officer in charge of the circle of issue in which the bill, hundi, note or engagement is drawn, accepted, made or issued.

Supplementary Provisions.

Abstract of accounts.

28. An abstract of the accounts of the Department of Paper Currency, showing—

(*a*) the whole amount of currency notes in circulation,

(*b*) the amount of coin and bullion reserved, distinguishing gold from silver, and showing separately the amount of coin or bullion held by the Secretary of State for India in Council, or in transit from or to India, or in the custody of the Mint Master during coinage, and

(*c*) the nominal value of, and the price paid for, the securities held as part of the reserve, showing separately those held by the Secretary of State for India in Council and those held in India under section 23,

shall be made up four times in each month by the Head Commissioner, and published, as soon as may be, in the *Gazette of India*.

Power to make rules.

29. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(*2*) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(*a*) fix the denominational values (not being less than five rupees) for which currency notes shall be issued;

(*b*) provide for the alteration of the limits of any of the circles of issue;

(*c*) declare the places at which currency notes shall be issued; and

(*d*) fix and notify the conditions upon which lost or mutilated currency notes may be paid at offices of issue.

(*3*) Every such rule shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Repeals.

30. The enactments mentioned in the Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the last column thereof:

Provided that all securities purchased and notes issued under the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1905, or any Act thereby repealed shall, if undisposed of or in circulation at the commencement of this Act, be deemed to have been respectively purchased and issued under this Act: III

Provided also that all currency notes, which under section 29 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1905, are to be deemed to have been issued from the office of issue in the town of Cawnpore, shall still be deemed to have been issued from that office.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section* 30.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1905	III	The Indian Paper Currency Act, 1905	So much as has not been repealed
1909	II	The Indian Paper Currency (Amendment) Act, 1909.	The whole.

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Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th February 1910, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. III of 1910

An Act further to amend the Indian Penal Code.

1844. WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Penal Code; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title

1. This Act may be called the Indian Penal Code Amendment Act, 1910.

Substitution of new section for section 75, Indian Penal Code

2. For section 75 of the Indian Penal Code the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"75. Whoever, having been convicted,—

(*a*) by a Court in British India, of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of this Code with imprisonment of either description for a term of three years or upwards, or

(*b*) by a Court or tribunal in the territories of any Native Prince or State in India acting under the general or special authority of the Governor General in Council or of any Local Government, of an offence which would, if committed in British India, have been punishable under those Chapters of this Code with like imprisonment for the like term,

shall be guilty of any offence punishable under either of those Chapters with like imprisonment for the like term, shall be subject for every such subsequent offence to transportation for life, or to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years."

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

L. M. WYNCH,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

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